The Ramakrishna Mission
Institute of Culture Library
Presented by
Dr. Haridbaran Mukerji
RMICL—8

19705

JOHNSON'S

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

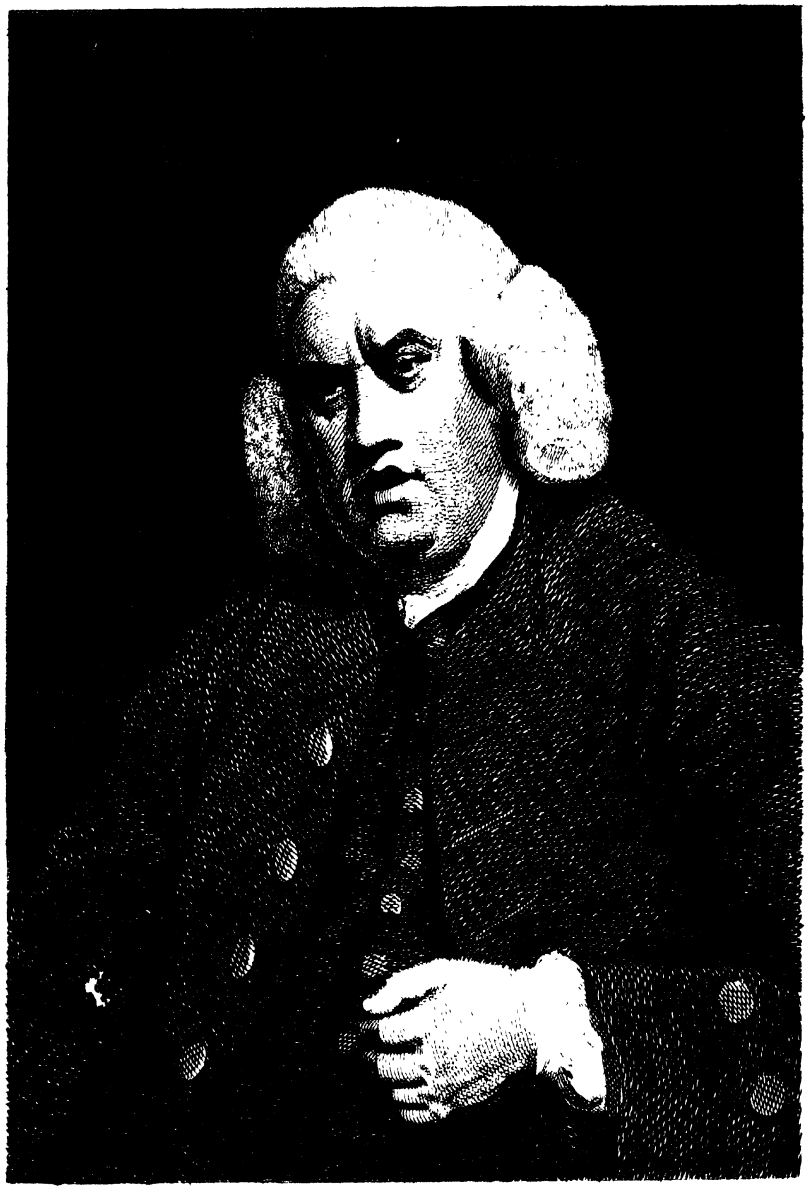
VOL. I. A—K.

RMIC LIBRARY
Acc No. 19715
Class No. 123
JOH

Dulleeram

I gave this day my Johnson's Dictionary, complete in two volumes, to Rantarun Chattoorjea, and received his watch from him in barter. —— W. W. Bleeckford

Ghazeepoor
The 9th February 1856



J. Heath sculp.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Possession of R. Langton Esq.

Published as the Act directs August 1 1806, by Longman & C. Paternoster R.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

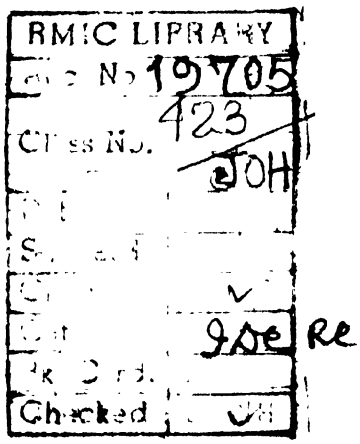
THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſinè pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ:
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc ſitus informis premit, et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

LONDON:

W. J. AND J. RICHARDSON, R. BALDWIN, F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, T. PAYNE, R. FAULDER, ..., MATHEWS AND LEIGH, WILKIE AND ROBINSON, SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN, T. EGERTON, J. WALKER, OGILVY AND SON, J. STOCKDALE, WYNNE AND SON, CUTHELL AND MARTIN, R. LEA, LACKINGTON ALLEN AND CO. VERNOR AND HOOD, J. AND A. ARCH, CROSBY AND CO. LONGMAN, HURST, REES AND ORME; CADELL AND DAVIES, W. STEWART, R. PHILLIPS, S. BAGSTER, PHILLIPS AND FARDEN, J. BOOKER, J. HARDING, J. MAWMAN, R. H. EVANS, BLACKS AND PARRY, J. HATCHERD, J. SCHOLEY, T. OSTELL, PAYNE AND MACKINLAY, J. ASPERNE; J. BOOTH, S. ODDEY, AND WILSON AND SPENCE, YORK.

1806.


RMIC LIBRARY
19705
423
JOH
Re
Checked

PREFACE.

IT is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe; to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other author may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *Engliſh* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected; ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion; and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me; experience which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtered, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its improprieties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arife in a great part the various dialects of the fame country, which will always be obferved to grow fewer, and lefs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the *Saxon*, remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that being once incorporated, can never be afterwards diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth: Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is moſt frequent in the vowels, which are ſo capriciouſly pronounced, and ſo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologiſts, little regard is to be ſhown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but ſpots of barbarity impreſſed ſo deep in the *Engliſh* language, that criticiſm can never waſh them away: theſe therefore muſt be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewiſe been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and ſome ſtill continue to be variouſly written, as authors differ in their care or ſkill: of theſe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always conſidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin;* thus *entire* is choſen rather than *intire*, becauſe it paſſed to us not from the *Latin intiger*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to ſay whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, ſince, at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* ſervice in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally ſupplied us; for we have few *Latin* words among the terms of domeſtick uſe, which are not *French;* but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to ſacrifice uniformity to cuſtom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberleſs majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom;* ſometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the ſame power, are uſed indifferently without any diſcoverable reaſon or choice, as in *choak*, *choke;* *ſoap*, *ſope;* *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have ſometimes inſerted twice, that thoſe who ſearch for them under either form, may not ſearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of ſpelling by which it is inſerted in the ſeries of the dictionary, is to be conſidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often raſhly, the preference. I have left in the examples, to every author his own practice unmoleſted, that the reader may balance ſuffrages, and judge between us: but this queſtion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning: ſome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on ſounds and derivations: ſome, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected thoſe in which our words are commonly to be ſought. Thus *Hammond* writes *feciblneſs* for *feaſiblneſs*, becauſe I ſuppoſe he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin;* and ſome words, ſuch as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final ſyllable, as one or another language is preſent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity ſought praiſe by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a ſcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thoſe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thoſe whoſe thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiouſly on verbal ſingularities, not to diſturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been aſſerted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, ſays *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worſe to better. There is in conſtancy and ſtability a general and laſting advantage, which will always overbalance the ſlow improvements of gradual correction.

Much

PREFACE.

Much leſs ought our writtten language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itſelf, and imitate thoſe changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obſerving them.

This recommendation of ſteadineſs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happineſs; or that truth may not be ſucceſsfully taught by modes of ſpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet ſo loſt in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the ſons of heaven.* Language is only the inſtrument of ſcience, and words are but the ſigns of ideas: I wiſh, however, that the inſtrument might be leſs apt to decay, and that ſigns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In ſettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated ſyllable. It will ſometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different ſyllable from that marked in the alphabetical ſeries: it is then to be underſtood that cuſtom has varied, or that the author has in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are ſometimes given where the ſound of letters is irregular; and if they are ſometimes omitted, defect in ſuch minute obſervations will be more eaſily excuſed, than ſuperfluity.

In the inveſtigation both of the orthography and ſignification of words their ETYMOLOGY was neceſſarily to be conſidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *Engliſh* root; thus *circumſpect*, *circumvent*, *circumſtance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all thoſe that can be referred to any word in *Engliſh* of greater ſimplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy ſometimes needleſs; for who does not ſee that *remoteneſs* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonſtrative* from *demonſtrate?* but this grammatical exuberance the ſcheme of my work did not allow me to repreſs. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the uſual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity muſt be preſerved in ſyſtematical works, though ſometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to inſert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to thoſe who have always uſed them, interrupt and embarraſs the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonick:* under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Moſt of our polyſyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one ſyllable are very often *Teutonick*.

In aſſigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps ſometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and conſidering myſelf as employed only in the illuſtration of my own language, I have not been very careful to obſerve whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obſolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forborne to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uſurp their honours, but that I might ſpare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of theſe, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to inſtructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of underſtanding. *Junius* was accurately ſkilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occaſional inſpection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other uſe than to ſhow him a track by which he might deviate from his purpoſe, to which *Skinner* always preſſes forward by the ſhorteſt way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety diſtracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently diſgraced by his abſurdities.

The votaries of the northern muſes will not perhaps eaſily reſtrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a diſadvantageous compariſon; but whatever reference is due to his deligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of cenſoriouſneſs to charge that etymologiſt with want of judgment, who can ſeriouſly derive *dream* from *drama*, becauſe *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream;*

a dream; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, *monos*, *ſingle* or *ſolitary*, who conſiders that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is ſo ſcanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inſerted *Dutch* or *German* ſubſtitutes, which I conſider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but ſiſters of the *Engliſh*.

The words which are repreſented as thus related by deſcent or cognation, do not always agree in ſenſe; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their anceſtors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is ſufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the ſenſes of kindred words be found ſuch as may eaſily paſs into each other, or ſuch as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, ſo far as it is yet known, was eaſily found in the volumes where it is particularly and profeſſedly delivered; and by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was ſoon adjuſted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a taſk of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhauſted, what was yet wanting muſt be ſought by fortuitous and unguided excurſions into books, and gleaned as induſtry ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; ſuch as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calviniſt*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan;* but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries; and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtered as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant; but have received thoſe which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viſcid*, and *viſcidity*, *vicious*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſeldom noted, except when they obtain a ſignification different from that which the components have in their ſimple ſtate. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horſecourſer*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, becauſe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, as *greeniſh*, *bluiſh;* adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly;* ſubſtantives in *neſs*, as *vileneſs*, *faultineſs;* were leſs diligently ſought, and ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to inſert them; not that they

* That I may not appear to have ſpoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here ſubjoined a few ſpecimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare*, *ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G *bannir*. It *bandire*, *bandeggiare* H *bandir* B. bannen. Ævi medii ſcriptores bannire dicebant. V Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuoſiſq; anguſtiſſimarum viarum anfractibus includebantur, fieri poteſt id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod Βανάται & Βανναῖοι Tarentinis olim, ſicuti tradit Heſychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξαὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοί, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortaſſe quoque huc facit quod Βανὶς, eodem Heſychio teſte, dicebant ὄρη τραχγύλα, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtic, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. Æmtig. Neſcio an ſint ab ἰμέω ἰμέω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obſcurè firmare codex Ruſh. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè ſcriptum invenimus ȝemoeteb hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A. S hyll. Quod videri poteſt abſciſſum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il b. v 811 ἔστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος ἀπὸ τῆλε κολώνη Ubi authori brevium ſcholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος τις ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire*, *condormiſcere*. Cym. heppian. A. S hnæppan. Quod poſtremum videri poteſt deſumptum ex κνέφας, obſcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque ſolet conciliare ſomnum, quàm caliginoſa profundæ noctis obſcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæſus Goth STAMMS. A. S. ꝑtamep, ꝑtamun, D. ſtam B ſtameler. Su. ſtamma. - Iſl. ſtamr. Sunt a γωμυλεῖν vel γωμύλλειν, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quod impeditè loquentes libentiſſimè garrire ſoleant; vel quòd aliis nimii ſemper videantur, etiam parciſſimè loquentes.

are not genuine and regular offsprings of *Engliſh* roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *keeping* of the *caſtle*, *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the ſenſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives: as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horſe, a horſe that can pace: theſe I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the univerſal negligence of my predeceſſors, by inſerting great numbers of compounded words as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that uſe and curioſity are here ſatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many words by a particle ſubjoined; as to *come off*, to eſcape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apoſtatize; to *break off*, to ſtop abruptly; to *bear out*, to juſtify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to ceaſe; to *ſet off*, to embelliſh; to *ſet in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *ſet out*, to begin a courſe or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expreſſions of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear wildly irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the collection is complete, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtudents of our language, that this kind of phraſeology will be no longer inſuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainſworth*, *Phillips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* ſubjoined; of theſe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of ſuch I have omitted many, becauſe I had never read them; and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my notice: they are however, to be yet conſidered as reſting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I conſidered as uſeful, or known to be proper, though I could not at preſent ſupport them by authorities, I have ſuffered to ſtand upon my own atteſtation, claiming the ſame privilege with my predeceſſors, of being ſometimes credited without proof.

The words thus ſelected and diſpoſed, are grammatically conſidered; they are referred to the different parts of ſpeech: traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuſtrated by obſervations, not indeed of great or ſtriking importance, ſeparately conſidered, but neceſſary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *Engliſh* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moſt frequently to faſten is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to ſatisfy thoſe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleaſed, ſince I have not always been able to ſatisfy myſelf. To interpret a language by itſelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by ſynonimes, becauſe the idea ſignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphraſe, becauſe ſimple ideas cannot be deſcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unſettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which ſuch notions are conveyed, or ſuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And ſuch is the fate of hapleſs lexicography,

that not only darkneſs, but light, impedes and diſtreſſes it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illuſtrated. To explain, requires the uſe of terms leſs abſtruſe than that which is to be explained, and ſuch terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by ſuppoſing ſomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, ſo nothing can be defined but by the uſe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the ſenſe is too ſubtle and evaneſcent to be fixed in a paraphraſe; ſuch are all thoſe which are by the grammarians termed expletives, and, in dead languages, are ſuffered to paſs for empty ſounds, of no other uſe than to fill a verſe, or to modulate a period, but which are eaſily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphaſis, though it be ſometimes ſuch as no other form of expreſſion can convey.

My labour has likewiſe been much increaſed by a claſs of verbs too frequent in the *Engliſh* language, of which the ſignification is ſo looſe and general, the uſe ſo vague and indeterminate, and the ſenſes detorted ſo widely from the firſt idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumſcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diſtinct and ſettled meaning; ſuch are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *caſt*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *ſet*; *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of theſe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muſt be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that ſpeaks it, theſe words are hourly ſhifting their relations, and can no more be aſcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ſtorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with ſo great latitude, that they are not eaſily reducible under any regular ſcheme of explication; this difficulty is not leſs, nor perhaps greater, in *Engliſh*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with ſucceſs; ſuch at leaſt as can be expected in a taſk, which no man, however learned or ſagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, becauſe I do not underſtand them; theſe might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not ſo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeſſion: for when *Tully* owns himſelf ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral ſong, or mourning garment;* and *Ariſtotle* doubts whether οὖρευς, in the Iliad, ſignifies a mule, or *muleteer*, I may ſurely, without ſhame, leave ſome obſcurities to happier induſtry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, ſhould be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are ſeldom exactly ſynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becauſe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceſſary to uſe the proximate word, for the deficiency of ſingle terms can very ſeldom be ſupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of ſuch mutilated interpretations, becauſe the ſenſe may eaſily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenſive uſe, it was requiſite to mark the progreſs of its meaning, and ſhow by what gradations of intermediate ſenſe it has paſſed from its primitive to its remote and accidental ſignification; ſo that every foregoing explanation ſhould tend to that which follows, and the ſeries be regularly concatenated from the firſt notion to the laſt.

This is ſpecious but not always practicable; kindred ſenſes may be ſo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be diſentangled, nor any reaſon be aſſigned why one ſhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications how can a conſecutive ſeries be formed of ſenſes in their nature collateral? The ſhades of meaning ſometimes paſs imperceptibly into each other; ſo that though on one ſide they apparently differ, yet it is impoſſible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the ſame race, though not exactly alike, are ſometimes ſo little different, that no words can expreſs the diſſimilitude, though the mind eaſily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and ſometimes there is ſuch a confuſion of acceptations, that diſcernment is wearied, and diſtinction puzzled, and perſeverance herſelf hurries to an end, by crowding together what ſhe cannot ſeparate.

Theſe complaints of difficulty will, by thoſe that have never conſidered words beyond their popular uſe be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his ſtudies by involution and obſcurity. But every art is obſcure to thoſe that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to thoſe who have joined philoſophy with grammar; and

if I have not expreſſed them very clearly, it muſt be remembered that I am ſpeaking of that which words are inſufficient to explain.

The original ſenſe of words is often driven out of uſe by their metaphorical acceptations, yet muſt be inſerted for the ſake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is uſed for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant* in *Engliſh*, ever ſignifies the ſame with *burning*; yet ſuch are the primitive ideas of theſe words, which are therefore ſet firſt, though without examples, that the figurative ſenſes may be commodiouſly deduced.

Such is the exuberance of ſignification which many words have obtained, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to collect all their ſenſes; ſometimes the meaning of derivatives muſt be ſought in the mother term, and ſometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be ſupplied in the train of derivation. In any caſe of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the ſame race; for ſome words are ſlightly paſſed over to avoid repetition, ſome admitted eaſier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better underſtood, as they are conſidered in greater variety of ſtructures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the ſame ſkill, or the ſame happineſs: things equally eaſy in themſelves, are not all equally eaſy to any ſingle mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to miſlead, nor obſcurity to confound him; and, in a ſearch like this, many felicities of expreſſion will be caſually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many ſeeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus ſome explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the ſtag; ſtag, the male of the hind:* ſometimes eaſier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *ſepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *deſiccative*, *dryneſs* into *ſiccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxyſm*; for the eaſieſt word, whatever it be, can never be tranſlated into one more eaſy. But caſineſs and difficulty are merely relative, and if the preſent prevalence of our language ſhould invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be aſſiſted by thoſe words which now ſeem only to encreaſe or produce obſcurity. For this reaſon I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* or *Roman* interpretation, as to CHEER, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *Engliſh* may be aſſiſted by his own tongue.

The ſolution of all difficulties, and the ſupply of all defects, muſt be ſought in the examples, ſubjoined to the various ſenſes of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When firſt I collected theſe authorities, I was deſirous that every quotation ſhould be uſeful to ſome other end than the illuſtration of a word; I therefore extracted from philoſophers principles of ſcience; from hiſtorians remarkable facts; from chymiſts complete proceſſes; from divines ſtriking exhortations; and from poets beautiful deſcriptions. Such is deſign, while it is yet at a diſtance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wiſdom into an alphabetical ſeries, I ſoon diſcovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the ſtudent, and was forced to depart from my ſcheme of including all that was pleaſing or uſeful in *Engliſh* literature, and reduce my tranſcripts very often to cluſters of words, in which ſcarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the wearineſs of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some paſſages I have yet ſpared, which may relieve the labour of verbal ſearches, and interſperſe with verdure and flowers the duſty deſarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be conſidered as conveying the ſentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the ſake of which they are inſerted, with all its appendant clauſes, has been carefully preſerved; but it may ſometimes happen, by haſty detruncation, that the general tendency of the ſentence may be changed: the divine may deſert his tenets, or the philoſopher his ſyſtem.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as maſters of elegance or models of ſtyle; but words muſt be ſought where they are uſed; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations ſerve no other purpoſe, than that of proving the bare exiſtence of words, and are therefore ſelected with leſs ſcrupulouſneſs than thoſe which are to teach their ſtructures and relations.

My purpoſe was to admit no teſtimony of living authors, that I might not be miſled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reaſon to complain; nor have I departed from this reſolution,

but when ſome performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory ſupplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart in the tenderneſs of friendſhip, ſolicited admiſſion for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating toward a *Gallick* ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of ſtyle, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeneſs antecedent to perfection, as well as of falſe refinement and declenſion, I have been cautious leſt my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer underſtood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurſions. From the authors which roſe in the time of *Elizabeth*, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenſer* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakſpeare*, few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of *Engliſh* words, in which they might be expreſſed.

It is not ſufficient that a word is found, unleſs it be ſo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the ſentence; ſuch paſſages I have therefore choſen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or ſuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a ſupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unſupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conſtant analogy, or names of things ſeldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome will be found, which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haſtily to be charged with ſuperfluities: thoſe quotations, which to careleſs or unſkilful peruſers appear only to repeat the ſame ſenſe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverſities of ſignification, or, at leaſt, afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning: one will ſhow the word applied to perſons, another to things; one will expreſs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral ſenſe; one will prove the expreſſion genuine from an ancient author; another will ſhow it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage clear and determinate; the word, how often ſoever repeated, appears with new aſſociates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiments, by ſhowing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: ſuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juſtly be cenſured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various ſyntactical ſtructures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto uſed, has made our ſtyle capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the ſame word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured, by ſettling the orthography, diſplaying the analogy, regulating the ſtructures, and aſcertaining the ſignification of *Engliſh* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but

I have

PREFACE.

I have not always executed my own ſcheme, or ſatisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is ſtill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are ſometimes too much contracted, and ſometimes too much diffuſed, the ſignifications are diſtinguiſhed rather with ſubtilty than ſkill, and the attention is haraſſed with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

The examples are too often injudiciouſly truncated, and perhaps ſometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miſtaken ſenſe; for in making this collection I truſted more to memory, than, in a ſtate of diſquiet and embarraſſment, memory can contain, and purpoſed to ſupply at the review what was left incomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moſt ſtudiouſly conſidered and exemplified, many ſenſes have eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: To reſt below his own aim is incident to every one whoſe fancy is active, and whoſe views are comprehenſive; nor is any man ſatisfied with himſelf becauſe he has done much, but becauſe he can conceive little. When firſt I engaged in this work, I reſolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleaſed myſelf with a proſpect of the hours which I ſhould revel away in feaſts of literature, with the obſcure receſſes of northern learning which I ſhould enter and ranſack, the treaſures with which I expected every ſearch into thoſe neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I ſhould diſplay my acquiſitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I reſolved to ſhow likewiſe my attention to things; to pierce deep into every ſcience, to inquire the nature of every ſubſtance of which I inſerted the name, to limit every idea by a definition ſtrictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate deſcription, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But theſe were the dreams of a poet doomed at laſt to wake a lexicographer. I ſoon found that it is too late to look for inſtruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my taſk, with thoſe I muſt finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my firſt experiments, that what I had not of my own was eaſily to be obtained: I ſaw that one inquiry only gave occaſion to another, that book referred to book, that to ſearch was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to purſue perfection, was, like the firſt inhabitants of Arcadia, to chaſe the ſun, which, when they had reached the hill where he ſeemed to reſt, was ſtill beheld at the ſame diſtance from them.

I then contracted my deſign, determining to confide in myſelf, and no longer to ſolicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than aſſiſtance: by this I obtained at leaſt one advantage, that I ſet limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Deſpondency has never ſo far prevailed as to depreſs me to negligence; ſome faults will at laſt appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and perſevering activity. The nice and ſubtle ramifications of meaning were not eaſily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the neceſſity of diſentangling combinations, and ſeparating ſimilitudes. Many of the diſtinctions which to common readers appear uſeleſs and idle, will be found real and important by men verſed in the ſchool philoſophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or ſkilfully examined.

Some ſenſes however there are, which, though not the ſame, are yet ſo nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Moſt men think indiſtinctly, and therefore cannot ſpeak with exactneſs; and conſequently ſome examples might be indifferently put to either ſignification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but regiſter the language; who do not teach men how they ſhould think, but relate how they have hitherto expreſſed their thoughts.

The imperfect ſenſe of ſome examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compenſated by innumerable paſſages ſelected with propriety, and preſerved with exactneſs; ſome ſhining with ſparks of imagination, and ſome replete with treaſures of wiſdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but becauſe care will not always be ſucceſsful, and recollection or information come too late for uſe.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, muſt be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not viſit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my ſkill in the dialect of navigation, nor viſit the warehouſes of merchants, and ſhops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or eaſy inquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeleſs labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and conteſting with the ſullenneſs of one, and the roughneſs of another.

To furniſh the academicians *della Cruſca* with words of this kind, a ſeries of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was profeſſedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no ſuch aſſiſtant, and therefore was content to want what they muſt have wanted likewiſe, had they not luckily been ſo ſupplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omiſſions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great meaſure caſual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for ſome temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a ſtate of increaſe or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore muſt be ſuffered to periſh with other things unworthy of preſervation.

Care will ſometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which ſeldom occur, will ſuffer thoſe to paſs by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is ſearching for rare and remote things, will neglect thoſe that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the moſt common and curſory words have been inſerted with little illuſtration, becauſe in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy thoſe which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eaſy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatneſs, and diſdainful of littleneſs, haſtily withdraws herſelf from painful ſearches, and paſſes with ſcornful rapidity over taſks not adequate to her powers, ſometimes too ſecure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; ſometimes idle in a plain path, and ſometimes diſtracted in labyrinths, and diſſipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though all its parts might ſingly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each muſt be allowed its ſhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with ſo much application, I cannot but have ſome degree of parental fondneſs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thoſe who have been perſuaded to think well of my deſign, will require that it ſhould fix our language, and put a ſtop to thoſe alterations which time and chance have hitherto been ſuffered to make in it without oppoſition. With this conſequence I will confeſs that I flattered myſelf for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reaſon nor experience can juſtify. When we ſee men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promiſes to prolong life to a thouſand years; and with equal juſtice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preſerved their words and phraſes from mutability, ſhall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and ſecure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change ſublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been inſtituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulſe intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; ſounds are too volatile and ſubtile for legal reſtraints; to enchain ſyllables, and to laſh the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to meaſure its deſires by its ſtrength. The *French* language has viſibly changed under the inſpection of the academy; the ſtyle of *Amelot*'s tranſlation of father *Paul* is obſerved by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu paſſé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and ſudden transformations of a language ſeldom happen; conqueſts and migrations are now very rare: but there are other cauſes of change, which, though ſlow in their operation, and inviſible in their

progreſs, are perhaps as much ſuperiour to human reſiſtance, as the revolutions of the ſky, or intumeſcence of the tide. Commerce, however neceſſary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themſelves, muſt in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which ſerves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coaſts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouſe, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at laſt incorporated with the current ſpeech.

There are likewiſe internal cauſes equally forcible. The language moſt likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raiſed a little, and but a little, above barbarity, ſecluded from ſtrangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like ſome of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus buſied and unlearned, having only ſuch words as common uſe requires, would perhaps long continue to expreſs the ſame notions by the ſame ſigns. But no ſuch conſtancy can be expected in a people poliſhed by arts, and claſſed by ſubordination, where one part of the community is ſuſtained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Thoſe who have much leiſure to think, will always be enlarging the ſtock of ideas; and every increaſe of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from neceſſity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of ſpeculation, it will ſhift opinions; as any cuſtom is diſuſed, the words that expreſſed it muſt periſh with it: as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate ſpeech in the ſame proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various ſciences, a language is amplifi-d, it will be more furniſhed with words deflected from their original ſenſe; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the phyſician of ſanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiouſneſs of ſpeech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which ſome words will be preferred, and others degraded; viciſſitudes of faſhion will enforce the uſe of new, or extend the ſignification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current ſenſe: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen muſt at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, riſe into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will uſe them with colloquial licentiouſneſs, confound diſtinction, and forget propriety. As politeneſs increaſes, ſome expreſſions will be conſidered as too groſs and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phraſes are therefore adopted, which muſt, for the ſame reaſons, be in time diſmiſſed. *Swift*, in his petty treatiſe on the *Engliſh* language, allows that new words muſt ſometimes be introduced, but propoſes that none ſhould be ſuffered to become obſolete. But what makes a word obſolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how ſhall it be continued, when it conveys an offenſive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by diſuſe, and unpleaſing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cauſe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the preſent ſtate of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third diſtinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the moſt conſpicuous accompliſhment, is ſkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haſte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreſſions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting ſomething of its native idiom; this is the moſt miſchievous and comprehenſive innovation; ſingle words may enter by thouſands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the ſame; but new phraſeology changes much at once; it alters not the ſingle ſtones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our ſtyle, which I, who can never wiſh to ſee dependance multiplied, hope the ſpirit of *Engliſh* liberty will hinder or deſtroy, let them, inſtead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ſtop the licence of tranſlators, whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irreſiſtible, what remains but to acquieſce with ſilence, as in the other inſurmountable diſtreſſes of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated:

tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preſerved our conſtitution, let us make ſome ſtruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a conteſt, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people ariſes from its authors: whether I ſhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *Engliſh* literature, muſt be left to time: much of my life has been loſt under the preſſures of diſeaſe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been ſpent in proviſion for the day that was paſſing over me; but I ſhall not think my employment uſeleſs or ignoble, if by my aſſiſtance foreign nations, and diſtant ages, gain acceſs to the propagators of knowledge, and underſtand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repoſitories of ſcience, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the ſpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promiſed to myſelf: a few wild blunders, and riſible abſurdities, from which no work of ſuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furniſh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but uſeful diligence will at laſt prevail, and there never can be wanting ſome who diſtinguiſh deſert; who will conſider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, ſince while it is haſtening to publication, ſome words are budding, and ſome falling away; that a whole life cannot be ſpent upon ſyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be ſufficient; that he, whoſe deſign includes whatever language can expreſs, muſt often ſpeak of what he does not underſtand; that a writer will ſometimes be hurried by eagerneſs to the end, and ſometimes faint with wearineſs under a taſk, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always preſent; that ſudden fits of inadvertency will ſurpriſe vigilance, ſlight avocations will ſeduce attention, and caſual eclipſes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer ſhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yeſterday he knew with intuitive readineſs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed; and though no book was ever ſpared out of tenderneſs to the author, and the world is little ſolicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curioſity to inform it, that the *Engliſh Dictionary* was written with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow. It may repreſs the triumph of malignant criticiſm to obſerve, that if our language is not here fully diſplayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and compriſed in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of ſucceſſive ages, inadequate and deluſive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been ſpent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their ſecond edition another form, I may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds; I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE

Baridbaran Mukerji
College Rows Calcutta

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welſh* were the firſt poſſeſſors of this iſland whoſe names are recorded, and are therefore in civil hiſtory always conſidered as the predeceſſors of the preſent inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *Engliſh* language, from the earlieſt times of which we have any knowledge to its preſent ſtate, requires no mention of them: for we have ſo few words which can with any probability be referred to *Britiſh* roots, that we juſtly regard the *Saxons* and *Welſh* as nations totally diſtinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* ſeized this country, they ſuffered the *Britons* to live among them in a ſtate of vaſſalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble ſervices. But it is ſcarcely poſſible, that a nation, however depreſſed, ſhould have been mixed with another in conſiderable numbers without ſome communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reaſon, be imagined, that thoſe, who were not ſheltered in the mountains, periſhed by the ſword.

The whole fabrick and ſcheme of the *Engliſh* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except thoſe where the *Sclavonian* is ſpoken. Of theſe languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK,

ANGLO-SAXON,	FRANCICK,	CIMBRICK,
Dutch,	German.	Iſlandick,
Friſick,		Norwegian,
Engliſh.		Swediſh,
		Daniſh.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the goſpels ſomewhat mutilated, which from the ſilver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *ſilver book*. It is now preſerved at *Upſal*, and having been twice publiſhed before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inſpection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuſcript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it ſeems however to exhibit the moſt ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the preſent *Engliſh*, was either derived from it, or both have deſcended from ſome common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they firſt entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They ſeem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their ſpeech, therefore, having been always curſory and extemporaneous, muſt have been artleſs and unconnected, without any modes of tranſition or involution of clauſes; which abruptneſs and inconnection may be obſerved even in their later writings. This barbarity may be ſuppoſed to have continued during their wars with the *Britons*, which for a time left them no leiſure for ſofter ſtudies; nor is there any reaſon for ſuppoſing it abated, till the year 570, when *Auguſtine* came from *Rome* to convert them to chriſtianity. The chriſtian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and ſo gained, from time to time, ſome knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expreſſing all the ſentiments of a civiliſed people, as

 appears

appears by king *Alfred*'s paraphraſe or imitation of *Boethius*, and his ſhort preface, which I have ſelected as the firſt ſpecimen of ancient *Engliſh*.

CAP. I.

ON ðæne tide þe Gotan of Siððiu mægþe wiþ Romana rice gewin upahofon. ⁊ miþ heora cyningum. Rædgota and Gallesica wæron hatne. Romane burig abræcon. and eall Italia rice þ is betwux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anwald gesehton. ⁊ þa æftes þam woruldwrecenan cyninge Deodric wenig to þam ilcan rice. se Deodric wæs Amulinga. he wæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Ariuniscan gedwolan ðuruhwunode. Þe gehet Romanum his freondscipe. swa þ hi moston heora ealdrihta wynde beon. Ac he þa gehat swiðe yfele gelæste. ⁊ swiðe swaþe geendode mid manegum manegum þ wes to eacan oftum unalimedum yflum. þ he Iohannes þone papan het ofslean. Þa wæs sum consul. þ we hezetoha hatað. Boetius wæs haten. se wæs in boccræftum ⁊ on woruld þeawum se wihtwisesta. Se ða ongeat þa manigfealdan yfel þe se cyning Deodric wiþ þam Cristenandome ⁊ wiþ þam Romaniscum ritum ðyde. he þa gemunde ðara ehnessa ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Cristum hæfdon heora ealdhlafordum. Ða ongan he smeagan ⁊ leornigan on him se sum hu he þisse ðam unwihtwisan cyninge awesan mihte. ⁊ on wyht geleaffulra and on wihtwisra anwald gebringan. Sende þa bizellice ærendgewritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim þær is Greca heah burg ⁊ heora cynestol. for þam se Casere wæs heora ealdhlaford cyniges. b. don hine þæt he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede. Da þ ongeat se welhweopa cyning Deodric. ða het he hine gebringan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Da hit ða gelomp þ se aswyrda wæs on swa micelre neawnesse becom. þa wæs he swa micle swiðor on his Mode gedrefed. swa his Mod ær swiðor to þam populd wæ þum ungewod wes. ⁊ he ða nanre sworge be innan þam carcerne ne gemunde. ac he gewneoll nipol of done on þa flor. ⁊ hine astrehte swiðe unwot. and ofmod hine selfne wenan wepan ⁊ þus singende cwæþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic wrecca geo lustbærlice wong. ic wceal nu heoriende singan. ⁊ mid swi ungewadum woroum gewrettan. þeah ic geo hwilum gecoplice wunde. ac ic nu wepende ⁊ gisciende of gewadru woroa miwo. me ab'endan þas ungetweopan worold wælla. ⁊ me þa worletan swa blindne on his dimme hol. Ða bewearodon ælcese lustbærnesse þa ða ic min ærre betst truwode, ða wendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fromgewitan. To hon wceoldan la mine wriend wezzan þæt ic gewælig mon wære. hu mæg se beon gewælig se ðe on ðam gewælhum ðuhwuman ne mot:·

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðis leoð. cwæð Boetius. geomriende atungen hæfde. ða com ðær gan in to me heofencund wisdom. ⁊ þ min murnende Mod mid his worðum gezwette. ⁊ þus cwæð. Þu ne eart þu se mon þe on minre scole wære awed ⁊ gelæred. Ac hwonon wurde þu mid þissum woruld wongum þus gedrefed buton ic wat þ þu hæfst ðara wærna to hwæte worgiten ðe ic he ær sealde. Da clipode se wisdom ⁊ cw· þ. Lieritab nu arisgede woruld wonga of mines hezeneg Mode. · forþam ge sind þa mæstan sceaþan Lætab hine eft hweorfan to minum larum. Da eode se wisdom neah. cwæð Boetius. minum hweorriendan gesohte. ⁊ hit swa modhil hwæt hwega upahæfde. adrigde þa minenes Modes eagan. and hit sman binum worðum. hwæsep hit oncneope his sostemnesse mid ðam þe ði þ Mod wiþ bepende. ða gecneop hit swiðe swe tele his agne modor þ wæs wisdom þe hit lange ær tyde ⁊ læfde. ac hit ongeat his lare swiðe totorenne ⁊ swiðe tobrocenne mid ðyrigra horðum. ⁊ hine þa sman hu þ gewurde. Da andswyrde se wisdom him ⁊ cwæð. þ his gingran hæfdon hine swa totorenne. þæs þæs hi teohhodon þ hi hine ealles habban sceoldon. ac hi gezaderiað monigfeald dyrig on þa ne woruwunga. ⁊ on þam gilte butan heora hwelc ert to hyre bote gecirre:·

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the *Saxon* in its higheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following verſion of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the ſame book, being tranſlated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into compariſon with another. For this purpoſe I have placed the *Saxon* verſion and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in oppoſite columns, becauſe the convenience of eaſy collation ſeems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, Cap. I.

FORÐÆM þe purðlice manezu þohton þaſa þinza ꝛace ze-endebýrdan þe on uſ zefýlleðe ſýnt.

2 Spa uſ betæhtun þa ðe hit of ſrymðe zeſapon. and þære ſprece þenaſ pæron.

3 Me zeþuhte [of-fýliꝛðe ſrom ſruma] zeornlice eallum. [mið] endebýrdneſſe ſritan ðe. þu ðe ſelueſta Theophilue.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þaſa worda roðfæſtneſſe. of þam ðe þu zelæred eaſt:

5 On Þerodeſ dazum Iudea cýninczeſ. præſt sum ſacerd on naman Zachariaſ. of Abian tune. ⁊ hiſ pif pær of Aaroner dohtrum. and hýre nama pær Elizabeth:

6 Soðlice hiꝛ pæron butu riht̃pire beforan Gode. ꝛanzende on eallum hiſ bebodum ⁊ riht̃-pirneſſum butan ſrohte:

7 And hiꝛ næzdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth pær unberende. ⁊ hý on hýra dazum butu zonðeodun:

8 Soðlice pær zeworden þa Zacha riaſ hýr ſacerdhader bneac on hiſ zeſrixleſ endebýrdneſſe beforan Gode.

9 Æfter zewunan þær ſacerdhader hlotef. he eode þ he hiſ offrunze rette. ða he on Godef temprel eode.

10 Eall peorod þef folcef pær ute zebiddende on þære offrunze tíman:

11 Da ætypde him Driht̃nef engel ſtandende on þær peorðef ſriðran healfe.

12 Da pearð Zachariaſ zedrered ꝑ zeſeonde. ⁊ him eze onhreaſ:

13 Da cpæð ſe engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zachariaſ. forþam þin ben iſ zehýred. ⁊ þin pif Elizabeth þe ſunu cenð. and þu nemſt hýr naman Iohanneſ.

14 ⁊ he býð þe to zefean ⁊ to blirſe. ⁊ manezu on hýr acennednerſſe zefazniað:

15 Soðlice he býð mære beforan Driht̃ne. and he ne drincð pin ne beor. ⁊ he bið zefýlled on haliꝛum Gaſte. þonne zýt of hiſ modor inoðe.

16 And manezu Iſrahela bearna he zecýrð to Driht̃ne hýra Gode.

17 And

LUK, Chap. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aftir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And

17 And he ȝæð toforan him on ȝaſte ⁊ Eliaſ mihte. þ he fæderа heorten to hyra bearnum ȝecyrre. ⁊ unȝeleaffulle to rihtwiſra ȝleaffæſtre. Drihtne fulfremed folc ȝegearwian:·

18 Ða cpæð Zacharias to þam engele. Þanun wat ic þiſ. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hyre dagum forðeode:·

19 Ða andſparode him ſe engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe ſtande beforan Gode. and ic eom aſend wið þe ſprecan. ⁊ þe þiſ bodian.

20 And nu þu birſt ſuriȝende. ⁊ þu ſprecan ne miht oð þone dæȝ þe þaſ þinȝ ȝeworðað. forþam þu minum wordum ne ȝelyfdeſt. þa beoð on hyra timan ȝefyllede:·

21 And þ folc wæſ Zacharian ȝe-anbidiȝende. and wundrodon þ he on þam temple læt ſwa:·

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-ſprecan. ⁊ hiȝ oncneopon þ he on þam temple ſume ȝeſihðe ȝeſeah. ⁊ he wæſ bicniende hym. ⁊ dumb ſuſhpunede:·

23 Ða wæſ ȝeworden þa hiſ þenunga dagaſ ȝefyllede wæron. he ferde to hiſ huſe:·

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth hiſ wif ȝeeacnode. and heo bediȝlede hiȝ fiſ monþaſ. ⁊ cpæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten ȝedyde þuſ. on þam dagum þe he ȝeſeah minne horp betwux mannum aſyrran:·

26 Soðlice on þam ſyxtan monðe wæſ aſend Gabriel ſe engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceaſtre. þære nama wæſ Nazareth.

27 To bewedduðre fæmnan anum were. þæſ nama þæſ Ioſep. of Dauideſ huſe. ⁊ þære fæmnan nama wæſ Maria:·

28 Ða cpæð ſe engel inȝangende. Hal beſ þu mid ȝyfe ȝefylled. Drihten mid þe. Ðu eart ȝebleſſud on wifum:·

29 Þa wearð heo on hiſ ſprace ȝedrefed. and þohte hwæt ſeo ȝretinȝ wære:·

30 Ða cpæð ſe engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu ȝyfe mid Gode ȝemettеſt.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innoðe ȝe-eacnaſt. and ſunu cenſt. and hiſ naman Hælend ȝenemneſt.

32 Se bið mære. ⁊ þæſ hehſtan ſunu ȝenemned. and him ſylð Drihten God hiſ fæderа ſetl. Dauideſ ſetl.

33 And he riceð on ecneſſe on Iacobeſ huſe. ⁊ hiſ riceſ ende ne bið:·

34 Ða cpæð Maria to þam engle. hu ȝewyrð þiſ. forþam ic were ne oncnawe:·

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh before God, and y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to evangelife to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, till into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wif conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reproof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe his name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of the higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he ſchal' regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

35 Đa andſpaſode hỳſe ſe engel. Se halga Gaſt on þe becymð. ⁊ þær heahſtan miht þe oferſceadað. and forþam þ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes ſunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage ſunu on hỳſe ylde geacnode. and þes monað is hỳſe ſyxta seo is unbeſpende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc word mid Gode unmihtelic:-

38 Đa cwæð Maria. Þes is Drihtnes þinen. gewurðe me æfter þinum worde:- And se engel hỳſe fram-gewat:-

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ ferde on muntland mid ofste. on Iudeiscne ceastre

40 ⁊ eode into Zachariases huse. ⁊ grette Elizabeth:-

41 Đa wes gewurden þa Elizabeth gehỳrde Marian gretinge. ða gewagnode þ cild on hỳſe innoðe. and þa wearð Elizabeth halgum Gaſte gefylled.

42 ⁊ heo clypode mycelre ſtefne. and cwæð. Du eart bewux wifum gebletsud. and gebletsud is þines innoðes wæstm.

43 ⁊ hwanun is me his. þ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume:-

44 Sona swa þinre gretinge stefn on minum eorum gewurden wæs. þa fahnude [in gladnisse] min cild on minum innoðe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe gelyfdest. þ fulfremede synt þa þing þe sam Drihtne gesæde synd:-

46 Đa cwæð Maria. Min sawel mærsað Drihten.

47 ⁊ min gast gebliſsude on Gode minum Hælende.

48 Forþam þe he geseah his þinene eadmodnesse. soðlice heonun-forð me eadige secgað ealle cneoresa.

49 Forþam þe me mycele þing dyde se de mihtig is. ⁊ his nama is halig.

50 ⁊ his mild heortnes of cneoresse on cneoresse hine ondrædendum:-

51 Þe worhte mægne on his earme. he todælde þa ofermodan on mode hyra heortan.

52 Þe awearp þa strican of setle. and þa eadmodan upahof.

53 Þingrigende he mid godum gefylde. ⁊ ofermode idele forlet.

54 Þe afeng Israhel his cniht. ⁊ gemunde his mild-heortnesse.

55 Swa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and his sæde on á weorulde:-

56 Soðlice Maria wunode mid hỳſe swylce þrỳ monðas. ⁊ gewende þa to hỳſe huse:-

57 Đa wæs gefylled Elizabethe cennung-tid. and heo sunu cende.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal come from above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepid the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to her hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfillid with the holy Goſt.

38 And creyede with a grete voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And whereof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my ſpiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekeneſſe of his hond-mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kindredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette doun myghty men fro ſeete and enhaunſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned again into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

58 ⁊ ẏhſe nehchebuſaſ ⁊ hẏſe cuðan ꝥ ge-hẏſdon. ꝥ Dſihten hiſ milð-heoſtneſſe mið hẏſe mæſſuðe ⁊ hiȝ mið hẏſe blisſodon:·

59 Ða on ðam eahteoðan dæȝe hiȝ comon ꝥ cild ymbſniðan. and nemdon hine hiſ fæðeſ naman Zachaſiam:·

60 Ða andſpaſode hiſ modoſ. Ne ſe ſoðeſ. ac he bið Iohanneſ ȝenemned:·

61 Ða cpædon hi to hẏſe. Niſ nan on ðinſe mtȝðe þẏſſum naman ȝenemned:·

62 Ða bicnodon hi to hiſ fæðeſ. hpæt he polde hẏne ȝenemnedne beon:·

63 Ða ſſit he ȝebedenum pex-bſede. Iohanneſ iſ hiſ nama. ða undſodon hiȝ ealle:·

64 Ða peaſð ſona hiſ muð ⁊ hiſ tunȝe ȝeopenod. ⁊ he ſſpæc. Dſihten bletſiȝende:·

65 Ða peaſð eȝe ȝeſoſden oſeſ ealle hẏſa nehchebuſaſ. and oſeſ ealle Iudea munt-land pæſon þaſ poſð ȝeðidmæſſode.

66 ⁊ ealle ða ðe hit ȝehẏſdon. on hẏſa heoſtan ſettun ⁊ cpædon. Þenſt ðu hpæt bẏð þeſ cnapa. pitodlice Dſihtneſ hand pſ mið him:·

67 And Zachaſiaſ hiſ fæðeſ pæſ mið halezum Ȝaſte ȝeſẏlled. ⁊ he pitezode and cpæð.

68 Ȝebletſud ſẏ Dſihten Iſſahela Ȝod. ſoſ-þam þe he ȝeneoſude. ⁊ hiſ ſolceſ alẏſednesſe dẏde.

69 And he uſ hæle hoſn aſæſde on Dauiðeſ huſe hiſ cnihteſ.

70 Spa he ſſpæc þuſh hiſ haleȝna pitezena muð. þa ðe oſ ẏoſldeſ ſſẏm ðe ſſpæcon.

71 ⁊ he alẏſde uſ oſ uſum ſeondum. and oſ ealſa þaſa handa þe uſ hatedon.

72 Milð-heoſtneſſe to pẏncenne mið uſum fæðeſum. ⁊ ȝemunan hiſ haleȝan cẏðneſſe.

73 Þẏne uẏ to ſẏllenne þone að þe he uſum fæðeſ Abſahame ſſoſ.

74 Ðæt pe butan eȝe. oſ uſe ſeonda handa alẏſede. him ſeoſian

75 On haliȝneſſe beſoſan him eallum uſum ðaȝum:·

76 And þu cnapa biſt fæſ hehſtan piteza ȝenemned. þu ȝæſt beſoſan Dſihtneſ anſyne. hiſ peȝaſ ȝeaſſian.

77 To ſẏllene hiſ ſolce hæle ȝepit on hẏſa ſẏnna ſoſȝẏfneſſe.

78 Ðuſh innoðaſ uſeſ Ȝoðeſ milð-heoſt-neſſe. on þam he uſ ȝeneoſude oſ eaſtðæle up-ſẏſſinȝende.

79 Onlẏhtan þam þe on þẏſtſum ⁊ on deaðeſ ſceaðe ſittað. uſe fet to ȝeſeccenne on ſibbe ȝeȝ:·

80 Soðlice ſe cnapa peox. ⁊ pæſ on ȝaſte ȝeſtſanȝod. ⁊ pæſ on peſtenum oð þone dæȝ ẏſ ætẏpednesſſum on Iſſahel:·

54 And the neyghbouris and coſyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei came to circumſide the child, and thei cleipiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay; but he ſchal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot ſeyinge, Jon is his name, and all men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he ſpak and bleſſide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren pupliſchid on alle mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and ſeiden what manner child ſchal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Goſt, and profeciede and ſeide.

64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has viſited and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do merſy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy teſtament.

69 The grete ooth that he ſwoor to Abraham our fadir,

70 To geve himſelf to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hand of our enemyes ſerve to him,

71 In holyneſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child ſchalt be clepid the profete of the higheſte, for thou ſchalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hiſe weyes.

73 To geve ſcience of heelth to his puple into remiſſioun of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſs of the merſy of oure God, in the which he ſpringyng up fro on high hath viſited us.

75 To geve light to them that ſitten in derkneſſis, and in ſchadowe of deeth, to dreſſe oure feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in ſpiryt, and was in deſert placis till to the day of his ſchewing to Yſrael.

Of

Of the *Saxon* poetry ſome ſpecimen is neceſſary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their ſyllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to recover, excludes us from that pleaſure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The firſt poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and conſequently muſt have depended upon the quantity of their ſyllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and cloſe their verſes with correſpondent ſounds.

The two paſſages, which I have ſelected, contain apparently the rudiments of our preſent lyrick meaſures, and the writers may be juſtly conſidered as the genuine anceſtors of the *Engliſh* poets.

Þe mai him ſope aðreden,
Ðæt he ðanne one bidde ne muzen,
Uoꝛ þ bilimpeð ilome.
Þæ iſ piſ þ bit and bote
And bet biuoren dome.
Deað com on ðiſ midelaꝛd
Ðuꝛh ðaꝛ deꝛleꝛ onde,
And renne and roꝛze and irꝛinc,
On re and on londe.
Ic am elder ðanne ic per,
A pintre ⁊ ec a lore.
Ic ealdi more ðanne ic dede,
Mi pit ozhte to bi more.
Se þ hine relue uoꝛzet,
Uoꝛ piue oþeꝛ uoꝛ childe.
Þe ral comen on euele ꝛtede,
Bute zod him bi milde.
Ne hopie piꝛ to hire pere,
Ne pere to hiꝛ piue.
Bi ꝛoꝛ him relue eurich man,
Ðæꝛ pile he bieð aliue.
Eurich man mið þ he haueð,
Mai bezzen heueriche.
Se ðe leꝛꝛe ⁊ re ðe more,
Þere aider iliche.
Þeuene and erðe he oueꝛꝛieð,
Þiꝛ ezhen bið ꝓulbriht.
Sunne ⁊ mone ⁊ alle ꝛterꝛnen,
Bieð ðiertre on hiꝛ lihte.
Þe pot hpet ðencheð and hpet doþ,
Alle quike pihte.
Niꝛ no louerð ꝛpich iꝛ xiꝛt,
Ne no kinz ꝛpich iꝛ ðrihte.
Þeuene ⁊ erðe ⁊ all ðat iꝛ,
Biloken iꝛ on hiꝛ honde.
Þe deð al þ hiꝛ pille iꝛ,
On rea and ec on londe.
Þe iꝛ ord alburen ende,
And ende alburen ende.
Þe one iꝛ eure on eche ꝛtede,
Wende per ðu pende.

Þe iꝛ buuen uꝛ and bineðen,
Biuoren and ec bihind.
Se man þ zoder pille deð,
Þie mai hine aihpar uinde.
Eche rune he iherð,
And pot eche dede.
Þe ðuꝛh riȝð echer iðanc,
Wai hpat rel uꝛ to pede.
Se man neure nele don zod,
Ne neure zod liꝛ leden.
Er deð ⁊ dom come to hiꝛ dure,
Þe mai him ſope aðreden.
Þunzer ⁊ ðurꝛt here ⁊ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðuꝛh deð com on ðiſ midelaꝛd,
And oðer uniſelðe.
Ne mai non herte hit ipenche,
Ne no tunze telle.
Þu muchele pinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Louie Lord mid ure hierte.
And mid all ure mihte.
And ure emcriſtene ꝛpo uꝛ ſelꝛ,
Spo uꝛ lereð ðrihte.
Sume ðer habbeð lerre merzðe,
And ꝛume ðer habbeð more.
Ech erter ðan þ he dede,
Erter þ he ꝛpanc ſope.
Ne rel ðer bi bred ne pin,
Ne oþer kenner erte.
Lord one rel bi echer liꝛ,
And blirce and eche herte.
Ne ral ðaꝛ bi ꝛcete ne ꝛcnud,
Ne porldes pele none.
Ac ri merzþe þ men uꝛ bihat,
All ꝛall ben zod one.
Ne mai no merzþe bi ꝛpo muchel,
Spo iꝛ zoder irihde.
Þi iꝛ roþ rune and briht,
And dai bute mihte.
Ðer iꝛ pele bute pane,
And herte buten irꝛinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðeder come,
Sore hit rel uonðenche.
Ðer iꝛ blirce buten tpezze,
And liꝛ buten deaðe.
Ðet eure ꝛullen punie ðer,
Blide hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðer iꝛ zeuzeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Niꝛ ðer ꝛonze ne roꝛ non,
Ne non uniꝛende.
Ðer me rel drihten iren,
Spo are he iꝛ mid iꝛiꝛre.
Þe one mai and rel al bien,
Engler and manner blirce.

To

To ðare blirce ur bring god,
Det rixeð buten ende.
Danne he ure saula unbint,
Of lichamlice bend.
Crist geue us iede srich lif,
And habbe srichne ende
Det we moten ðider cumen,
Danne we henner wende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðis gære for þe king Stephne oker sæ to Normandi. ⁊ þer wes underfangen. forði þ hi wenden þ he wolde ben alwuic alre þe eom wer. ⁊ for he hadde get his tu-for. ac he to dealde it ⁊ scatered rotlice. Micel hadde Henri king gadered gold ⁊ sylwer. and na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. Da þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene-forð. ⁊ þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Sereberi. ⁊ Alexander biscop of Lincoln. ⁊ te Lancelen Roger hire neuer. ⁊ dideælle in prisun. til hi japen up hore castles. Da þe wrikes understæton þ he wes alde man þar ⁊ forte ⁊ god. ⁊ na justice ne dide. þa dideð hi alle wunder. Di hadden him manred maked and aðer sworen. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he wæren forsworen. ⁊ here treoðer forloren. for æuric wes man his castles makede and agænes him heolden. and fylden þe land full of castles. Di suencten suiðe þe wrecce men of þe land mid castel-weorces. þa þe castles waren maked. þa fylden hi mid deoules and yuele men. Da namen hi þa men þe hi wenden þ ani god hefden. baðe be nihtes and be dæies. carlmen and wimmen. and diden heom in prisun efter gold and sylwer. ⁊ pined heom un-tellendlice pininge. for ne wæren næure nan martyres swa pined alse hi wæren. Me hengde up bi þe fet and smoked heom mid ful smoke. me hengde bi þe wumbes. oðer bi þe hefed. ⁊ hengen brynies on hes fet. Me dide cnotted strenges abuton hese hæued. ⁊ wurðen to þ it zede to þ hælmes. Di diden heom in quarterne þar nadres ⁊ snakes ⁊ paddes wæren inne. ⁊ dranen heom swa. Sume hi diden in crucet-hus þ is in an certe þ þar scorp ⁊ naseu. ⁊ un der. ⁊ dide scærpe stanes þer inne. ⁊ þrengde þe man þær inne. þ hi bræcon alle þe limes. In mani of þe castles wæren lof ⁊ gri. þ wæren sachenteges þ tra oðer þre men hadden onoh to bæren onne. þ þar swa maced þ is wæpned to an beom. ⁊ diden an scærp iren abuton þa manne þrote ⁊ his half. þ he ne mihte nowiðwarde ne sitten. ne lien. ne slepen. oc bæren al þ iren. Mani wuren hi dragen mid hungær J ne canne ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe wunder. ne alle þe pines þ hi diden wrecce men on his land. ⁊ þ lasted þa xix. wintre wile Stephne war king. ⁊ æure it war uuerre and uuerre. Di læidengeldes on þe tunes æuereu wile. ⁊ cleped en it tenemete. þa þe wrecce men ne hadden nan more to giuen. þa reueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes. þ wel þe mihtes warien all adæi ware sculdes þu neure finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Da war corn dære. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse. ⁊ butere for nan ne wæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær. sume leden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men. sum fluzen ut of lande. Wes næure zet mare wrecchedom on land. ne næure heðen men werre ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer riðen ne for-baren hi nouðer circe. ne circe-iærd. oc nam al þe god þ þar inne war. ⁊ brenden sið þe circe ⁊ altezædere. Ne hi ne for-baren birgedes land. ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac wæueden munekes. ⁊ clerekes. ⁊ æurie man oðer þe ouer mihte. Lif tra men oðer þre coman riden to an tun. al þe tunscipe fluzæn for heom. penden þ hi wæren wæuedes. Þe birgedes ⁊ lered men heom cuðe rede æure. oc war heom naht þan of. for hi wæren all for-cuðræd ⁊ for-suoren ⁊ forlogen. Wa wæ me tilede. þe erðe ne bar nan corn. for þe land war all for-don mid wilde dæder. ⁊ hi sæden openlice þ Crist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Suilc ⁊ mare þanne we cunnen sæin. we bolenden xix. wintre for ure sinnes. On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice xx. wintes ⁊ half zer. ⁊ viii. dæis. mid micel sunne. ⁊ sand þe munekes. ⁊ te zertes al þ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mycel castred in the hus. and þoð þeðene prohte on þe cirice ⁊ sette þan to landes ⁊ pentes. ⁊ zoded it suyðe and læt it nesen. and brohte heom into þe nepæ mynstre on s. Petres mæsse-dæi mid micel wunstrelsipe. þ war anno ab incarnatione Dom. MCXL. a combustione loci XXIII. And he for to Rome ⁊ bæd pæ pæl underfangen fram þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ bezæt thare priuilezies. an of alle þe landes of þabbotrice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe circe-wican. ⁊ zif he lenz moste liuen. alse he mint

to don of þe hofdep-þýcan. And he bezat in ondep þ pice men hepdon mid ſtpenzþe. of Willelm Maldoit þe heold Rozingham þæ caſtel he pan Lincolne ⁊ Cheſtun ⁊ of Dugo of Walt- ville he pan Dýſtlingb. ⁊ Stanepiz. ⁊ lx. pof. of Aldepingle ælc zæp. And he makede manie muneker. ⁊ plantede pinia pid. ⁊ makede manie peoplker ⁊ pende þe tun Ceteſte þan it æp pæp. and þi ſe zod munec ⁊ zod man. ⁊ ſopði hi luueden God and zode men. Nu þe pillen ſaȝen ſum del þat belamp on Stephne kingep time. On hiſ time þe Judeuſ of Nopð-pic bohton an Cpiſten cild bepopen Cpiſten. and pineden him alle þe ilce pinnȝ þ upe Dpihtin þap pined. and on langſ- tid hi him on rode henzen þop upe Dpihtnep luue. ⁊ ſýðen býpieden him. Wenden þ it ſculde ben þop-holen. oc upe Dpihtin atýpede þ he þap hali maptýp. ⁊ to muneker him namen. ⁊ bebýpied him hezlice. in ðe mýnſtre. ⁊ he maket ſuſ upe Dpihtin pundeplice and mani- fealdе mipacleſ. ⁊ hatte he ſ. Willelm:

On ſiſ zep com Dauid king of Scotland mid ofpicce ſ pid to hiſ land polde pinnan hiſ land. ⁊ him com togeneȝ Willelm eopl of Albamap þe king abbe becelæ Cuop-pic. ⁊ to oðep aneȝ men mid pæu men ⁊ puhten pid heom. ⁊ þlenden þe king ut te ⁊ tandaſð. ⁊ plozen ſunde micel of hiſ zenzen

On ſiſ zæp polde þe king Stephn ouer Rod- bept eopl of Lloucepſtre. þe king ſ ſune Denſp. ac he ne mihte þop he papſt it pap. Dæ ſ tepſin þe lenzten þeſtepede þe ſuma ⁊ ſe dai abeton nontid depſ. þa men eten þ me lihtede candleſ to æten bi ⁊ þ pap xiii. kl. Appil. þepon men ſculde oppundpied. Dep eftep þopd-peopde Wil- lelm Æpce-biſcop of Cantpap-býiz. ⁊ te king makede Teobald Æpce biſcop. þe pap abbod in þe ec. Dep eftep pæx ſuide micel unepne betpux þe king ⁊ Randolf eopl of Cheſtre noht þoſði þ he ne zaf him al þ he cuðe axen him. alpe he bide alle oðpe. oc æfte þemaje zaf heom þe þiſe hi papon him. De eopl heold Lincol azenep þe king. ⁊ benam him al þ he ahte to haben. ⁊ te king þop þiden ⁊ bezatte him ⁊ hiſ bpoðep Willelm de R... ape in þe caſtel ⁊ te eopl ſtæl ut ⁊ þeode eftep Robbept eopl of Glou- ceſtre. ⁊ bpohte him þidep mid micel þeþð. and ſuhten ſpiðe on Landelmaſſe-dai azen ſ heope lau þð. ⁊ namen him. þop hiſ men him ſuýken ⁊ pluzæn. and lað him to Bpiſtope and biden þaſ in ſpiſun. ⁊ ... teþeſ. Da þaſ all Engle-land ſtýpeð maſ þan æp pæp. and all ýuel þaſ in lande. Dep eftep com þe kingep dohtep Denſp þe hepde ben Empepic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu æf cuntepſſe in Anzou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenipſce polc hiſe polde tæcen ⁊ ſcæ þleh. ⁊ opleȝ paſ micel:- Dep eftep þe biſcop of Sin-ceſtre Denſp. þe kingep bpoðep Stephneſ, ſpac þið Robbept eopl ⁊ þið þempepice and ſpop heom aðaſ þ he neuſe mi mid te king hiſ bpoðep polde halden. ⁊ cuſpede alle þe men þe mid him holden. and ſaðe heom þ he polde ſiuen heom up Win-ceſtre. ⁊ bide heom cumen þiðep. Da hi þaſ inne paren þi com þ king ſ cum .. hiſe ſtpenzðe ⁊ bepat heom þ þ ſ paſ inne micel hunzæp. Da hi ne king ne mihte þolen. þi ſtali hi ut ⁊ pluzen. ⁊ hi pepð n þ þ ſ ten ⁊ polechеden heom. and namen Rod ſ gloſ Lilou ceſtre and ledden him to R ſ ð biden him þaſ in ſpiſun. and te cu ſ þ into an mýnſtre Da ſcopſe n ða paſ nan be- tpýx þe kingep ſpeoðe þeȝ te copleſ ⁊ peopð a ſ rahtlede ſuſ þ me ſculde leten ut þe king of ſpiſun þop þe eopl. ⁊ te eopl þop þ king. ⁊ þaſ biden. Siðen þe ſ ter ſ rathiden þe king ⁊ Ran- dolf eopl at Stan-ſopd ⁊ aðeſ ⁊ ſcoſen and tpeuðeſ ſcſton þ king noud-ſe ſculde bſuken oðeſ. ⁊ te ne ſoſ-ſcoð nahт. ſop þe king him ſiden nam in D ſ. ſuſhe ſicel ſpeð. ⁊ bide him in ſpiſun ⁊ ſ ſeſ he let cam ut ſuſhe ſcepſe ſcð co þ ſ ſcepſipde þ he ſu ſ on halidom. ⁊ zeſ ſeſ hand. þ he all hiſ caſtleſ ſculde ſiuen up ðume he ſaſ up and ſume ne ſaſ he noht: and bide þann ſcepſe danne he læſ ſculde. Da ſeſ Engle-land ſuiðe to-deled. ſume helden mid te king. ⁊ ſume mid ſempepice. ſop þa þe king þaſ to ſpiſun. þi ſenden þe copleſ ⁊ te ſice men þ he neuſe maſe ſculde cumme ut. ⁊ ſ l ð ſýð ſempepice. ⁊ bſohten hiſe into Oſea ſopd. and men hiſe beſech:- Da ðe king þaſ ute. þa hejde þ zaȝen. and toc hiſ ſcopð ⁊ bepat hiſe in þe tup. ⁊ me let hiſe ðun on niht oſ þe tup nið ſuſeſ. ⁊ ſtal ut ⁊ ſcæ ſleh ⁊ ride on ſoce to Walinz-ſopd. Dæſ eftep ſcæ ⁊ ſpiðe oſeſ ſæ. ⁊ hi oſ Noſmandi penden alle ſiſa þe king to þe eopl of Anzeu. ſume hepe þanker ⁊ ſume hepe un-þanker. ſop he bepat heom til hi aſaren up hepe caſtleſ. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæſ den oſ þe king. Đa ſepde Eurtace þe kingeſ ſune to Þſance. ⁊ nan þe king ſuſteſ oſ Þſance to ſiſe. pende to bizatton Noſmandi þaſ ſuſh. oc ne ſpeðde litel. ⁊ be zode ſihte. ſop he þaſan ýuel man. ſop ſiſe ſe he .... ðide maſe ýuel þanne zoð. he ſieuede þe landeſ ⁊ laide mic ..... ſon. he bſohte hiſ ſiſ to Engle-land. ⁊ bide hiſe in þe caſte ..... teb. zoð ſimman ſcæ ſæſ. oc ſcæ ledde litel blipſ mid him. ⁊ xſiſt ne polde þ he ſculde lange ſeſan. ⁊ ſæſð ded and hiſ mode ſ beten. ⁊ te eopl of Anzeu ſæſð ded ⁊ hiſ ſune Denſi toc to ſe ſice. And te cuen of Þſance to daide ſſa ſe king. ⁊ ſcæ com to ſe iunze eopl Denſi. ⁊ he toc hiſe to ſiſe. ⁊ al Peitou mid hiſe. Da ſeſde he mid micel ſcepð into Engle-land. ⁊ ſann eſtleſ. ⁊ te king ſeſde azeneſ him micel maſe ſeſð. ⁊ ſoðſæſeſe ſuſen hi noht.

oc ꝑeꝑden ꝑe Æꝼꝛce-biꝛcop ⁊ te piꝛe men betꝛux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ ꝛahte ꝥ te kinꝫ ꝛculde ben laueꝛd ⁊ kinꝫ pile he liu.de. ⁊ aꝛteꝛ hiꝛ dæi paꝛe Benꝛi kinꝫ. ⁊ he helde him ꝑoꝛ ꝛadeꝛ ⁊ he him ꝑoꝛ ꝛune. and ꝛid ⁊ ꝛæhte ꝛculde ben betꝛýx heom ⁊ on al Enꝫle-land. Diꝛ and te oðꝛe ꝑoꝛuuaꝛdeꝛ ꝥet hi makeden ꝛuoꝑen to halden ꝑe kinꝫ ⁊ te eoꝛl. and te biꝛcop. ⁊ te eoꝛleꝛ. ⁊ ꝛicemen alle. Ða paꝛ ꝑe eoꝛl undeꝛꝑanꝫen æt Win-ceꝛtꝛe and æt Iundene mid micel puꝛtꝛcipe. and alle diden him man-ꝑeð. and ꝛuoꝑen ꝑe paꝛ to halden. and hit paꝛð ꝛone ꝛuiðe ꝫod paꝛ ꝛua ꝥ neuꝛe paꝛ heꝛe. Ða paꝛ ðe kinꝫ ꝛtꝛenꝫeꝛe þanne he æueꝛt heꝛ paꝛ. ⁊ te eoꝛl ꝑeꝑde oueꝛ ꝛæ. ⁊ al ꝑolc him luuede. ꝑoꝛ he dide ꝫod juꝛtiꝛe ⁊ makede paiꝛ:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables, and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert of Glocoſter*, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaýnge.
If a lond ihote cokaýgne.
Ðer niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ hit iliche.
Ðoý paradiſ be miri and briýt.
Lokaýgn iſ of fairir ſiýt.
What iſ ꝑer in paradiſ.
Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
Ðoý ꝑer be ioi and gret dute,
Ðer niſ met bote frute.
Ðer niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man iſ ꝑurſto quench.
Beþ ꝑer no men but two.
Þelý and enok alſo.
Linglich maý hi go.
Whar ꝑer woniþ men no mo.
In cokaýgne iſ met and drink.
Wiþute care how and ſwink.
Ðe met iſ trie ꝑe drink ſo clere.
To none ruſſin and ſopper.
I ſigge for ſoþ boute were.
Ðer niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
Of ſo mochil ioi and bliſſe.
Ðer iſ mani ſwete ſiýte.
Al iſ dai niſ ꝑer no niýte.
Ðer niſ baret noꝑer ſtriſ.
Niſ ꝑer no deþ ac euer liſ.
Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
Ðer niſ no man no woman wroþ.
Ðer niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Ðer niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
No non horwýla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer ſtode.
Ðe land iſ ful of oþer gode.
Niſ ꝑer flei fle no lowſe.
In cloþ in toune bed no houſe.
Ðer niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
No non vile worme no ſnawile.
No non ſtorm rein no winde.
Ðer niſ man no woman blinde.
Oķ al iſ game ioi ant gle.
Wel iſ him ꝥat ꝑer mai be.
Ðer beþ riverſ gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir ſeruiþ ꝑer to noþing.
Bot to ſiýt and to wauſſing.

SANTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ýonge i preit ou oure folieſ for to lete.
Ðenchet on god ꝥat ýef ou wit oure ſunneſ to bete.
Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordeſ feire and ſwete.
Ðe vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader waſ a patriac. aſ ic ou tellen maý.
In auntioge wif echeſ i ðe falſe laý.
Deve godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerved nitt ant daý.
So deden moný oþere. ꝥat ſinget weilaweý.
Theodoſius waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne levede he noutt.
Þe levede on þe falſe godeſ. ðat peren wid honden wroutt.
Ðo ꝥat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well in ꝑoutt.
Є bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibꝛoutt.
Ðe moder waſ an heþene wif ꝥat hire to wýman bere.
Ðo ꝥat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hit furfare.
Þo ſende it into aſýe. wid meſſagerſ ful ýare.
To a noꝛice ꝥat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to lore.
Ðe norice ꝥat hire wiſte. children aheuede ſeuene.
Ðe eitteþe waſ maregrete. criſteſ maý of heuene.
Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho ꝑoleden martirdom. ſein Laurence ant ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own form and terminations; for which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however different in ſucceſſive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when the *Saxon* may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to commence. *Robert of Glouceſter*, however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *Engliſh*; in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited, and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure with the foregoing author of St. *Margarite*, which, poliſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors ſo ſuitable to the genius of the *Engliſh* language, that it was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

OF þe bataýles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þýs londe
þat worſt were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ýdo,
As Romeýns & Saxons, & wel wuſte þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept ýt holde noȝt, bote robbý, and ſſende,
And deſtrue, & berne, & ſle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute ýt nas worþ, þeý hii were ouercome ýlome.
Vor mýd ſſýpes and gret poer as preſt eſſone hii come,
Kýng Adelwolf of þýs lond kýng was tuentý ȝer.
þe Deneýs come bý hým rýuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorſt ȝer of ýs kýnedom
Mýd þre & þrýttý ſſýpuol men her prince hýder come,
And at Souþamtone arýuede, an hauene bý Souþe.
Anoþer gret oſt þulke týme arýuede at Porteſmouþe.
þe kýng nuſte weþer kepe, at delde ýs oſt atuo.
þe Denes adde þe maýſtre. þo al was ýdo,
And bý Eſtangle and Lýndeſeýe hii wende vorþ atte laſte,
And ſo hamward al bý Kent, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte,
Aȝen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eft hii come.
And deſtrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kýnge's croune,
Al býſouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somerſete
þoru þe býſſop Alcſton and þet folc of Dorſete
Hii come & ſmýte an bataýle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneýs were al býneþe, & þe lond ſolc adde þe place,
And more proweſſe dude þo, þan þe kýng mýȝte býuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ýs foure godes ſones woxe vaſte ý nou,
Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
þýs was a ſtalwarde tem, & of gret wýſdom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þýs lond,
An Deneýs dude ſſame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.
Is ſyxteþe ȝere of þe kýnge's kýnedom
In eldeſte ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hým nome,
And ýs fader alſo god, and oþere heýe men al ſo,
And wende aȝen þýs Deneýs, þat muche wo adde ý do.
Vor myd tuo hondred ſſýpes & an alf at Temſe mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oþer tounes nome,
And ſo vorþ in to Soþereýe, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte,
þere þe kýng and ýs ſone hem mette atte laſte.
þere was bataýle ſtrong ýnou ýſmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kýnȝtes leýe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ýſmýte,) & oþer lýmes alſo,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou.
Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo volc ſlou?
Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſſewede ýs ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtýne Englýſſe men þe maýſtrýe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Criſtendom non ;
þe kýng her after to holý chýrché ýs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ýs lond, as hii aȝte, wel ý nou.
Seýn Swýthýn at Wýncheſtre býſſop þo was,
And Alcſton at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche þýs cas.
þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
At Wýncheſtre he was ýbured, as he ȝut lýþ þere.
Hýs tueýe ſones he ȝef ýs lond, as he býȝet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Eſtſex,
And ſuþþe Adelbryȝt, Kent and Weſtſex.
Eýȝte hondred ȝer ýt was and ſeuene and ſýftý al ſo,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þýs dede was ýdo.
Boþe hii wuſte bý her týme wel her kýnedom,
At þe vyfte ȝer Adelbold out of þýs lyue nome.

At

At Sſyrebourne he was ẏbured, & ẏs broþer Adelbrẏȝt
His kẏnedom adde after hẏm, as lawe was and rẏȝt.
Bẏ ẏs daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wẏncheſtre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Bareſſyre, and foȝte and þe ſſrewen ouercome.
Adelbrẏȝt was kẏng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,
And of Weſtſex bote vyue, þo he deẏde ẏch wene.

ADELRED was after hẏm kẏng ẏ mad in þe place,
Eẏȝte hondred & leuene & ſẏxtẏ as in þe ȝer of grace.
þe vorſte ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom þe Deneẏs þycke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cẏtes vaſte nome.
Maẏſtres hii adde of her oſt, as ẏt were dukes, tueẏe,
Hẏnguar and Hubba, þat ſſrewen were beẏe.
In Eſt Angle hii bẏleuede, to reſt hem as ẏt were,
Mẏd her oſt al þe wynter, of þe vorſt ȝere.
þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwẏk nome.
þer was bataẏle ſtrong ẏ nou, vor ẏſlawe was þere
Ofrẏc kẏng of Homberlond, & monẏe þat with hẏm were.
þo Homberlond was þus ẏſſend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laſte to Eſſangle aȝen hẏm come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde ſlowe,
And, as wolues among ſſep, reulẏch hem to drowe.
Seẏnt Edmond was þo her kẏng, & þo he ſeẏ þat deluol cas
þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deẏe hẏmſulf, þat ſuch ſorwe to ẏſeẏ.
He dude hẏm vorþ among hẏs ſon, nolde he noþẏg ſle.
Hii nome hẏm & ſcourged hẏm, & ſuþþe naked hẏm bounde
To a tre, & to hẏm ſſote, & made hẏm monẏ a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hẏm þo þycce, þat no ſlede nas bẏleuede.
Aue laſte hii martred hẏm, and ſmẏte of ẏs heued.
þe ſẏxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kẏng
A nẏwe oſt com into þẏs lond gret þoru alle þẏng,
And anon to Redẏnge robbede and ſlowe.
þe king and Alfred ẏs broþer nome men ẏnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataẏle ſmẏte vp Aſſeſdoune.
þer was monẏ moder chẏld, þat ſone laẏ þer doune.
þe bataẏle ẏlaſte vorte nẏȝt, and þer were aſlawe
Vẏf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wẏþ drawe,
And mony þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to ſle;
Ac hii adde alle ẏbe aſſend, ȝẏf þe nẏȝt madde ẏ be.

Tueẏe bataẏles her after in þe ſulf ȝere
Hii ſmẏte, and at boþe þe heþene maẏſtres were.
þe kẏng Aldered ſone þo þen weẏ of deþ nome,
As ẏt vel, þe vẏftẏ ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom
At Wẏmbourne he was ẏbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ẏs broþer, after hẏm kẏng was.

ALFRED, þẏs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eẏȝte hondred & ſẏxtẏ & tuelue þe kẏnedom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ẏbe, &, vor ẏs grete wẏſdom,
þe pope Leon hẏm bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of hẏs lond, þat in þẏs lond ȝut ẏs:
And he led hẏm to be kẏng, ar he kẏng were ẏwẏs.
An he was kẏng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ẏlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſuþþe oþer after hẏm of þe erchebẏſſiopes echon.
So þat hẏuor hẏm pore kẏng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ ſẏde of Temeſe nẏne batẏales he nome
Aȝen þe Deneẏs þe vorſt ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
Nẏe ȝer he was þus in þẏs lond in bataẏle & in wo,
An ofte ſẏþe aboue was, and bẏneþe oftor mo;
So longe, þat hẏm nere bẏ leuede bote þre ſẏren in ẏs hond,
Hamteſſyre, and Wẏlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ẏs lond.
A daẏ as he werẏ was, and aſuoddrẏnge hẏm nome
And ẏs men were ẏwend auẏſſeþ, Seẏn Cutbert to hym com.
" Ich am," he ſeẏde, " Cutbert, to þe ẏcham ẏwend
" To brẏnge þe gode tẏtẏnges. Fram God ẏcham ẏſend.
" Vor þat folc of þẏs lond to ſẏnne her wylle al ȝeue,
" And ȝut nolle herto her ſẏnnes bẏleue
" þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þẏs lond were ẏbore;
" þan vor ȝou bẏddeþ God, wanne we beþ hẏm bẏuore,
" Hour Loverd mẏd ẏs eẏen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore,
" And þẏ poer þe wole ȝẏue aȝen, þat þou aſt neẏ verlore.
" And þat þou þer of ſoþ ẏſe, þou ſſalt abbe tokẏnẏnge.
" Vor þẏm men, þat beþ ago to daẏ auẏſſẏnge,
" In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vẏls hii ſſolde hẏm brynge,
" þat ech man wondrẏ ſſal of ſo gret cacchẏnge.
" And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water ẏfrore hẏs,
" þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vyſſẏnge ẏt ẏs.
" Of ſerue ẏt wel aȝen God, and ẏlef me ẏs meſſager,
" And þou ſſall þẏ wẏlle abẏde, as ẏcham ẏtold her."

As

Aſ þýs kýng herof awoc, and of þýs ſýȝte þoȝte,
Hýs výſſares come to hým, & ſo gret won of ſýſ hým broȝte,
þat wonder ýt was, & namelýche vor þe weder was ſo colde.
þo lýuede þe god man wel, þat Seýn Cutbert adde ýtold.
In Deuenýſſyre þer after arýuede of Deneýs
þre and tuentý ſſýpuol men, all aȝen þe peýs,
þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of oſt was.
Oure kýnge's men of Engelond mette hem bý cas,
And ſmýte þer an bataýle, and her gret duc ſlowe,
And eyȝte hondred & fourtý men, & her caronýes to drowe.
þo kyng Alfred hurde þýs, ýs herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hým come ſo þýcke ſo ýt mýȝte go,
Of Somerſete, of Wýlteſſyre, of Hamteſſyre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ýs owe folc al ſo.
So þat he adde poer ýnou, and atte laſte hii come,
And a bataýle at Edendone aȝen þe Deneýs nome.
And ſlowe to grounde, & wonne þe maýſtre of the velde.
þe kýng & ýs grete duke býgonne hem to ȝelde
To þe kýng Alfred to ýs wýlle, and oſtages toke,
Vorto wende out of ýs lond, ȝýf he ýt wolde loke;
And ȝut þerto, vor ýs loue, to auonge Criſtendom.
Kýng Gurmund, þe hexte kýng, vorſt þer to come.
Kýng Alfred ýs godfader was. & ýbaptýſed ek þer were
þrettý of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kýng Alfred hem huld wýþ hým tuelf dawes as he hende,
And ſuþþe he ȝef hem large ȝýftes, and let hým wende.
Hii, þat nolde Criſtyn be, of lande ſlowe þo,
And býȝonde ſee in France dude wel muche wo.
ȝut þe ſtrewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.
Ac þe kýng Alfred atte laſte to ſſame hem euere broȝte.
Kýng Alfred was þe wýſoſt kýnȝ, þat long was býuore.
Vor þeý me ſegge þe lawes beþ in worre týme vorlore,
Nas ýt noȝt ſo hiis daýe. vor þeý he in worre were,
Lawes he made rýȝtuollore, and ſtrengore þan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and ȝut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ȝer old, ar he couþe ýs abece.
Ac ýs gode moder ofte ſmale ȝýftes hým tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loký on ýs boke.
So þat bý por clergýe ýs rýȝt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere ý mad, to gouerný ýs lond.
And vor þe worre was ſo muche of þe luþer Deneýs,
þe men of þýs ſulue lond were of þe worſe peýs.
And obbede and ſlowe oþere, þeruor he býuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreýe of ýs lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþýnge were alſo,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþýnge were ýdo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþýnge were,
And wuſte ſomdel of her ſtat, ȝýf me þu vp hem bere.
So ſtreýt he was, þat þeý me ledde amydde weýes heýe
Seluer, þat non man ne dorſte ýt nýme, þeý he ýt ſeýe.
Abbeýs he rerde moný on, and mony ſtudes ýwýs.
Ac Wýncheſtýe he rerde on, þat nýwe munſtre ýcluped ýs.
Hýs lýf eýȝte and tuentý ȝer in ýs kýnedom ýlaſte.
After ýs deþ he wos ýbured at Wýncheſtre atte laſte.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himſelf informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which compriſing a relation of many different particulars, conſequently required the uſe of many words and phraſes, may be properly ſpecified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have choſen the firſt, becauſe it ſhows, in ſome meaſure, the ſtate of *European* ſcience as well as of the *Engliſh* tongue; and the ſecond, becauſe it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expreſſion.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may ſee the ſterre tranſmontane, that is clept the ſterre of the ſee, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode ſterre. But men ſee another ſterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the ſchip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode ſterre, right ſo don ſchip men bezonde the parties, be the ſterre of the Southe, the which ſterre apperethe not to us. And this ſterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode ſterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cauſe, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the ſee ben of rownde ſchapp. and forme. For the partie of the firmament ſchewethe in o contree, that ſchewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and ſotyle compaſſement of wytt, that zif a man fond paſſages be ſchippes, that wolde go to ſerchen the world, men myghte go be ſchippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have ſeyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Aſtrolabre, that the ſterre that is clept the tranſmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties ſeptemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my ſelf have meſured it by the Aſtrolabre. Now ſchulle ze knowe, that azen the Tranſmontayne, is the tother ſterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have ſeyd before. And tho 2 ſterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem

turnethe all the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: ſo that tho ſterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; ſo that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Aſtre this, I have gone toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men ſeen firſt the ſterre Antartyk. And ſo fer I have gone more in tho contrees, that I have founde that ſterre more highe; ſo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be ſee and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have ſpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the ſterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and no mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and ſchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee ſcholde have ſeen alle the roundneſſe of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have ſeyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 ſterres: the whiche halfondelle I have ſeyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have ſeen toward the Northe, undre the Tranſmontane 62 degrees and ten mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have ſeen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have ſeen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and ſo there ne faylethe but that I have ſeen alle the firmament, ſaf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneſſe of the firmament holt 90 degrees: ſo there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And alſo I have ſeen the 3 parties of alle the roundneſſe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I ſeye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and ſchippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he ſcholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ſtreghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the tranſmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenſt feet. For alle the parties of ſee and of lond han here appoſitees, habitables or trepaſſables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aſtre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preſtre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jeruſalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Weſt: and the lond of Preſtre John is the low partie of the erthe, toward the Eſt: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and alſo highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the ſee ben of round forme and ſchapp, as I have ſeyd beforn. And than that men gon upward to o coſt, men gon dounward to another coſt. Alſo zee have herd me ſeye, that Jeruſalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and ſchewen there, be a ſpere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that ſchewethe no ſchadwe on no ſyde. And that it ſcholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytneſſethe it in the Sautre, where he ſeythe, Deus operatus eſt ſalutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weſt, for to go toward Jeruſalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jeruſalem, unto other confynyes of the ſuperficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men go bezonde tho iourneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed ſometyme from our countrees, for to go ſerche the world. And ſo he paſſed Ynde, and the yles bezond Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and ſo longe he wente be ſee and lond, and ſo enviround the world be many ſeyſons, that he fond an yle, where he herde ſpeke his own langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, ſuche wordes as men ſpeken to beſtes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I ſeye, that he had gon ſo longe, be londe and be ſee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to ſeye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paſſed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and ſo he loſt moche peyneſulle labour, as him ſelf ſeyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempeſt of the ſee toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd ſpeke his own langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was poſſible thinge. But how it ſemethe to ſymple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and alſo that men ſcholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon leſſe, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duelle,

outher

buther aboven or benethen, it femethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it femethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte fo it femethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere refoun, the erthe and the fee, that ben fo grete and fo hevy, fcholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore feithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui fufpendi terrã ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be poffible thing, that men may fo envyronne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 perfones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretneffe of the erthe and of the fee, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundneffe and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the old wife aftronomeres. And here feyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it femethe me, favynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere underftondynge, I feye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compafs devifed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; fo that in als manye parties, as the grete compas fchal be departed, in als manye, fchalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the fpaces ben leffe. Now thanne, be the gret compas repreffented for the firmament, and the litille compas repreffented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyfed, be aftronomeres, in 12 fignes; and every figne is devyfed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Alfo, be the erthe devyfed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye anfwere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of aftronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe anfweren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundneffe, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn undirftondynge. And zee fchulle undirftonde, that aftre the opynyoun of olde wife philofophres and aftronomeres, our contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles coftynge to hem, ne ben not in the fuperficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it fchewethe be alle the bokes of aftronomoye. For the fuperficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben defcendynge toward the Weft. And alfo thefe yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenft us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenft us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates ftrecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte abovefeyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and paffed the fee, the zeer of grace 1322. that have paffed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle ftraunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable companye, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myfelf, for myn unable infuffifance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my felf) to teffe: for gowtes, artetykes, that me diftreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenft my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge folace in my wreched reffe, recordynge the tyme paffed, I have fulfilled theife thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plefe hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I fchalle preye for hem. And alle tho that feyn for me a Pater noffer, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my fynnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plefance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I fchalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I befeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godeneffe and grace comethe fro, that he voucehfaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire foules with infpiracioun of the Holy Goft, in makynge defence of alle hire goftly enemyes here in erthe, to hire falvacioun, both of body and foule; to worfchipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge end withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is prefent, and alle thinges contenynge; the whiche that no goodneffe may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be all worldes and be all tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The firſt of our authors, who can be properly ſaid to have written *Engliſh*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confeſſion of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his diſciple, and may therefore be looked upon as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to ſpeke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in ſondrye londes:
But oſte for defaute of bondes
All ſodeinly, er it be wiſt,
A tunne, when his lie ariſt
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els ſhulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell ſkare
Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
Let in the ſtreme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it ſhall reſtreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wiſe, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miſwent,
And therevpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in ſondrie wiſe:
But what man wolde him ſelfe auiſe
His conſcience, and nought miſuſe,
He maie well at the firſt excuſe
His God, whiche euer ſtant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So muſt it ſtand vpon vs ſelue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cauſe of that ſhall fall.

The hiſtory of our language is now brought to the point at which the hiſtory of our poetry is generally ſuppoſed to commence, the time of the illuſtrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may, perhaps, with great juſtice, be ſtyled the firſt of our verſifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deſerved all the praiſe which he has received, or all the cenſure that he has ſuffered. *Dryden*, who, miſtaking genius for learning, and in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, aſcribes to *Chaucer* the firſt refinement of our numbers, the firſt production of eaſy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more poliſhed languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harſh terms for having vitiated his native ſpeech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find ſmooth numbers and eaſy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is ſuppoſed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to diſcover with particular exactneſs; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* ſufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and ſome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various diſpoſitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he ſeems to have been happy and judicious. I have ſelected ſeveral ſpecimens both of his proſe and verſe; and among them, part of his tranſlation of *Boetius*, to which another verſion, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is oppoſed. It would be improper to quote very ſparingly an author of ſo much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book ſo generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am conſtrained to begin verſe of ſorowfull matter, that whilom in floriſhyng ſtudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muſes of a Poetes editen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laſte no drede ne might overcome tho muſes, that thei ne weren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to ſaie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom wofull and grene, comforten now ſorrowful wordes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, haſted by the harmes that I have, and ſorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren ſhad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the ſlacke ſkinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but cometh

COLVILE.

I THAT in tyme of proſperite, and floryſhyng ſtudye, made pleaſaunte and delectable ditties, or verſes: alas now beyng heauy and ſad ouerthrowen in aduerſitie, am compelled to fele and taſt heuines and grief. Beholde the muſes Poeticall, that is to ſaye: the pleaſure that is in poetes verſes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ theſe verſes in meter, and the ſorowfull verſes do wet my wretched face with very warerye teares, yſſuinge out of my eyes for ſorowe. Whiche muſes no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or baniſhment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and luſty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the courſe of ſorowfull olde age cauſeth me to reioyſe. For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with

ometh to wretches often icleped! Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awai fro wretches, and naieth for to cloſe wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that forowfull houre, that is to ſaie, the deth, had almoſte drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ſtode in no ſtedfaſt degre.

with al her incommodities and euyls, and forowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the ſame old age, that is to ſay: that forowe cauſeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled ſkynne trembleth my fleſh, cleane confumed and waſte with forowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luſtye, and in pleaſure or welth: but in time of aduerſitie, when it is often deſyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deſſe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in miſery that would fayne dye: and yet refuſythe to come and ſhutte vp theyr careſull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falſe fortune fauoryd me with her tranſitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almoſt ouercome me. That is to ſay deathe was redy to oppreſſe me when I was in proſperitie. Nowe for by cauſe that fortune beynge turned, from proſperitie into aduerſitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you ſo often boſted me, ſayinge that I was happy when I had honor poſſeſſions riches, and authoritie whych be tranſitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no ſtedefaſt degre.

IN the mene while, that I ſtill record theſe thynges with my ſelf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I ſaugh ſtondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by ſemblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, ſeyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with ſoche vigour and ſtrength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it ſo, that ſhe were full of ſo grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that ſhe were of our elde.

The ſtature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for ſometyme ſhe conſtrained and ſhronke her ſelven, like to the common meſure of menne: And ſometyme it ſemed, that ſhe touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when ſhe hove her hedde higher, ſhe perced the ſelf heven, ſo that the ſight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and ſubtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes ſhe had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her ſelf declaryng, and ſhewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darkneſſe of a forleten and diſpiſed elde had duſked and darked, as it wonte to darke by ſmoked Images.

In the nethereſt hemme and border of theſe clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekiſhe A. that ſignifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hieſt bordure, a Grekiſhe C. that ſignifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene theſe two letters

WHYLES that I conſiderydde pryuylye with my ſelfe the thynges before ſayd, and deſcrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I ſawe a woman ſtand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyſteryng clere eye, aboue the common ſorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of ſtrength, although ſhe ſemed ſo olde that by no meanes ſhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ſtature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe ſhe ſhewethe herſelfe at the commen length or ſtatur of men, and other whiles ſhe ſemeth ſo high, as though ſhe touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when ſhe wold ſtretch fourth her hed hygher, it alſo perced through heauen, ſo that mens ſyghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her veſtures or cloths were perſyt of the ſinyſte thredes, and ſubtyll workemanſhyp, and of ſubſtaunce permanent, whych veſturs ſhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne ſaiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veſtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obſcuryd and darkened, as the ſmoke is wont to darken Images that ſtand nyghe the ſmoke. In the lower parte of the ſaid veſtures was read the Greke letter P. weren whych ſignifyeth practiſe or actyſſe, and in the hygher parte of the veſtures the Greke letter T. whych eſtandeth for theorica, that ſignifieth ſpeculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the

ſayd

letters there were ſeen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereſt letter to the upperest: natheleſſe handes of ſome men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by ſtrength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie ſoche peces, as he might getten. And forſothe this forlaied woman bare ſmale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand ſhe bare a ſcepter. And when ſhe ſawe theſe Poeticall muſes approchyng about my bed, and enditying wordes to my wepynges, ſhe was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (q'ō ſhe) hath ſuffered approchen to this ſike manne theſe commen ſtrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aſſwagen not his ſorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norithe hym with ſwete venime? Forſothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diſtroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reſon. For thei holden hertes of men in uſage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muſes had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly emong the peple, I would well ſuffre the laſſe grevouſly. For why, in ſoche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen from me this man, that hath ben nouriſhed in my ſtudies or ſcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben ſwete, till it be at the laſt, and ſuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muſes, that is to ſay, by my notefull ſciences. And thus this companie of muſes ibl amed caſten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and ſhewing by rednesſe ther ſhame, thei paſſeden ſorowfully the threſholde. And I of whom the ſight plounged in terres was darked, ſo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of ſo Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abaſhed and ſtonied, and caſt my ſight doune to the yerth, and began ſtill for to abide what ſhe would doen afterward. Then came ſhe nere, and ſet her doune upon the uttereſt corner of my bed, and ſhe beholdyng my chere, that was caſt to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with theſe wordes (that I ſhall faine) the perturbacion of my thought.

ſayd letters were ſene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a paſſage or waye in ſteppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderſtand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderſtand ſpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of ſome vyolente perſones had cut the ſayde veſtures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, ſuch as euery one coulde catch. And ſhe her ſelfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande, a ſcepter, which forefayd phyloſophy (when ſhe ſaw the muſes poetycal preſent at my bed, ſpekyng ſorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry ſayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who ſuffred theſe crafty harlottes to com to thys ſycke man? whych can help hym by no meanes of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increaſe the ſame with ſwete poyſon. Theſe be they that doo dyſtroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reaſon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuſtome or ſubdue mens myndes with ſickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the ſame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen ſorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke ſhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ſtudyes of Ariſtotel and of Plato. But vet get you hence maremaids (that ſeme ſwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and ſuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muſes or ſcyences that be holſome and good. And after that philoſophy had ſpoken theſe wordes the ſayd companye of the muſys poeticall beynge rebukyd and ſad, caſte downe their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluſſyng confeſſed their ſhamfaſtnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my ſyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, ſo that I knew not what woman this was hauyng ſoo great auctoritie) was amafyd or aſtonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng ſhe would ſaye ferther, then ſhe had ſaid. Then ſhe approching and drawynge nere vnto me, ſat downe vpon the vttermoſt part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face ſad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for ſorow, bewayled the trouble of my mind wyth theſe ſayinges ſolowynge.

The Concluſions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his ſon in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) ſtandeth ſo good at this day, eſpecially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, ſays an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my ſonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne ſcyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and alſo well conſydre I thy beſye prayer in eſpecyal to lerne the tretyſe of the aſtrolabye. Than for as moche as a philoſopher ſaithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiſcendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a ſufficient aſtrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by medicion of this lytell tretiſe, I purpoſe to teche the a certaine nombre of concluſions, pertainynge to this ſame inſtrument. I ſay a certaine nombre of concluſions for thre cauſes, the firſt cauſe is this. Traſte wel that al the concluſions that have be founden, or ells poſſiblye might be founde in ſo noble an inſtrument as in the aſtrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I ſuppoſe. Another cauſe is this, that ſothely in any cartes of the aſtrolabye that I have yſene, ther ben ſome concluſions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther beheſtes: and ſome of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretiſe divided in five partes, wil I ſhewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Engliſhe, for Latine ne canſt thou nat yet but ſmale, my litel ſonne. But nevertheleſſe ſuffiſeth to the theſe trewe concluſyons in Engliſhe, as wel as ſuffiſeth to theſe noble clerkes Grekes theſe ſame concluſyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn; which Latyn folke had 'hem firſte out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in their owne tonge, that is to ſaine in Latine.

And God wote that in all theſe langages and in manye mo, have theſe concluſyons ben ſufficiently lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every perſon diſcrete, that redeth or hereth this litȳl tretiſe to have my rude ententing excuſed, and my ſuperfluite of wordes, for two cauſes. The firſt cauſe is, for that curious endityng and harde ſentences is ful hevy at ones, for ſoche a childe to lerne. And the ſeconde cauſe is this, that ſothely me ſemeth better to writen unto a childe twiſe a gode ſentence, that he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be ſo that I ſhewe the in my lith Engliſhe, as trew concluſions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and ſubtil concluſions as ben yſhewed in Latin, in any comon tretiſe of the aſtrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God ſave the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the laſſe. But conſydreth well, that I ne uſurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'am but a leude compilatour of the laboure o olde aſtrologiens, and have it tranſlated in myn Engliſh onely for thy doctrine: and with this ſwerde ſhal I ſlene envy.

The firſt party.

The firſt partye of this tretiſe ſhall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne aſtrolaby, bycauſe that thou ſhalte have the greter knowinge of thine own inſtrument.

The ſeconde party.

The ſecond partye ſhal teche the to werken the very practike of the foreſaid concluſions, as ferforthe and alſo narowe as may be ſhewed in ſo ſmale an inſtrument portatiſe aboute. For wel wote every aſtrologien, that ſmalleſt fractions ne wol not be ſhewed in ſo ſmal an inſtrument, as in ſubtil tables calculed for a cauſe.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly ſprad ſo moche ſwalowen the delicioufn ſſe of jeſtes and of ryme, by queint knittinge col ures, that of the godeneſſe or of the badneſſe of the ſentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle ſoule ſo ſore have mined and graffed in my ſpirites, that ſoche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boiſtous percen the herte of the herer to the inreſt point, and planten there the ſentence of thinges, ſo that with litel helpe it is able to ſpring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of ſemelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boiſtous, and ſo drawe togider to wicken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent ſentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and ſome with wers, as with red inke, and ſome with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward

ward the ſyght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the firſt leudeneſſe. So ſothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayſe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneſſe commendeth. Eke it ſhal yeve ſight that other precyous thinges ſhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many ſoveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfille, but certes there ben ſome that ſpeken ther poiſye mater in Frenche, of whiche ſpeche the Frenche men have as gode a fantaſye as we have in heryng of French mens Engliſhe. And many termes there ben in Englyſhe, whiche unneth we Engliſhe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe ſhould than a Frenche man borne? ſoche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Engliſhe. Right ſo truely the underſtandyn of Engliſhmen woll not ſtretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what ſo ever we hoſten of ſtraunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of ſcience, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alſo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes: and let us ſhewe our fantaſies in ſuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudeneſſe in travaile, yet ſoch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben neceſſarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour ſene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eſchue perils, and neceſſaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or perſons.

Certes the ſoverainſt thinge of deſire and moſt creature reſonable, have or els ſhuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unreſonable beſtes mowen not, ſithe reſon hath in 'hem no workinge: than reſonable that wol not, is compariſoned to unreſonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forſothe the moſt ſoveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a ſothe, withouten any entent deceyvable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the conſideracion of thinges made by the creatour, wher through by thilke thinges that ben made, underſtandynge how to our wyttes, arne the unſene pryvities of God made to us ſyghtfull and knowinge, in our creatoures reson and underſtondinge. Theſe thinges than forſothe meche bringen us to the ful knowleginge ſoth, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thinges. Lo! David ſaith: thou haſt delited me in makinge, as who ſaith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in conſideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Ariſtotle in the boke de Animalibus, ſaith to naturell philoſophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther creatoure: and alſo in knowinge of cauſes in kindelye thynges, conſidrid forſothe the formes of kindelye thynges and the ſhap, a gret kyndelye love we ſhulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is ſhewed in the werk. Herefore truly the philoſophers with a lyvely ſtudie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret ſwet and travaille to us lefte of cauſes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philoſophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty luſt in kindely vertues and matters of reſon the perfeccion by buſy ſtudy to knowe, than to have had all the treſour, al the richeſſe, al the vaine glory, that the paſſed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to ſaine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke preſſed that ſoch godenes hated. And bicauſe this boke ſhall be of love, and the prime cauſes of ſtering in that doinge with paſſions and diſeſes for wantinge of deſire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teſtament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in ſcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, ſay he will rende out the ſwerde of Hercules handes, and alſo he ſhulde ſet Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of ſtrength to pull up the ſpere, that Aliſander the noble might never wagge, and that paſſinge al thinge to ben mayſter of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete proweſſe in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther ſhall be made more ſcorne and jape of me, that I ſo unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to ſpeke of love, or els of the cauſes in that matter, ſithen al the gretteſt clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who ſaith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with their ſharp ſithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forſothe commendeth noughte his reſon, that he hath in hain, be it never ſo truſty. And although theſe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the ſheves, and made many ſhockes, yet have I enſample to gader the ſmale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that falled from the bourde among the ſmalle houndes, notwithſtanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remiſſailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almeſſe. Yet alſo heve I leve of the noble huſbande Boece, although I be a ſtraunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and theſe

grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the ſhedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encreſe my porcion with that I ſhal drawe by privyties out of ſhockes; a ſlye ſervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in cauſes of thynges, was more hardier in the firſte fechers, and ſo ſayth Ariſtotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paſſing ſtudy han freſhed our wittes, and oure underſtandynge han excited in conſideracion of trouth by ſharpenes of ther reſons. Utterly theſe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to threwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of meſure was boiſtous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind aſketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean ſe ſo to arife unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to ſpill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY TALES of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his ſhouris ſote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in ſuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his ſwetè breth
Enſpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And ſmalè foulis makin melodye,
That ſlepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to ſekin ſtrangè ſtrondes,
To fervin hallowes couth in fondry londes:
And ſpecially fro every ſhir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy bliſtull martyr for to ſeke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were ſeke.
Befell that in that ſeſon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoſtery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of ſundrie folk, by aventure yfall,
In felaſhip; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ſtablis werin wide,
And well we werin eſid at the beſt:
And ſhortly whan the ſunnè was to reſt,
So had I ſpokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaſhip anone;
And madè forward erli for to riſe,
To take our weye, ther as I did deviſe.
But nathleſs while that I have time and ſpace,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reſon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, ſo as it ſemid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I firſt begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he firſt began
To ridin out, he loved Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curteſy.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Chriſtendom, as in Hethneſs;
And evyr honoured for his worthineſs.
At Aleſſandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Chriſten-man ſo oft of his degree
In Granada; in the ſege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete ſee
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Trameſene,
In liſtis thrys, and alwey ſlein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight hath been alſo
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a ſov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wiſe;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne ſaid
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay.
Of fuſtian he werid a gipon,
Alle beſmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The HOUSE of FAME.

The Firſt Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you ſaied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to ſlepe I laie,

19705.

Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aſlepè wondir ſone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of ſainct Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erſt was harde.
But as me ſlept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde ſtandyng in ſondrie ſtages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraiturís,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I ſawe evir.
But certainly I n'iſt nevir
Where that it was, but well wiſt I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I ſawe anone right her figure
Nakid yſletyng in a ſe,
And alſo on her hedde parde
Her roſy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè ſonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now ſyng, if that I can,
The armis, and alſo the man,
That firſt came through his deſtinie
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the ſtrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the ſtorie' anone,
As I ſhall tellin you echone.
Firſt ſawe I the diſtruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falſe untrue forſwerynges,
And with his chere and his leſynges,
That made a horſe, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loſte all their joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caſtill aſſailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus ſlain,
And Polites his ſonne certain,
Deſpitouſly of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that ſawe I howe Venus,
When that ſhe ſawe the caſtill brende,
Doune from hevin ſhe gan diſcende,
And bade her ſonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Eſcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchiſes,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchiſes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then ſawe I next that all in fere
How Creuſa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong ſonne clepid Julo,
And eke Aſcanius alſo,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreſt as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüſa was iloſte, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her ſought, and how her ghoſte
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoſte,
And ſaied he muſt into Itaile,
As was his deſtinie, ſauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her ſpirite gan appere,
The wordis that ſhe to hym ſaied,
And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.
There ſawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his ſhippis began to ſaile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As ſtreight as ere thei mightin go.
There ſawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haſt ihated all thy life
Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he ſhoulde ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of ther ſalvacion.
There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt ariſe,
That evèry herte might agriſe,
To ſe it paintid on the wall.
There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Ypraid Jupiter on hie,
To ſave and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode Counſaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,
Suffiſe unto thy gode though it be ſmall,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilneſſe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,
Rede well thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.

Painè the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
In truſt of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,
Beware alſo to ſpurne againſt a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thyſelf that demiſt othir's dede,
And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.

That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe;
The wraſtlyng of this worlde aſkith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all.
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghoſt the lede,
And trouthe the ſhall deliver, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is tranſmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due diſcrecion.
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathèleſſe the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me ſyng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps and mon labeur,
For finally fortune I doe defie.

Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,
For finally fortune I do deſie.

O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour,
For finally fortune I doe defie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
Why ſaieſt thou then I am to the ſo kene,
That haſt thy ſelf out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haſt lent or this, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
What woſt thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

I have the taught diviſion betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieſt arive
There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

How many have I refuſed to ſuſtene
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleſaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy quene,
That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir muſt thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,
My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preſſe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickeneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchſt at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
The ſe mai ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majeſtie,
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,
That famè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè beſtis full of leudèneſs!
The heven hath propirtie of ſickirneſs,
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilneſſe,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,
And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of *The Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horſe to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,
No ſuccour fynde my rudenes to redreſſe.

I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no floure,
In my labour for to refreſh me:
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thriſe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.

Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegaſe,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of ſo great ſcarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with ſome drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.

Our life here ſhort of wit the great dulnes
The heuy ſoule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glaſyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a ſtrong batail
With werines my ſpirite to aſſayle,
And with their ſubtil creping in moſt queint
Hath made my ſpirit in makyng for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my ſtepmother called obliuion,
Hath a baſtyll of foryetfulnes,
To ſtoppe the paſſage, and ſhadow my reaſon
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In tranſlating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I ſet and ſtode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer liſt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me conſtrayne,
Bochas taccompliſh for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to reſt I durſt not procede.

Forteſcue was chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of King *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkeſbury, and probably wrote moſt of his works in his privacy. The following paſſage is ſelected from his book of *the Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by ſome men, why one Realme is a Lordſhyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale;* and another Kyngdome is a Lordſchip, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale;* ſythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aſtate.

To this dowte it may be anſweryd in this manner; the firſt Inſtitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cauſe of this diverſyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firſt Realme, and ſubduyd it to hymſelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accompliſhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo;* Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreſlyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robuſtus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beſte for to ſcle and eate hym; ſo Nembroth ſubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their ſervice and their goods, uſing upon them the Lordſchip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid firſt a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then moſt reſemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Cryſtyn Princes uſen the ſame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys ſayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I ſuppoſe firſt beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Mankynd was more manſuete, and better diſpoſyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliſhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike called a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philoſopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muſt needs have an Heed; than they choſe the ſame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inſtitution, and onyng of themſelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the ſame Realme ſo to be rulyd and juſtyfyd by ſuch Laws, as they al would aſſent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum;* and bycauſe it is mynyſtrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*.

gale. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quaſi Reginen, rium Scientia, ſive Conſilio miniſtratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon this People by this Lawe, *delicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus ſaith in his Boke *de priſcis Hiſtoriis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the ſame Lawe, nd therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his awes, without the Aſſent of his People. And in ike forme as he ſaith is ruled the Kyngdome of aba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; nd alſo the more parte of al the Realmys in *frike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordſhip, the ayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayſith gretely. For t is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby e more ſewerely do Juſtice, than by his owne Arriment; but it is alſo good for his People that eeyve therby, ſuch Juſtice as they deſyer themelf. Now as me ſeymth, it ys ſhewyd opinly ough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his ople *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reyh *Dominio Politico & Regali:* For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Deſier and Inſtitution of the People of the ſame Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was neceſſary to give a larger ſpecimen, both becauſe our language was then in a great degree formed and ſettled, and becauſe it appears from *Ben Jonſon*, that his works were conſidered as models of pure and elegant ſtyle. The tale, which is placed firſt, becauſe earlieſt written, will ſhow what an attentive reader will, in peruſing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffuſed among thoſe claſſes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty has ſuffered very little change. There is another reaſon why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better truſted than any other edition of the *Engliſh* books of that or the preceding ages.

merry ieſt how a ſergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiſter Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and ſay,
That beſt is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The buſines that he can,
And in no wyſe,
To enterpryſe,
An other facultc,
For he that wyll,
And can no ſkyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte,
The hoſiers crafte,
And falleth to making ſhone,
The ſmythe that ſhall,
To paynting fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng ſcole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene ſhall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kyſſe the cup,
With her phiſick,
Wil kepe one ſicke,
Tyll ſhe haue ſouſed hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer ſawe,
The wayes to buye and ſell,
Wenyng to ryſe,
By marchaundiſe,
I wiſh to ſpede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo ſeke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in ſute,
Tyll he diſpute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery ſtrawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and ſtriſe,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go ſmatter
In philoſophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that enſue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue ſo farre a caſt,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beſhrewe themſelfe at laſt.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a ſergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would,
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye ſhall here.
It happed ſo,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a ſide:
His ſonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to ſuffiſe
His chylde, well thriſe,
That money was to ſmal.
Yet or this day
I have hard ſay,
That many a man certeſſe,
Hath with good caſt,
Be ryche at laſt,
That hath begonne with leſſe.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to employ,
That certainly,
His policy,
To ſee it was a joy,

For

For leſt ſum blaſt,
Myght ouer caſt,
His ſhip, or by miſchaunce,
Men with ſum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And miniſh his ſubſtaunce,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
Firſt fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetouſly,
He ſupped it fayre vp,
In his owne breſt,
He thought it beſt,
His money to encloſe,
Then wiſt he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer loſe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundiſe:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyſe,
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he ſpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miſcontent.
With luſty ſporte,
And with reſort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had ſworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And ſo was he,
For ſuch degre,
He gat and ſuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A ſergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy ſtrayte,
On him to wayte,
As ſone as on the mayre.
But he doubtleſſe,
Of his mekeneſſe,
Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
And would not go
Companied ſo,
But drewe himſelf a ſide,
To ſaint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There ſpent he faſt,
Till all were paſt,
And to him came there meny,
To aſke theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With viſage ſtout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wiſt not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So ſick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
What him was beſt to do.
And he anſwerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheſte,
I ſhall hym reſte,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The ſergeaunt ſaid,
Be not afrayd,
It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He ſpake and looked,
So religiouſly.
Yet in a glaſſe,
Or he would paſſe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his ſyde,
To ſee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten ſhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And ſoftely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked
And a damſell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere ſayd,
Good ſpede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth ſuch a man,
It is told me:
Well ſyr quod ſhe,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayſtreſſe,
No harme doutleſſe:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne ſpeake would I.
Sir quod ſhe by my fay,
He is ſo ſike
Ye be not lyke,
To ſpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my deſire,

Vouchesafe to do,
As to hym to,
And say an austen frere
Would with hym speke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod she I wyll,
Stonde ye here styll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is she go,
And told hym so,
As she was bode to say,
He mistrustying,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe she gothe,
Vp she hym brought,
No harme she thought,
But it made some folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiously and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere then sayd,
Ye be dismayd,
With trouble I understande.
Indede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Sy, quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet shall it after this.
But I would now,
Commen with you,
In counsayle yf you please,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall set your heart at ease.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt sayd,
Now say on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
Long full sore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I rest the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou shalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horson thefe,
With a mischefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
He gaue him such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in sowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man.
Well fearder than,
Lest he the frere had slayne,
Till with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayn.
The frere toke herte,
And vp he starte,
And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lusty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder fast,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at last.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a sadde stroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and shoue,
Togider that at last,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the strife,
Hyed them vpward fast.
And whan they spye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue him on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many swappe,
Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng along the stayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And sayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere arose,
But I suppose,
Amased was his hed,
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now lost,
Is all this cost,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That caused me,
To make my self a frere.
Now masters all,
Here now I shall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyse,
I would auyse,
And counsayle euery man,
His owne craft vse,
All newe refuse,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (written by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliſabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Eliſabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O YE that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thyng?
Merciſull god this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and aunceſtry,
Hath me forſaken and lo now here I lye.
If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere.
Obey we muſt there is no remedy.
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I lye.
Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of goddes ſecretes makyng thy ſelf ſo wyſe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill wealth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorrow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare ſayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde ſone art thou gone from me,
At Weſtminſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty god vouchſafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaſable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply,
The mothers part alſo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I lye.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſwete hart my little doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithful ſeruauntes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer ſhall
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three in one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eſtate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhal ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuyſe and ordinaunce.
Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne,
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and faſt,
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe,
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.

And

And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my diſprayſe. And other cauſe there nys,
But for me liſt not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forſoke,
The pleaſaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
Much better is than penury and payne
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diſtreſſe,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.
But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how bliſt condicion ſtandeth he:
Him ſelf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increaſe,
A region hole in ioyfull reſt and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and miſchaunce,
Liſt for to liue, and wyll him ſelfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, ſhape or kynne,
That hepeſt vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
Thy fingers ſhrined with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
With freſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
And weneſt to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and ſhe ſmileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any ſerpent ſhe beginneth to ſwell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and ſo blynde)
As ſoon as Fortune liſt to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and diſceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
Lyke ſwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
On whiche the maſed people gaſe and ſtare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treaſure and wauerynge rycheſſe,
Prowdly ſhe houeth as lady and empreſſe.
Faſt by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
Pale fere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
Diſdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke reſtleſs watche fro ſlepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowſy and lokyng as he ſlept.
Before her ſtandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He aſketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not ſo he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye ſee diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnſtable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
Not to all men, as commeth ſonne or dewe,
But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotell giftes long may not laſt.
He that ſhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as faſt,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vſeth to geue and take, and ſlily toſſe,
One man to wynnyng of an others loſſe.
And when ſhe robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full ſore.
But he that receueth it, on that other ſyde,
Is glad, and bleſſth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when ſhe loueth him no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curſeth, as other fooles do.
Alas the folyſh people can not ceaſe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway buſely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele,
That may ſet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faſt: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo than I may well reherſe.
Thus double fortune, when ſhe lyſt reuerſe
Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duſt.
She ſodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And ſodeynly miſcheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,
In ſtede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,
She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.

In chaungyng of her courſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,
Vp ſtartth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.
This is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght.
Great boſte ſhe maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her gyftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And ſeeth how fortunes houſhould goeth to wrake.
Faſt by her ſtandeth the wyſe Socrates,
Arriſtippus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe
Of olde philoſophers. And eke againſt the ſonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whoſe countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes ſtode ſo in dout,
That eche man haſtely gan to cary thence,
And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leeſe.
Heraclitus eke, lyſt felowſhip to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus alſo:
Of which the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,
To ſee how thicke the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.
That other laugheth to ſee the foolyſh apes,
How earneſtly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,
Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,
Baniſhing cleane all other ſurpluſage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good ſo fayne.
But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande folde,
The ſecrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes ſervauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in ſuretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyſt to aduiſe them bothe, parceyue he ſhall,
As great difference between them as we ſee,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.
Nowe haue I ſhewed you bothe: theſe whiche ye lyſt,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to ſay, nowe lyeth it in your lyſt,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleaſe,
If that ye thynke your ſelfe to well at eaſe.
And fyrſt vppon the louely ſhall ſhe ſmile,
And frendly on the caſt her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradiſe:
And foorth with all what ſo thou lyſt deuiſe,
She wyll the graunt it liberally perhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.
Recken you neuer of her fauoure ſure:
Ye may in clowds as eaſily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cauſe fiſhes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to ſpare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine ſtable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any ſeruant may,
And in concluſion, that thou ſhalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy ſervyce I dare ſay.
And looke yet what ſhe geueth the to day,
With labour wonne ſhe ſhall happly to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with ſorow.
Wherefore yf thou in ſuretye lyſt to ſtande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayſt thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treaſure,
Truſt not therein, and ſpende it liberally,
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meaſure.
Bylde not thy houſe on heyth vp in the ſkye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature ſent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

1970 5.

THOMAS MORE to them that ſeke Fortune.

WHO ſo delyteth to prouen and aſſay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunſwere pleaſe you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not
Fortune to truſt, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fiſt,
She renneth looſe, and turneth where ſhe lyſt.
The rollyng dyſe in whome your lucke doth ſtande.
With whoſe vnhappy chaunce ye be ſo wroth,
Ye knowe your ſelfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyſhe and frogges both.
Caſt in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
I hold you content as fortune lyſt aſſyne:
For it is your owne fyſhyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other ſhe ſhall it amende.
There is no manne ſo farre out of her grace,
But he ſometyme hath comfort and ſolace:
Ne none agayne ſo farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full ſatisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is ſtately, ſolemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheſſe geueth, to haue ſeruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thouſande pounde, ſome leſſe ſome more.
But for all that ſhe kepeth ever in ſtore,

From

From euery manne ſome parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and ſerue her ſtyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of ſtelth.
To ſome ſhe ſendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorſhyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet ſhe pyncheth hym with a ſhrewde wyfe.
Then for aſmuch as it is fortunes guyſe,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her ſelfe lyſt order and deuyſe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counſayle you eche one truſſe vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With ſuche rewarde as fortune hath you ſent.
All thynges in this boke that ye ſhall rede,
Doe as ye lyſt, there ſhall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as ſurely as your crede.
But notwithſtandyng certes in my mynde,
I durſt well ſwere, as true as ye ſhall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche anſwere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of aſtronomye.

The Deſcripcion of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third ſonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweſſe farre vnder them bothe, little of ſtature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left ſhoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of viſage, and ſuch as is in ſtates called warlye, in other menne otherwiſe, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had ſo much a doe in her trauaile, that ſhee coulde not bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that he came into the world with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the ſame runneth) alſo not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courſe in hys beginninge, whiche in the courſe of hys lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to which his diſpoſicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and ſommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parſone, either of hardineſſe or polytike order, free was hee called of dyſpence, and ſommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnſtedfaſte frendeſhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiſſe whome hee thoughte to kyll: diſpitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the ſuretie and encreaſe of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whoſe life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche wovlde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wiſe menne alſo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whoſe life hee looked that euil dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whoſe life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo entendynge, whither the ſame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterpriſed to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel ſhote to farre as to ſhort. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the ſelfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myſtlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haſte to the houſe of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecroſſe ſtrete without Crepulgate: and when he was with haſtye rappyng quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayſter the duke of Glouceſter bee kynge. What cauſe he hadde ſoo to thynke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee ſuche thynge purpoſed, or otherwyſe had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to ſpeake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hyſtorye, were it that the duke of Glouceſter hadde of old foreminded this concluſion, or was nowe at erſte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contiued theyr deſtruccion, with the vſurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymſelfe. And for as muche as hee well wiſte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes

kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuiſion ſhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firſte vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deſtruccion of the tother: and then wynne to this purpoſe as manye as he coulde: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he ſhold ſoone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion betwene hys frendes ſommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he ſommewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſhoulde falle betwene them, hymſelfe ſhould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when hee receiued his naturall ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enfebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children ſhoulde lacke diſcrecion of themſelf, and good counſayle of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhold counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduyſe too wynne themſelfe fauour, then by profitable aduertiſemente to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpecyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpecially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſecretelye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyſe) as for diuerſe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When theſe lo des with diuerſe other of bothe the parties were comme in preſence, the kynge liftinge vppe himſelfe and vnderſette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyſe layd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leaue you, ſuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themſelfe at warre ere their diſcrecion woulde ſerue to ſette you at peace. Ye ſee their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely ſuretie to reſte in youre concord. For it ſuffiſeth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulneſſe happelye would ſuffiſe. But childehood muſt be maintained by mens authoritye, and ſlipper youth vnderpropped with elder counſayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parſon, impugneth eche others counſayle, there muſt it nedes bee long ere anye good concluſion goe forwarde. And alſo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery ſhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyſe, of whyche muſte needes enſue the enyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whoſe mynd in tender youth infect, ſhal redily fal to miſchief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine: but if grace turn him to wiſdom, which if God ſend, then thei that by euill menes before pleaſed him leſt, ſhal after fall fartheſt out of fauour, ſo that euer at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes proſper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great cauſes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our miſconſtruccion turneth vnto worſe or a ſmal diſpleaſure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had ſo great cauſe of hatred, as ye have of loue. That we be al men, that we be chriſten men, this ſhall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this ſhal I deſire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitie, whiche ſpirytual kynred of affynyty, if the ſacramentes of Chriſtes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, ſhoulde no leſſe moue vs to charitye, then the reſpecte of fleſhlye conſanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worſe, for the ſelfe cauſe that you ought to love the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee ſo deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moſte oughte to agree together. Suche a peſtilente ſerpente is ambicion and deſyre of vaine glorye and ſoueraintye, whiche amonge ſtates where he once entreth crepeth foorth ſo farre, tyll with deuiſion and variaunce hee turneth all to miſchiefe. Firſte longing to be nexte the beſt, afterwarde egall with the beſte, and at laſte chiefe and aboue the beſte. Of which immoderate appetite of woorſhip, and thereby of debate and diſſencion what loſſe, what

ſorowe,

browe, what trouble hathe within theſe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgeate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as wel haue foreſene, as I haue with my more payne then pleaſure proued, by Goddes bleſſed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courteſye of mennes knees, with the loſſe of ſoo many heades. But ſithen thynges paſſed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occaſion we haue taken ſoo greate hurte afore, that we eſteſoones fall not in that occaſion agayne. Nowe be theſe grieſes paſſed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to proſper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coſeyns my children, if Godde ſende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the leſſe loſſe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleaſure, yet ſhoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre ſelfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man ſhall periſh and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in theſe laſte wordes that euer I looke to ſpeake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truſte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne ſurety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to ſitte vp, laide him down on his right ſide, his face towarde them: and none was there preſent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anſwering for the time as thei thought to ſtand with his pleaſure, there in his preſence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a ſonder. As ſone as the king was departed, the noble prince his ſonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceaſe, kept his houſhold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourſe to iuſtice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheaſon the prince was in the life of his father ſente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his preſence ſhould refraine euill diſpoſed parſons fro the boldnes of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his ſending thyther, was there appointed Sir Anthony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counſale. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the ſame partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereſt of kin vnto the quene, ſo was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwiſely deuiſed, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Glouceſter turned vnto their deſtruccion, and vpon that grounde ſet the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom ſoeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himſelf their fauor, hee brake vnto them, ſom by mouth, ſom by writing or ſecret meſſengers, that it neyther was reaſon nor in any wiſe to be ſuffered, that the yong king their maſter and kinſmanne, ſhoold bee in the handes and cuſtodye of his mothers kinred, ſequeſtred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which euery one ought him as faithful ſeruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers ſide: whoſe blood (quod he) ſauing the kinges pleaſure, was ful vnmeetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who ſay remoued from the kyng, and the leſſe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys mageſtie, nor vnto vs, and alſo to his grace no ſurety to haue the mightieſt of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to ſuffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and ſone perſwaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himſelf, albeit he was a manne of age and of diſcrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then ſtode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them ſelfe. Whiche whither they ſorer thirſted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer harde I wene to geſſe. And if ſome folkes frendſhip had not holden better place with the king, then any reſpect of kinred, thei might peraduenture eaſily haue be trapped and brought to confuſion ſomme of vs ere this. Why not as eaſily as they haue done ſome other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paſte Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee ſuffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuſe the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouiſion forbyd. Of which good prouiſion none of vs hath any thing the leſſe nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleaſure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is ſo vnwyſe, ouerſone to truſte a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, ſodainely contract in one houre continued, yet ſcant a fortnight, ſhold

be

be deeper ſetled in their ſtomackes: then a long accuſtomed malice many yeres rooted.

With theſe wordes and writynges and ſuche other, the duke of Glouceſter ſone ſet a fyre, them that were of themſelf ethe to kindle, and in eſpeciall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Haſtinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe ſucceſſion from his anceſtrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. Theſe two not bearing eche to other ſo muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Glouceſter, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Glouceſter vnderſtandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with ſuche power of theyr frendes, that it ſhoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpoſe to paſſe, without the gathering and great aſſemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiſte was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on their ſide, his part ſhould haue the face and name of a rebellion: he ſecretly therefore by diuers meanes cauſed the quene to be perſwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alſo ſhold be ieopardous, the king to come vp ſtrong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing ſtudyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred ſhold aſſemble in the kinges name muche people, thei ſhould geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene ſommetyme debate, to feare and ſuſpecte, leſte they ſhoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges ſauegarde whome no manne empugned but for theyr deſtruccion, hauying more regarde to their old variaunce, than their newe attonement. For whiche cauſe thei ſhoulde aſſemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whoſe power ſhe wyſte wel farre ſtretched. And thus ſhould al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof ſhould enſue, which was likely not to be litle, and the moſt harme there like to fal wher ſhe leſt would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and ſay that hei had vnwyſelye and vntrewlye alſo, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her huſband ſo prudentlye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obſerued.

The quene being in this wiſe perſwaded, ſuche woorde ſent vnto her ſonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Glouceſter hymſelfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge ſoo reuerentlye, and to the queenes frendes there ſoo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye myſtruſtynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haſte, not in good ſpede, with a ſober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when theſe dukes of Glouceſter and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with him at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene theſe dukes and the lorde Riuers a great while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courteſye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes ſecretelye with a fewe of their moſte priuye frendes, ſette them downe in counſayle, wherin they ſpent a great parte of the nyght. And at their riſinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei ſent about priuily to their ſeruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them ſelfe ſhortely readye, for their lordes wer to horſebackward. Vppon whiche meſſages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers ſeruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde theſe dukes taken alſo into their cuſtodye the kayes of the inne, that none ſhoulde paſſe ſoorth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beeſtowed certayne of theyr folke, that ſhoulde ſende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they ſhould geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themſelfe entended for the ſhewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrſte that ſhoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highneſſe oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderſtode the gates cloſed, and the wayes on euerye ſide beſette, neyther hys ſeruauntes nor hymſelf ſuffered to go oute, parceiuyng well ſo greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner preſent with this laſt nightes chere, in ſo few houres ſo gret a chaunge marueylouſlye miſliked. How be it ſithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himſelfe cloſe, hee woulde not, leſte he ſhoulde ſeeme to hyde himſelfe for ſome ſecret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he ſaw no ſuch cauſe in hym ſelf: he determined vppon the ſuretie of his own conſcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as ſoone as they ſawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and ſaye, that hee intended to ſette diſtaunce betweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confuſion, but it ſhoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne

manne (as hee was a very well ſpoken manne) in goodly wiſe to excuſe himſelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunſwere, but ſhortely took him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horſebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horſebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becauſe it was to ſtreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as ſone as they came in his preſence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham ſaide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wiſe, ſalued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miſtruſtinge as yet. But euen by and by in his preſence, they toke a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, ſayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpaſſed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to ſette variaunce among the ſtates, and to ſubdewe and deſtroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumpliſhinge whereof, they ſayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treaſor, and ſent monne to the ſea. All whiche thinge theſe dukes wille well were done for good purpoſes and neceſſari by the whole counſaile at London, ſauing that ſommewhat thei muſt ſai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunſwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot ſaie. But in good faith I dare well aunſwere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any ſuch matters. Ye my liege, quod the duke of Buckingham, thei haue kepte theire dealing in theſe matters farre fro he knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arreſted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knighte, in the kinges preſence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counſaile. And here they ſent awaie from the kinge whom it pleaſed hem, and ſette newe ſeruantes about him, ſuche as yked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted ot. And at dyner the duke of Glouceſter ſente a liſhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge im to be of good chere, all ſhould be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the meſſenger o beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with he ſame meſſage for his comfort, who he thought ad more nede of coumfort, as one to whom ſuch duerſitie was ſtraunge. But himſelf had been al is dayes in vre therewith; and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courteſye of the duke of Glouceſter he ſent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to priſon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in concluſion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maiſtres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was priſoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of all worldly thynges I no more deſyer then I haue. I beſeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And ſuch thynges as I ſomewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truſte he dothe and better to by hys holy ſpirite: who bleſſe you and preſerue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurſes, nor your good huſbandes, nor your good huſbandes ſhrewde wyues, nor your fathers ſhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two ſhort Ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys paſtime while he was priſoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the loſt louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt not me begile.
Truſt ſhall I God, to entre in a while:
Hys hauen or heauen ſure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ſtorme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Luke your ſeruing man,
And now haue loſt agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beſhrew your cat,
But in fayth I bleſſe you agayne a thouſand times,
For lending me now ſome layſure to make rymes.

At the ſame time with Sir *Thomas More* lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry* VIII. from whoſe

works it ſeems proper to inſert a few ſtanzas, though he cannot be ſaid to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne when the ſonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne,
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, ſmylynge half in a ſcorne
At our foly and our vnſtedfaſtneſſe
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke ſubtylly
With freſhe vtteraunce full ſentencyouſly
Dyurſe in ſtyle ſome ſpared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was ſore moued to a forſe the ſame
But ignoraunce full ſoone dyd me dyſcure
And ſhewed that in this arte I was not ſure
For to illumine ſhe ſayd I was to dulle
Aduyſynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he ſo wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen ſuche er this
But of reproche ſurely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he ſlyde downe, who ſhall him ſaue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caſt
That I ne wyſte what to do was beſte
So ſore enwered that I was at the laſte
Enforſed to ſlepe, and for to take ſome reſte
And to lye downe as ſoone as I my dreſte
At Harwyche porte ſlumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoſtes houſe called powers keye.

Of the wits that flouriſhed in the reign of *Henry* VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry;* and this hiſtory would therefore have been imperfect without ſome ſpecimens of his works, which yet it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh from thoſe of Sir *Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three firſt are, I believe, *Surry's*; the reſt, being of the ſame age, are ſelected, ſome as examples of different meaſures, and one as the oldeſt compoſition which I have found in blank verſe.

Deſcription of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, ſave only the lover.

THE ſoote ſeaſon that bud, and bloom fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new ſhe ſinges;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Somer is come, for every ſpray now ſpringes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fiſhes flete with newe repayred ſcale:
The adder all her ſlough away ſhe flynges,
The ſwift ſwallow purſueth the flyes ſmalle,
The buſy bee her honey how ſhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I ſee among theſe pleaſant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my ſorrow ſprynges.

Deſcripcion of the reſtleſs eſtate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides ſcourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courſe begunne:
And then I ſaw howe my deſyre
Miſguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me loſe a better prey.
For when in ſighes I ſpent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling ſmoke dyd ſtill bewray,
The preſent heat of ſecret flame:
And when ſalt teares do bayne my breaſt,
Where love his pleaſant traynes hath ſown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes oppreſt,
Ere that the buddes were ſpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ſtill purſue,
The flying chaſe of theyre requeſt;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breſte.
When every loke theſe cheekes might ſtayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward ſignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elſe ſhould ſee
My ſpeckled chekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breſt I clame,
That worſhipt Cupide ſecretly;
And nouriſhed hys ſacred flame,
From whence no blairing ſparks do flye.

Deſcripcio

Deſcripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moſt part in diſcord
Our willes do ſtand, whereby our hartes but ſeldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The ſimple hartes which he doth ſtrike with froward divers ſtroke.
He cauſeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte.
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whoſe gleames of burning fyre and eaſy ſparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From eaſye ford where I myghte wade and paſs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beſeke of Grace;
He lettes me to purſue a conqueſt welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loſt, ere that my ſute begunne.
So by this means I know how ſoon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ſtryfe, and ſo agayne returne.
I know how to content my ſelf in others luſt,
Of little ſtuffe unto my ſelf to weave a webbe of truſt:
And how to hyde my harmes with ſole dyſſembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forſakes the face for dred,
And how by ſhame it ſtaynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reſtleſs forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he ſhakes,
In ſynging how he doth complayne, in ſleeping how he wakes
To languiſh without ache, ſickeleſſe for to conſume,
A thouſand thynges for to devyſe, reſolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyſte to ſee his Ladyes Grace full ſore
Such pleaſures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe reſtore.
I know to ſeke the tracte of my deſyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do ſeek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muſt transfoarme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with ſpirit from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty ſighes and laughters of the ſpleene,
At once to chaunge my ſtate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I knowe how to decey ve my ſelf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaſtiſed is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ſtandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freaſe;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waite, and ſo my Lyfe I leeſe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How ſmalle a nete may take and maſe a harte of gentle kynde:
Or elſe with ſeldom ſwete to ſeaſon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympſe of Grace old ſorrowes to let fall.
The hidden traynes I know, and ſecret ſnares of Love,
How ſoone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The ſlypper ſtate I know, the ſodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and ſure deſpaired helthe.

A praiſe of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boaſt not your ſelves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whoſe face will ſtayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ſtone,
I wiſhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriſtall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart ſuffiſe
To ſee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loſt the moulde,
Where ſhe her ſhape did take;
Or elſe I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whoſe like was never ſeene or heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe ſhe is Diana chaſt
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ſtedfaſt;
What will you more to ſay:

If all the world were foughte ſo farre,
Who could finde ſuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ſtarre
Within the froſty night.

The Lover refuſed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are paſt,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laſt,
My grave and I am one.
My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Deſirous to be ded,
My miſchefe to forgo.
I burne and am a colde,
I freeſe amyddes the fyer,
I ſee ſhe doth withholde
That is my howrli deſyre.
I ſee my helpe at hande,
I ſee my lyfe alſo,
I ſee where ſhe doth ſtande
That is my deadly fo.
I ſee how ſhe doth ſee,
And yet ſhe wil be blynde,
I ſee in helpyng me,
She ſekes and wil not fynde.
I ſee how ſhe doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I ſee when I come nye,
How fayne ſhe would be gone.
I ſee what will ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you ſhall ſee therfore
That ſhe ſhall have her will.
I cannot live with ſtones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian aſtronomer, in the firſt fight that Alexander had with the Perſians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Can paſſe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with ſhafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Againſt full fatted bulles,
As forced kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whoſe greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons againſt the Perſians fare,
Now corpſes hyde the purpurde foyle with blood;
Large ſlaughter on eche ſide, but Perſes more,
Moyſt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by ſwordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his mereſt kyn,
Oxate praſerves with horſemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge ſhould give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where ſtrong youth is ſpent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perſes ſoweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym ſmytes the club, hym woundes farre ſtryking bowe,
And hym the ſling, and him the ſhining ſword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he reſtes.
Right over ſtoode in ſnowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celeſtiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aſpect, eclips,
And influence, and conſtellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty ſtorde, what ſigne forewarned death,
How winter gendreth ſnow, what temperature,
In the prime tyde doth ſeaſon well the ſoyle,
Why ſummer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themſelves how great
Proportion is; what ſway the erryng lightes
Doth fend in courſe gayne that fyrſt movyng heaven;
What grees one from another diſtance be,
What ſtarr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more myld what oppoſition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorſes fyre,
What houſe eche one doth ſeeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven ſphere, nor that ſmall thynges
I ſpeake, whole heaven he cloſeth in his breſt.
This ſage then in the ſtarres hath ſpyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, ſith,
He ſaw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he preſt in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand deſirous to be ſlain,
The bouldeſt borne, and worthieſt in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And ſeking death, in fyrſt front of his rage,
Comes deſperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckleſſe wordes and clamour him provokes,
And ſayth, Nectanaks baſtard ſhamefull ſtayne
Of mothers bed, why loſeſt thou thy ſtrokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in caſe
Manhood there be ſo much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare

Apollo's

Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praiſe, that in my ſhielde
The ſeven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, than any here,
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with ſoft wordes ayen,
O monſtrous man (quoth he) what ſo thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muſes manſion marre;
That treaſure houſe this hand ſhall never ſpoyle,
My ſword ſhall never bruiſe that ſkillful brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of ſcience ſone to ſpill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wiſdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiſer and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perſwades to be downe, ſent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flouriſh, nor no knowledge vailes
For all theſe fawes. When thus the ſovereign ſaid,
Alighted Zoroas with ſword unſheathed,
The careleſs king there ſinoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quiſhes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnaſhe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wiſe
Hym to forbeare, ſett ſpurrs unto his ſteede,
And turnde away, leſt anger of his ſmarte
Should cauſe revenger hand deale baleſull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieſtaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this ſight,
But ran upon the ſaid Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of ſouldiours ſterne,
And all in pieces hewed the ſely ſeg,
But happely the ſoule fled to the ſtarres,
Where, under him, he hath full ſight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Perſians waild ſuch ſapience to forgoe,
The very ſone the Macedonians wiſht
He would have lived, king Alexander ſelfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praiſe for conqueſt of his Yre,
As for ſtoute men in field that day ſubdued,
Who princes taught how to diſcerne a man,
That in his head ſo rare a jewel beares,
But over all thoſe fame Camenes, thoſe fame
Divine Camenes, whoſe honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cheriſh hym deceaſt, and ſett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will ſhow his ſtyle.

Of Mockers and Scorners and falſe Accuſers.

O Heartleſs fooles, haſte here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here ſhall I ſhewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde ſhall great proſperitie,
Enſuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, ſhall finde auaunceement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your ſinne are bolde,
Enſue ye wiſdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wiſdome is the way of men moſt excellent:
Therfore haue done, and ſhortly ſpede your pace,
To quaynt your ſelf and company with grace.
Learne what is vertue, therin is great ſolace,
Learne what is truth, ſadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchaſe,
Forſake your folly and inconuenience,
Ceaſe to be fooles, and ay to ſue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wiſedome is ground of clenlynes.
Wiſedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour ſpeciall,
But ſuche heartes as ſlepe in fooliſhnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All fooliſh mockers I purpoſe to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itch or greue.
Mockers and ſcorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which cauſeth great debate:
Suche caytiues ſpare neyther poore men nor eſtate,
And where their ſelfe are moſt worthy deriſion,
Other men to ſcorne is all their moſt condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abuſion,
Whiche of wiſe men deſpiſeth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, ſcorne, and colluſion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good diſcipline:
Shewe to ſuche wiſdome, yet ſhall they not encline
Unto the ſame, but ſet nothing therby
But mocke thy doctrine, ſtill or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe ſhall he haue by and by:
Thus in deriſion haue fooles their ſpeciall game.
Correct a wiſe man that woulde eſchue ill name,
And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly ſhall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in dede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.

The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus it is foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for teilynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue muche better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the founde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth much delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made answere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askying, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde appearaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æ*schines lykwyse beyng banniſhed his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was banniſhed, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d *Æ*schines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and banniſhed for euer, he could not but geue suche greate reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any incovenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the words already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new words have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the unhappy ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words.* It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Saxon.	Roman.	Italick.	Old Engliſh.	Name.
ſ a	A a	*A a*	𝔄 𝔞	*a*
ſ b	B b	*B b*	𝔅 𝔟	*bee*
ſ c	C c	*C c*	ℭ 𝔠	*ſee*
ſ ð	D d	*D d*	𝔇 𝔡	*dee*
ſ e	E e	*E e*	𝔈 𝔢	*e*
ſ f	F f	*F f*	𝔉 𝔣	*eff*
ſ g	G g	*G g*	𝔊 𝔤	*jee*
ſ h	H h	*H h*	ℌ 𝔥	*aitch*
ſ i	I i	*I i*	𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
	J j	*J j*	𝔍 𝔧	*j* conſonant.
ſ k	K k	*K k*	𝔎 𝔨	*ka*
ſ l	L l	*L l*	𝔏 𝔩	*el*
ſ m	M m	*M m*	𝔐 𝔪	*em*
ſ n	N n	*N n*	𝔑 𝔫	*en*
ſ o	O o	*O o*	𝔒 𝔬	*o*
ſ p	P p	*P p*	𝔓 𝔭	*pee*
ſ cp	Q q	*Q q*	𝔔 𝔮	*cue*
ſ ꝛ	R r	*R r*	ℜ 𝔯 ſ	*ar*
ſ ſ	S ſ s	*S ſ s*	𝔖 𝔰 ſ	*eſs*
ſ t	T t	*T t*	𝔗 𝔱	*tee*
ſ u	U u	*U u*	𝔲	*u* (or *va*
ſ v	V v	*V v*	𝔙 𝔳	*v* conſonant,
ſ p	W w	*W w*	𝔚 𝔴	double *u*
ſ x	X x	*X x*	𝔛 𝔵	*ex*
ſ ẏ	Y y	*Y y*	𝔜 𝔶	*wy*
ſ z	Z z	*Z z*	ℨ 𝔷	*zed*, more commonly called *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard.*

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters, univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, ſi, ſſi, ſh, ſſh, and &, or *and per ſe, and.* *ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, ſi, ſſi, ſh, &.* ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ff ffl, fi, ffi, ſi, ſſi, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautiſy*, *beautiſying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with υ, as *ſyſtem*, σύστημα; *ſympathy*, συμπάθεια.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and proſition by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow diſquiſition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and conſequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Arghaum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for

it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtic pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *waine*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Æ is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Cæſar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter that occurs moſt frecuently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar*, *ſĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, as in *vĕx*, *pĕrplĕxity*, *rĕlent*, *mĕdlar*, *tĕptile*, *ſĕrpĕnt*, *cĕllar*, *cĕſſation*, *blĕſſing*, *ſĕal*, *fĕeling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *fĭn*, *fīne*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fĭr*, *fīre*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *yere*, *yeare*; *wonderes*, *wonderne ſle*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *deare*, *fel le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a little vocal or ſilent tuneful poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the ſilent *e*

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *ſĭve*, *gĭve*.

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open*, *ſhaſten*, *ſhotten*, *thyſic*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintneſs of ſound is found when *e* ſeparates a mute from a liquid, as in *reſtern*, or follows a mute and liquid as in *caſtle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *ſtew*.

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee* as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeoman*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *e*.

I.

I has a ſound, long, as *fīne*; and ſhort, as *ſĭn*.

That is circumſtance very peculiar to *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *ſtirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *fīld*, *ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is alſo found with *u* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ſhōot*, *cōrrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ſŏbject*, *ſŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon*, *come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach* *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *oe* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded with only *e* *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *ſoil*, *moil*, *noiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more near than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*, *ſow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſound are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, as are made Engliſh, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have rejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe*, *confūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff* *quaſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guaſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *rogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vogue*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* in the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy* *ſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*, *ſay*, *ſayer*; *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *ÿ*, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now uſed, occurs very frequently in all old books

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *oppŏrtunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *flăg*, *frĕg*.

Many is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely, centrick, century, circular, ciſtern, city, ſiccity*; before *a, o.* and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curioſity, concupiſcence.*

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies, captive* from *captivus.*

Ch has a ſound which is analyzed into *tſh*, as *church, chin, crutch.* It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro.*

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chriſt, ſcheme, choler. Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *Archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop.*

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine, chaiſe.*

C, having no determinate ſound, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick, block*, which where originally *ſticke, blocke*, in ſuch words *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock, croſs.*

D.

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death, diligent.*

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw, droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell.*

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the gramarians among the ſemivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk, fly, freckle.* It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov.*

G.

G has two ſounds; one hard, as in *gay, go, gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem, giant.*

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, ſnug, ſong, frog.*

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, get, gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *long, ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *ſinger.*

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh, ſign, foreign.*

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet gibe, gillats, Giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle*, to which may be added *begot* and *goſſey.*

Gh, in the beginning of a word, has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghaſtly*; in the middle and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though, right, ſought*, ſpoken *tho', rite, ſoute.*

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough, trough, ſough, tough, enough, ſlough.*

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *l, l*, and *r.*

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of breath, as *hat, hoſe.*

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hoſtler, honour, humble, honeſt, humour*, and their derivatives.

It ſometimes begins middle or final ſyllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended.*

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jeſter, jocund, juice.*

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept, king, ſkirt, ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*, becauſe *ſc* is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *ſcene.*

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loſes its ſound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *căckle, pickle.*

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of moneſyllables, as *kill, will, full.* Theſe words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*, and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, ſhould, pſalm, talk, ſalmon, ſa con.*

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaf ord, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table, ſhuttle.*

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur, monumental.*

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble, manners.*

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn.*

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *b.*

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt.*

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from Greek, as *philoſopher, philanthropy, philip.*

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by *cp, cpe*, as *quadrant, queen, equeſtrian, quit, inquiry, quire, quotidian. Qu* is never followed by *u.*

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, riſque, chequer.*

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catarrhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme.*

Re at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, ſpectre.*

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation, ſyſter.*

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except in the third perſon of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, boſoms, aſhes*; the pronouns *ours,*

this, his, ours, yours, us; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe, horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *groſs, dreſs, biſs, leſs*, anciently *groſſe, dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*; except *this, thus, us, rebus, ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words *boſom, deſire, wiſdom, priſon, priſoner, preſent. preſent, damſel, caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is comprifed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſæ peciſſatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

Σκίνδαλα, ſcatter, ſdegno, ſdrucciolo, ſſavellare, σπίζ, ſgambrare, ſgranare, ſhake, ſlumber, ſmell, ſnipe, ſpace, ſplendor, ſpring, ſqueeze, ſhrew, ſtep, ſtrength, ſtamen, ſtripe, ſwetura, ſwell.

S mute in *iſle, iſland, demeſne, viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *tale, temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*; excepting likewiſe derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then, thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that, theſe, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, thoſe, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath, breathe*; *cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f*, in the Iſlandic alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u*, or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*: but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by hp *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome, wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or a diphthong, is a conſonant, *ye, young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the ſounds which they are ſuppoſed to have, as conſonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other conſonants; thus we ſay, *tu, ut*; *do, dd*; but in *wed, dew*, the two ſounds of *w* have no reſemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally in Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with a cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, more abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At length Eraſmus, that great injurd nam,
The glori of the prieſthud and the ſam,
Stemmd the wild torrent of a barb'rous ag,
And drov thos holi Vandals off the ſtag.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto c.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt worſe with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyalty.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnthankful wretch, ſaid hi, is this the meed,
With which her ſoverain mersi thou duſt quit?
Di lif ſi ſaved bi her graſius did;
But thou duſt worſe with villanus diſpit.

Tu blot her honor, and her hebnlj liht,
Dj, raðer dj, ðin ſo diſloialj'
Djm of her hih dezert, or ſjm ſo liht.
Fair deb it iz tu pun mar pām; ðin dj.
Dj ,raðer dj, ðin ðar luþ diſloialj.
But if tu luþ diſloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðin hāt her ðat from diðes dar
Mj broubt? ah! far bj fuo rsproo from mj.
Wat kan I his du ðin her luþ ðerfar,
Sib I her du reward kanot reſtar?
Dj, raðer dj, and djig du her ſtrþ,
Djig her ſtrþ, and libig her adar.
Dj ijf rj gáv, ðj ljt rj dub dezerþ;
Dj, raðer dj, ðin ðar from her ſtrþis ſwerj.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe bowltering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve, though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſ'ver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem breing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf' gard of your fac', pio ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coorſe bowltering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pio for mor' ſaf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. Firſt cut a peec' about an inq and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaq round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pc beeing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the ſam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe checks, and then ſet an oðer perc' about ðe breadt of a pilling againſt the top o ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerv, ðowg it be in the heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers, every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by rejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

——— ———All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Our Fädher huitſh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nam, dhyi cingdym cym, dhy bi dyn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *labour* and *labor* for *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter tenſe, *ſais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *unfold* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

The Engliſh language has properly no dialects; the ſtyle of writers has no affected diverſity in the uſe of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, differs but by different degrees of ſkill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no ſpacious country, but has leſs variation in England than in moſt other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of uſe, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now ſeems harſh and rough, it was probably uſed by our anceſtors. The northern ſpeech is therefore not barbarous but obſolete. The ſpeech in the weſtern provinces ſeems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would expreſs.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the Article.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

An, a.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article: as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as *an herb*, *an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*; as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a ſingular, the correſpondent plural is the noun without an article: as *I want a pen*, *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *ſome*, as *I want ſome pens*.

The.

The has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the uſe of man*; that is, *for thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. God is uſed as a proper name.

2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *whiteneſs*, *virtue*, *vice*, *honeſty*, *uglineſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindneſs*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: this is not *ale*, but *cyder*.

Of Nouns Subſtantive.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following, are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

		Singular.
Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from the* Maſter.

		Plural.
Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's, ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *s* is a contraction of *his*, as *for a colour, for his colour*: but this cannot be the true origin, becauſe it is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*, the *Virgin's purity*, *Harlot's impudence*, to neuters, *the world's wonders*, *the fruit's ripening heat*; and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſion*, *the rabble's inſolence*, *the multitude's fury*: in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *it* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and ingenious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective caſe*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *ejus rei*, *cujus rei*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, ſuppoſes the poſſeſſive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive caſes.

The termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive, indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined *ſmiδ, a ſmith*; Gen. *ſmiδer, of a ſmith*; Plur. *ſmiδaſ*, or *ſmiδar, ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of the ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word: *knaue* for *knight*, in Chaucer; *leavis* for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus Temple*.

The Plural is formed by adding *s*, as *talk, talks*; *fly, flies*; *ſiſter, ſiſters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch, ſ, ſh, x, z*; after *c* ſounded like *ſ*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lince, lances*; *outrage, outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *me, women, ſhoe, ſhoen*, and more anciently *eye, eyen*, and *foe, foen*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *leaf, leaves*; *calf, calves*.

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *reef, reefs*. So *beef, roof, proof, relief, miſchief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief*.

Irregular plurals are *men* from *man*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *women* from *woman*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *teeth* from *tooth*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the moſt part no genitives; but we ſay Women's *excellences*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks the *Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and hardly an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them. They would commonly produce a mutual ambiguity, as *the Lord's houſe* may be the *houſe of Lords*, or *the houſe of a Lord*. Beſides that the mark of eliſion is improper, for in *the Lords' houſe* nothing is cut off.

Some Engliſh ſubſtantives, like thoſe of many other languages, change their terminations as they expreſs different ſexes, as *prince, princeſs*; *abbot, abbeſs*; *lion, lioneſs*; *host, hoſteſs*. To theſe inſtances given by Dr Lowth may be added *archduke, archduchy*; *conſtable, conſtabulary*; *tutor, tutreſs*; *porter, portreſs*; *author, authreſs*; *traytor, traytreſs*; *ſorcerer, ſorcereſs*. Of theſe variations we have only a ſufficient reaſon to make uſe of three words; for when we ſay of a woman that ſhe is a *poet*, an *emperor*, a *traitor*, *murderer*, *thief*, or *conjurer*, we preſume an impoſſibility in the nature of things, which we are not able, and we confeſs that ſhe can be any of theſe, becauſe ſuch ſexes muſt have not undertook ſome employments which the wants of the world have required, the *x* and *ſs* being the only ſufficient terminations to expreſs the feminines *a, ix, ſhad, ax, ſtreſs, ine, ey, ayquas*; *a cook, a nun*, and ſometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a beggar, a woman*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman, good women, of a good woman, of good women, a good man, good men, of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as *fair*, fairer, faireſt; *lovely*, lovelier, loveliеſt; *ſweet*, ſweeter, ſweeteſt; *low*, lower, loweſt; *high*, higher, higheſt.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, beſt*; *bad, worſe, worſt*; *little, leſs, leaſt*; *near, nearer, next*; *much, more, moſt*; *many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late, later, latеſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether, nethermoſt*; *outer, outmoſt*; *under, undermoſt*; *up, upper, uppermoſt*; *fore, former, foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt, ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is often uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair*, is often more written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome, toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful, ſpleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs, harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*, in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *maſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *ſy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules, but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo late to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

Shady is compared by *Milton*.

> Sate in ſhadieſt covert hid,
> Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

And ſuperlatively.

> What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
> Seems wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Solemnly, by *Ray*, who is leſs of no great authority.

> It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and ſolemneſt things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

> Shall he numbered among the *famouſeſt*
> Of women, ſung at Dalma feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

> Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and moſt copious tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

> The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

> I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon*.

> The *wretcheſt* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as, preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things *Ben Johnſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

> We have foiled once, in doubtful fight,
> What heavin's great King hath *powerfulleſt* to ſend
> Againſt us from about his throne. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The termination *ish* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, I, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*, *ſome*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected,

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Acuſ. and other oblique caſes	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*; from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*; and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*. *Theſe books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature*, *but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which, though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry: they are uſed as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *my* houſe is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more ſpacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whoſe	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom	*Other oblique caſes.*	Which

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At leaſt it was common to ſay, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *which*.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

> The fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte
> Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of* them *is* left I know not. Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoſoever, *whatſoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all caſes,	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not uſed but when it is put to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *I have got other books*. *There are many other ways, but others.*

Another being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with prepoſitions, make adverbs, have a relative and pronominal uſe. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereupon*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *whereas*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *whereunto*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in uſe. The reſt ſeem to be paſſing by degrees into diſuſe, though proper, uſeful and analogous. They are applied both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words uſed only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *ſelf*.

Own is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own houſe*. It is emphatical, and implies a peculiarity or oppoſition; as *I live in my own houſe*, that is, *not in a hired houſe*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to poſſeſſives, as *myſelf*, *yourſelves*; and ſometimes to perſonal pronouns, as *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*. It then, like *own*, expreſſes emphaſis and oppoſition, as *I did it myſelf*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *He cut himſelf*, *They tear themſelves by vain rage*.

Myſelf, *itſelf*, *themſelves*, are ſuppoſed by Wallis to be put, by contraction, for *his ſelf*, *it ſelf*, *their ſelves*, ſo that *ſelf* is always a ſubſtantive. It is frequently obſerved, for we ſay, *He came himſelf*, *He myſelf ſhall do this*, where *himſelf* cannot be an accuſative.

Of the VERB.

Engliſh verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languiſh*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Moſt verbs ſignifying *action* may likewiſe ſignify *condition* or *habit*, and become neuters, as *I love*, I am in love; *I praiſe*, I am now in practice.

Verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent and ſimple preterit; the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paſſive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* haſt; *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed than *hath* in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterit.

Sing. *I* had; *thou* hadſt; *he* had;
Plur. *We* had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterit.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* haſt had; *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had; *thou* hadſt had; *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have; *thou* ſhalt have; *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have; *ye* ſhall have; *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.
Sing. *I* will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have.
Plur. *We* will have; *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes, may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.
Sing. Have, *or* have *thou*; let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, *or* have *ye*; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.
Sing. *I* have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.
Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit Compound.
Sing. *I* have had; *thou* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.
Sing. *I* ſhall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.
Sing. *I* ſhall have had; *thou* ſhalt have had; *he* ſhall have had.
Plur. *We* ſhall have had; *ye* ſhall have had; *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.
The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterit, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.
Sing. *I* may have; *thou* mayſt have; *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterit.
Sing. *I* might have; *thou* mightſt have; *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Preſent.
Sing. *I* can have; *thou* canſt have; *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterit.
Sing. *I* could have; *thou* couldſt have; *he* could have.
Plur. *We* could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb:

There is likewiſe a double *Preterit*.
Sing. *I* ſhould have had; *thou* ſhouldſt have had; *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had; *ye* ſhould have had; *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.
Preſent. To have. *Preterit.* To have had.
Participle preſent. Having. *Participle preterit.* Had.

Verb Active. *To love.*

Indicative. Preſent.
Sing. *I* love; *thou* loveſt; *he* loveth, or loves;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterit Simple.
Sing. *I* loved; *thou* lovedſt; *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.

Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Love, *or* love *thou*; let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, *or* love *ye*; let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* love; *thou* love; *he* love.
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterit compound. I have loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c.
Second Future. *I* ſhall have loved, &c.

Potential.
Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterit. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould love, &c.
Double Preterit. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive.
Preſent. To love. *Preterit.* To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving. *Participle paſt.* Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterit to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. *We* are, *or* be; *ye* are, *or* be; *they* are, *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterit.
Sing. *I* was; *thou* waſt, *or* wert; *he* was;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the ſubjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterit compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall or will be, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* be; *thou* beeſt; *he* be;
Plur. *We* be; *ye* be; *they* be.

Preterit.
Sing. *I* were; *thou* wert; *he* were;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Preterit compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall have been, &c.

Potential.
I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, &c.

Infinitive.
Preſent. To be. *Preterit.* To have been.
Participle preſent. Being. *Participle preterit.* Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.
I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c. *I* have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.
If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved. *Preterit.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* doſt; *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

Preterit.

Sing. *I* did; *thou* didſt; *he* did;
Plur. *We* did; *ye* did; *they* did.

Preterit, &c. *I* have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou;* let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye;* let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

The reſt are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing. *Participle preterit.* Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved;* but this is conſidered as a vicious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. Shakeſpeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as *I like her, but I do not love her; I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.* This, by cuſtom at leaſt, appears more eaſy than the other form of expreſſing the ſame ſenſe by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her* not.

The imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do;* as *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do and *did* are thus uſed only for the preſent and ſimple preterit.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be.* They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin;* Je me ſuis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking,* ἐπορευόμεθα περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking, I had been walking, I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification: as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is a printing, The braſs is a forging;* a being properly *at,* and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when ſome convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers of former times, after *if, though, ere, before, till, or until, whether, except, unleſs, whatſoever, whomſoever,* and words of wiſhing; as *Doubtleſs thou art our father,* though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Iſrael* acknowledge us *not.*

Of Irregular Verbs.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Johnſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monoſyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed, in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations, there is ſcarcely any other place for irregularity.

The firſt irregularity is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e;* as *lov'd* for *loved;* after *c, ch, ſh, f, k, x,* and after the conſonants *ſ, th,* when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after *m, n, r,* if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d;* as *plac't, ſnatch't, fiſh't, wak't, dwel't, ſmel't;* for *plac'd, ſnatch'd, fiſh'd, wak'd. dwel'd, ſmel'd;* or *placed, ſnatched, fiſhed, waked, dwelled, ſmelled.*

Thoſe words which terminate in *l* or *ll,* or *p,* make their preterit in *t,* even in ſolemn language, as *crept, felt, dwelt;* ſometimes after *x, ed* is changed into *t,* as *vext:* this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus, *kept, ſlept, wept, crept, ſwept;* from the verbs to *keep,* to *ſleep,* to *weep,* to *creep,* to *ſweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t,* in this contracted form, coaleſce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t:* if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t;* but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t,* as the one or the other letter may be more eaſily pronounced: as *read, led, ſpread, ſhed, ſtred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, ſped, ſtrid, ſlid, rid;* from the verbs to *read,* to *lead,* to *ſpread,* to *ſhed,* to *ſhread,* to *bid,* to *hide,* to *chide,* to *feed,* to *bleed,* to *breed,* to *ſpeed,* to *ſtride,* to *ſlide,* to *ride.* And thus *caſt, hurt, coſt, burſt, eat, beat, ſweat, ſit, quit, ſmit, writ, bit, hit, met, ſhot;* from the verbs to *caſt,* to *hurt,* to *coſt,* to *burſt,* to *eat,* to *beat,* to *ſweat,* to *ſit,* to *quit,* to *ſmite,* to *write,* to *bite,* to *hit,* to *meet,* to *ſhoot.* And in like manner, *lent, ſent, rent, girt;* from the verbs to *lend,* to *ſend,* to *rend,* to *gird.*

The participle preterit or paſſive is often formed in *en,* inſtead of *ed;* as *been, taken, given, ſlain, known;* from the verbs to *be,* to *take,* to *give,* to *ſlay,* to *know.*

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, hidden, chidden, ſhotten, choſen, broken;* but likewiſe *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, ſhot, choſe, broke,* are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write,* to *bite,* to *eat,* to *beat,* to *hide,* to *chide,* to *ſhoot,* to *chooſe,* to *break,* and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner *ſown, ſhewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden,* as well as *ſow'd, ſhew'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded,* from the verbs to *ſow,* to *ſhew,* to *hew,* to *mow,* to *load,* or *lade.*

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, written,* that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book*

book is written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Ben, am, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, clung, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind,* both in the preterit imperfect and participle paſſive, give *wen, ſtew, began, ſwam, ſtunk, ſtuck, ſung, ſtung, flung, rang, wrung, ſprung, ſwang, drank, ſunk, ſhrunk, ſtunk, came, run, found, bound, ground, wound.* And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterit by *a*, as *began, rang, ſang, ſprang, drank, came, ran,* and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken, ſtrucken, drunken, bounden.*

2. *Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, beſeech, catch, buy, bring, think, work,* make *fought, taught, raught, ſought, beſought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.*

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached, reached, beſeeched, catched, worked.*

3. *Take, ſhake, forſake, awake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, wear, ſtave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſtrive, ride, croſs, croſs, write, bide, abide, ride, chooſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, lie,* make in both preterit and participle *took, ſhook, forſook, awoke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bore, ſhore, ſwore, tore, wore, wrote, drove, ſtrove, throve, drove, ſhone, roſe, aroſe, ſmote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, choſe, trode, got, begot, forgot, lay.* But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive, riſe, ſmit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterit ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhone, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat,* and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, bidden.* And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſheared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeeked.*

4. *Give, bid, ſit,* make in the preterit *gave, bade, ſate;* in the participle paſſive *given, bidden, ſitten;* but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow,* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, lie,* make their preterit *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, ſlew, ſaw, lay;* their participles paſſive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain.* Yet from *go* we make *ſped;* from *go, went,* from the old *wend,* the participle is *gone.*

Of Derivation.

Before the [illegible] may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to [illegible] derived from other words or primitives, and how the [illegible] of derivation. To this inquiry I ſhall now proceed, [illegible] endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as to love, *love;* to fright, *fright;* to fight, a *fight;* or the preterit of the verb, as, to ſtrike, a *ſtroke,* to *look,* a *look.*

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving, fighting, ſtriking.*

The perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, fighter, ſtriker.*

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs, in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant doubled; as a houſe, *to houſe;* braſs, *to braze;* glaſs, *to glaze;* price, *to prize;* breath, *to breathe;* a fiſh, *to fiſh;* [illegible], *to ſmell;* further, *to further;* forward, *to forward;* hinder, *to hinder.*

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as hard, *to harden;* length, *to lengthen;* ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen;* ſhort, *to ſhorten;* faſt, *to faſten;* white, *to whiten;* black, *to blacken;* hard, *to harden;* ſoft, *to ſoften.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louſe, *louſy;* wealth, *wealthy;* health, *healthy;* might, *mighty,* worth, *worthy;* wit, *witty;* luſt, *luſty;* water, *watery;* earth, *earthy;* wood, a wood, *woody;* air, *airy,* a heart, *hearty;* a hand, *handy.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful;* fruit, *fruitful;* youth, *youthful;* care, *careful;* uſe, *uſeful;* delight, *delightful;* plenty, *plentiful;* help, *helpful.*

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething,* or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome;* game, *gameſome;* irk, *irkſome,* burden, *burdenſome* trouble *troubleſome;* light, *lightſome,* hand, *handſome;* alone, *loneſome;* toil, *toilſome.*

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives makes adjectives ſignifying want; as *worthleſs, witleſs, heartleſs, joyleſs, careleſs, helpleſs.* Thus comfort, *comfortleſs;* ſap, *ſapleſs.*

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleaſant, *unpleaſant;* wiſe, *unwiſe;* profitable, *unprofitable;* patient, *impatient.* Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unjuſt,* and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin or its deſcendant, words already ſignifying privation, as *infinite, impatient, diſcord,* the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh; as *untrue, untruth, unjuſt, unkindneſs.*

Un is prefixed to all participles, to make privative adjectives, as *unfeeding, unjoined, unbelieved, unheard of.*

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfighting*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying.*

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have in Engliſh termination, as *unkindneſs, unperfection,* which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*; as *infamy, imperfection; unavail, unworthy: unactive, inactivity.*

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is beſt to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, indigent, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpleaſant, ungradual.*

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *peram*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, grace, *to diſhonour, to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance, miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply.*

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification; as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *lik*.

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly.*

The ſame termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*, that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs.*

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution, and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to character; as green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh.*

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*, is a German termination: a lamb, *a lamblin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*, a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence patronimick, *Hawkins*; *Wilkin, Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *pap*, *pip*, *poop*, *pop*, *puppet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *t*; *top*, *tap*; *ſpot*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*; *body*, *bumour*; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *greet*; little pronounced long, *lee-tle*, *tongs*, *tangs*, *ring*, improves a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *tinkle*, *twinkle*, *tingle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this moſt lively and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore barely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*, *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſehood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and chiefly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; flow, *flowth*; dirty, *mirth*; heal *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*, and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mouth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *nath*, after *math*; heal, *health*; bear, *birth*, rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to plow; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw *draught*.

Theſe ſhou'd rather be written *ſtrength*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom will not ſuffer *h* to be twice repeated.

Some few ſtill retain *ſaught*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *ſleuth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *hight*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *ſay* or *ſey*, *ſpy*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *ſly*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, and to *worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *bailiwick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occurring, but in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *paſſage*.

Words are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as *to bat*, *a bat*, *batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a brittle-dor*, *to batter*, *batter*, *batch*, a glutinous compoſition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one maſs. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the

Words are formed *twin*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged with-

Sn chiefly imply the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are the French *nez* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed, may the better correſpond, *ſn* denote *naſus*; and thence are derived many to relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſneer*, *ſnicker*, *ſnail*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

Sw is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſuus*, as *ſwink*, *ſwail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap*, and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl by a *blaſt*; as *blow*, *bloſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *bleak*, *bluſter*, *blurt*, *bluſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *bliſter*, *babber-lipt*, *bleak't*, *bloted*, *blote-herrings*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is *bloſſom*, *bloom*; as *blood* and *bluſh*.

The native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the ſounds of the things ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſh* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as it probably derived from *σθένος*, or *ſtrenuus*, as *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreake*, *ſtroke*, *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtraight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain*, *ſtrict*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner imply ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*, for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*, that is, to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is an obſtacle; *ſtuff*, *ſtuff*, *ſtatter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at reſt; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſtring*, *to ſtring*, *ſtink*, *ſtiff*, *ſtarve*, *ſtall*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtunt*, *to ſtut*, *ſtop*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtorp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtorp, *ſtone*, *to ſtow*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtow'd* or *ſtow'd*, *ſtead*, *ſtady*, *ſtadt* or *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtale*, *ſtal ſtale*, *ſtill*, *ſtall*, *ſtal ge*, *ſtow*, *ſtupe*, *ſtil* adj. and *ſtil* adv. *ſtiff*, *ſtark*, *ſtarch*, *ſtone*, *ſtat*, *ſtarve*, *ſtuff*, *ſtrait*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtore*, *ſtuff*, *lean*, *ſtarve*, *to ſtarch* blood, *to ſtarve*, *ſtop*, *ſtaple*, *ſtare*, *ſtardust*, *ſtated meaſure*, *ſtudy*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* conſtantly ſignifies ſomething firm and fixed.

Th imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *throſh*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throw*.

Wr imply ſome kind of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wreſt*, *wring*, *wrinkle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreck*, *wreak*, *wreck*, *wreſt*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſwing*, *ſwang*, *to ſwag*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſweat*, *ſweep*, *ſwift*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwarm*, *ſwinge*.

Of ſuch much difference of *ſm* in *ſmooth*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a leſſer word; *ſmell*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmear*, a *ſmear* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke as with an originally ſlight motion, implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn at *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhæſion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clap*, *to clap*, *to cly*, *to catch*, *cook*, *clog*, *cloſe*, *to cloſe*, *a cloſe*, *a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clotted* cream, *clutter*, *a cluſter*.

Sl imply a kind of oblique or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſparge* or *ſpargo*: for example, *ſpread*, *ſpring*, *ſprig*, *ſprout*, *ſprinkle*, *ſplit*, *ſplinter*, *ſpell*, *ſpit*, *ſputter*, *ſputter*.

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlim*, *ſlide*, *ſlip*, *ſlipper*, *ſly*, *ſleight*, *ſlat*, *ſlow*, *ſlack*, *ſlight*, *ſling*, *ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh*, *raſh*, *gaſh*, *gliſh*, *criſh*, *hoſh*, *ſaſh*, *plaſh*, *troſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *oſh*, in *croſh*, *ruſh*, *guſh*, *bluſh*, *briſh*, *huſh*, *puſh*, implies ſomething acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *ſharg*, *ſharg*, *darg*, *ſwang*, *clang*, *ſharg*, *wring*, *ring*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *a*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſufficiently interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *ſink*, *clink*, *link*, *think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *twinkle*, *mingle*, *ſprinkle*, *twirkle*, there is implied a frequency or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *angle*, *tangle*, *ſpangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as alſo in *rumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *ſtumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *e* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl* denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *rumble*, *ſcamble*, *ſcramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle*, *ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *n* may imply the ſubtility of the vibrated guttules. *Think* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner in *ſqueek*, *ſqueak*, *ſqueed*, *ſquall*, *brawl*, *wrawl*, *yawl*, *ſprawl*, *ſcrech*, *ſhriek*, *ſhrill*, *ſharp*, *ſorrel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *craſh*, *claſh*, *graſh*, *plaſh*, *cruſh*, *huſh*, *hiſſe*, *ſiſſe*, *whiſt*, *hoſt*, *jarr*, *hurl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buz*, *buſtle*, *ſhindie*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *reſemble*.

Some verbs which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend*, *extend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expoſe*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French, *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *crier*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho, *tame*, domo; δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, *upper*, ſuper, ὑπερ; *am*, ſum, εμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *acht*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *ſear*, *grave*, *graſs*, *to grave*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, from ἀξων, μετα, πορθμος, Συγατὴρ, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μὴν, ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins?

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſconio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh, *biſp*; epiſtola, *epiſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Eliſabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*; agrugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπὴξ, *fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeze*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*, aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcraf*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; extenitus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtun'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obſtipo, *hop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*; whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*, for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*: ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*, ſcelenus, *leaning*; unleſs you would rather derive it from κλινω, whence incino; into tibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*, as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κυπελλα, cup; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*, replico, *reply*, complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*, dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; palacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*; *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæſitio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contractions may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*, fagus, φηγὸς, *beech*; *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in ſcapha. *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*, but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*, inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*; *eyght*; and more contractedly *cy*, whence *Ouſney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *cſamen* or *ſcamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abnnino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſcame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſedile, *ſtool*; *vdo*; *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*, caliga, calga; chauſſe, chauſſe, Fr. *hoſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; *aius*, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clatch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*, ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impeter, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*, puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Eliſabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Margot*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Wcas*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; geroſilo, Ital. giriflée, gilofer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſley*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*; which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; queſques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make them ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French, or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *barn*, comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*, but *ſpell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*, whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpel*, or *god ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeo*, but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and comprifing the ſignification of more words than one; as from *ſcrip* and *roll*, comes *ſcroll*; from *ſtout* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpun*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſit* and *ſtout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely *ſp* the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k* the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*; and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute conſonant *g* denotes the ſudden ending of any motion that is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and

out, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a latter or groſſer bud: *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*: from the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner from *threw* and *rull* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot* and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as *His father's glory*, *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: as *He gave this* to *me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonſon*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *childiſh*, *kingdom*, *áctreſs*, *áctive*, *túrbſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáirer*, *fóremoſt*, *zéalous*, *fúlneſs*, *góodly*, *meekly*, *ártiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begét*, *to beſéem*, *to beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as *to deſcánt*, *a déſcant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as, *delight*, *perfúme*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *crúnny*; in *our*, as *lábour*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bible*; in *ſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to báttter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *lútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *reveál*; or ending in two conſonants, as *atténd*, have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applauſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *móuntain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs*, *téndernеſs*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phyſical*, *beſpátter*, *cómmenting*, *commending*, *aſſúrance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connivance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *líberty*, *victory*, *fúlſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*; except *diſciple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epiſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*; or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *domeſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquieſce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*; or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *commendable*, *communicableneſs*. We ſhould therefore ſay *diſpútable*, *indiſpútable*, rather than *diſputable*, *indiſputable*; and *adverтiſement* rather than *advértiſement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *tendibíllible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity*, *activity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *aléſe*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *léſty*.

Our

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, come ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' aſſuage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure of ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore:
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved. The variations neceſſary to pleaſure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs crowds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throngs,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alleging for herſelf, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly enforced, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is praiſed for her peculiar things,
So only ſhe is rich in mountains, meres, and ſprings;
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyllables were often mingled by our old poets, ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes in alternate couplets.

The

The verſe of twelve ſyllables called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varied verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine! *Weſley.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I govern my paſſions with abſolute ſway,
And grow wiſer and better as life wears away. Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diogenes ſurly and proud. Dr. *Pope.*

When preſent we love, and when abſent agree,
I think not of Iris nor Iris of me. *Dryden.*

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs *within us*,
'Tis Heav'n itſelf points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven,

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalæpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *ſyneriſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION.

MANY are the works of human induſtry, which to begin and finiſh are hardly granted to the ſame man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his deſign, he knows himſelf unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be uſeful, and with the hope of this inferiour praiſe, he muſt incite his activity, and ſolace his wearineſs.

Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a reviſal, to make it leſs reprehenſible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, ſome ſuperfluities I have taken away, and ſome deficiencies I have ſupplied. I have methodiſed ſome parts that were diſordered, and illuminated ſome that were obſcure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very ſmall proportion to the whole. The critick will now have leſs to object, but the ſtudent who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and uſefulneſs ſeldom depends upon little things.

For negligence or deficience, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furniſh: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.

A DIC-

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

THE firſt letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and ſlender.

The broad ſound, reſembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monoſyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *ſalt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cauſe*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of theſe words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *vault*; which happens to be ſtill retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient ſound of the Saxons, ſince it is almoſt uniformly preſerved in the ruſtic pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

Open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obſcurely in *fancy*, *faſt*, &c.

Slender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language, reſembling the ſound of the French *e* maſculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle ſound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; ſo this the Arabic *a* is ſaid nearly to approach. Of this ſound we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *waſte*; and all thoſe that terminate in *ation*, as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is ſhort, as *glaſs*, *graſs*; or long, as *plane*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The ſhort *a* is open, the long *a* cloſe.

A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming; that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way, that is, *any* man. This article has no plural ſignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

1. A, taken materially, or for itſelf, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

2. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is conſidered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo ſeems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local ſurnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other caſes, it ſeems to ſignify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fiſhing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

He will knap the ſpears *a* pieces with his teeth. *More's Antid. Athm.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Peſcennius Niger, and judiciouſly diſtinguiſhes the ſound of it to be modern. *Addiſon on Medals.*

4. A has a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn paſſes through a wide open country, during all its courſe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable, without adding to the ſenſe,

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

6. A is ſometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c.; and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *afoot*, *aſleep*, *athirſt*, *aware*.

I gin to be *a weary* of the ſun;
And wiſh the ſtate of th' world were now undone. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards *a-trip*, and all their ſails
Let fall, to court the wind and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A little houſe with trees *a* row,
And, like its maſter, very low *Pope's Horace.*

8. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *aroſe*, *awake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

9. A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or *arts*; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. maſter of arts, *artium magiſter*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally ſhows that they have ſome relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*. *Gibſon.*

ABA'CKE. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backward. Obſolete.

But when they came where thou thy ſkill didſt ſhow,
They drew *abacke*, as half with ſhame confound. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

ABA'CTOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] One who drives away or ſteals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a ſheep or two. *Blount.*

A'BACUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently uſed in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermoſt member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Diſt.*

ABA'FT. *adv.* [of abaꝼt, Sax. behind.] From the forepart of the ſhip, toward the ſtern. *Diſt.*

ABAI'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *abaiſer*, to depreſs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeyſance* is conſidered by *Skinner* as a corruption of *abaiſance*, but is now univerſally uſed.

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much uſed in common ſpeech.

ABALIENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] The act of giving up one's right to another perſon; or a making over an eſtate, goods, or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law. *Dict.*

To ABA'ND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in uſe. See ABANDON.] To forſake.

They ſtronger are
Than they which fought at firſt their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom *to abind.*
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.* Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which ſignifies to forſake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deſerere. Paſquier* thinks it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proſcription; in which ſenſe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, ſignifies a curſe; and to *abandon*, if conſidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere.*]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit: often followed by the particle *to.*

If ſhe be ſo *abandon'd* to her ſorrow,
As it is ſpoke, ſhe never will admit me.
Shakſp. Twelfth Night.

The paſſive gods behold the Greeks deſile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the ſpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conſpire
To ſave a ſhaking town, involv'd in fire.
Dryden's Æneid

Who is he ſo *abandoned to* fottiſh cruelty, as to think, that a clod of earth in a ſack may ever, by eternal ſhaking, receive the fabric of man's body? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Muſt he, whoſe altars on the Phrygian ſhore
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worſt of human ills to prove,
Unbleſs'd, *abandon'd to* the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. To deſert; to forſake: in an ill ſenſe.

The princes uſing the paſſions of fearing evil, and deſiring to eſcape, only to ſerve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's ſelf, leapt to a rib of the ſhip. *Sidney.*

Seeing the hurt ſtag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.
Dryden.

But to the parting goddeſs thus ſhe pray'd:
Propitious ſtill be preſent to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To forſake; to leave.

He boldly ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at firſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of writing not uſual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to reſign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but diſturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden.*

ABA'NDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the higheſt degree; as, *an* abandoned *wretch.* In this ſenſe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedneſs.

ABA'NDONING. [a verbal noun, from *abandon.*] Deſertion, forſaking.

He hoped his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarendon.*

ABA'NDONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abandonnement*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The ſtate of being abandoned. *Dict.*

ABANNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A baniſhment for one or two years, for manſlaughter. Obſolete. *Dict.*

To ABA'RE. *v. a.* [abaman, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe. *Dict.*

ABARTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily; or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*, from the Lat. *baſis*, or *baſſus*, a barbarous word, ſignifying low, baſe.]

1. To depreſs; to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; yet with a demure *abaſing* of it ſometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To caſt down; to depreſs; to bring low: in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe, which is the common uſe.

Happy ſhepherd, to the gods be thankful,
that to thy advancement their wiſdoms have thee *abaſed.* *Sidney*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abaſe* him. *Job.*

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their ſpirits be *abaſed* and broken much by too ſtrict an hand over them; they loſe all their vigour and induſtry. *Locke on Educ.*

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds.] A term uſed of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downward toward the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.
Bailey. Chambers.

ABA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depreſſion.

There is an *abaſement* becauſe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eſtate. *Ecclus.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL. Perhaps from *abaiſſer*, French.]

1. To put into confuſion; to make aſhamed. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of ſhame.

They heard and were *abaſh'd. Milt. Par. Loſt.*

This heard, th' imperious queen ſat mute with fear;
Nor further durſt incenſe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abaſh'd*, ſuſtain their ſovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The paſſive admits the particle *at*, ſometimes *of*, before the cauſal noun.

In no wiſe ſpeak againſt the truth, but be *abaſhed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclus.*

I ſaid unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not ſtolen? But ſhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however I did not believe her, and I was *abaſhed at* her. *Tobit*

In the admiration only of weak minds,
Led captive: ceaſe t' admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and ſink into a trivial toy,
At every ſudden ſlighting quite *abaſht.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abaſht at what they ſaw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.
Swift's Miſcellanies.

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To leſſen; to diminiſh.

Who can tell whether the divine wiſdom, to *abate* the glory of thoſe kings, did not refer this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir John Davies on Ireland

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure. *Shakſp.*

Here we ſee the hopes of great benefit and light, from expoſitors and commentators, are a great part *abated*; and thoſe who have moſt need of their help, can receive but little from them. *Locke's Eſſay on St Paul's Epiſtles.*

2. To deject, or depreſs the mind.

This nion world
Brings down the ſtouteſt hearts to loweſt ſtate.
For miſery doth braveſt minds *abate.*
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power ſtill
To baniſh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt *abated* captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows? *Shakſpeare.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the ſoul.
Dryden's Æn.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in ſelling, ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs; as, his paſſion *abates*, the ſtorm *abates.* It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

Our phyſicians have obſerved, that in proceſs of time, ſome diſeaſes have *abated of* their violence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, ſo as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. In common law.

It is in law uſed both actively and neuterly, as *to abate* a caſtle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A ſtranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a houſe or land void by the death of him that laſt poſſeſſed it, before the heir take the poſſeſſion, and ſo keepeth him out. Wherefore as he that putteth out him in poſſeſſion, is called diſſeiſe; ſo he that ſteppeth in between the former poſſeſſor and his heir, is ſaid to *abate.* In the neuter ſignification thus: The writ of the demandant ſhall *abate*, that is, ſhall be diſabled, fruſtrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accuſation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

3. [In horſemanſhip.] A horſe is ſaid to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or leſſening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thouſand houſes, and allowing one man to every houſe, who could have any ſhare in the government (the reſt conſiſting of women, children, and ſervants), and making other obvious *abatements*, theſe tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.
Swift on the Conteſts of Athens and Rome.

1. The ſtate of being abated.
Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil ſtrongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The moſt noxious part of oil exhales in roaſting, to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.
The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remiſſion or *abatement*; ſo that, by that law, a man cannot be juſt, or juſtified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

3. The cauſe of abating; extenuation.
As our advantages towards practiſing and promoting piety and virtue were greater than thoſe of other men; ſo will our excuſe be leſs, if we neglect to make uſe of them. We cannot plead, in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepoſſeſſion of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury.*

4. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or paſſion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowell.*

5. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome ſtain or diſhonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

A'BATER. *n. ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is leſſened.
Abaters of acrimony or ſharpneſs, are expreſſed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of ſuch; as of almonds, piſtachoes, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houſes or land, void by the death of the former poſſeſſor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE. *n. ſ.* [old records.] Any thing diminiſhed. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *abatre*, French.] Thoſe ſprigs of graſs which are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſing by. *Dict.*

ABB. *n. ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp: a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

A'BBA. n. ſ. [Heb. אב] A Syriac word, which ſignifies *father.*

A'BBACY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.
According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itſelf, ſince an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a ſecular perſon, who has the care of ſouls, is ſometimes, in the canon law, alſo ſtiled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Par. Juris Canonici.*

A'BBESS. *n. ſ.* [Latin *abbatiſſa*, whence the Saxon abuerre, then probably *abbateſs*, and by contraction *abbeſſe* in Fr. and *abbeſs*, Eng.] The ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery or monaſtery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we purſued them;
And here the *abbeſs* ſhuts the gate on us,
And will not ſuffer us to fetch him out. *Shakſp.*

I have a ſiſter, *abbeſs* in Tercera,
Who loſt her lover on her bridal day. *Dryden.*
Conſtantia, as ſoon as the ſolemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbeſs* into her own apartment. *Addiſon.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*, whence probably firſt ABBACY; which ſee.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women; diſtinguiſhed from religious houſes of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.
With eaſy roads he came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him.
Shakſpeare.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. ſ.* [See LUBBER.] A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement and auſterity.
This is no father dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive ſucking friar. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'BBOT. *n. ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב, father, which ſenſe was ſtill implied; ſo that the abbots were called *patres* and abbeſſes *matres monaſterii.* Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowſhip of canons. Of theſe, ſome in England were mitred, ſome not: thoſe that were mitred, were exempted from the juriſdiction of the diocеſan, having in themſelves, epiſcopal authority within their precincts, and being alſo lords of parliament. The other ſort were ſubject to the diocеſan in all ſpiritual government. *Cowell.*
See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. ſ.* The ſtate or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]
1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts, without loſs of the main ſubſtance; to abridge.
It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeneſs in diſcourſe, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many ſyllables into one, by lopping off the reſt. *Swift.*
2. To ſhorten; to cut ſhort.
Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threeſcores.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ABBREVI'ATION. *n. ſ.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words; words contracted.
Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to diſadvantage, except in the circumſtance of uſing *abbreviations.* *Swift.*

ABBREVI'ATOR. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment.
He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own ſuffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who ſooner ſhews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to ſubdue the fleſh to the ſpirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Chriſtian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOI'R. [French, a watering place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *beverc.* Lat. *bibere.* Abbeverati i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the ſame root with *brew.* See BREW.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones, or the interſtice between two ſtones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'BBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.
1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*
2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.
Then comes queſtion like an *a, b, c*, book.
Shakſpeare.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up right; to reſign; to lay down an office.
Old Saturn here, with upcaſt eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* ſkies. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the uſual or ſtated expiration.
Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other ſort of vacancy in the throne, than would be cauſed by his death; ſince he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwiſe than by his own conſent in form to a bill from the two houſes. *Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.*

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That cauſes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'BDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDO'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogaſtrium; the foremoſt part is divided into the epigaſtrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago enſiformis and the diaphragm, ſideways by the ſhort or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os ſacrum. It is covered with ſeveral muſcles, from whoſe alternate relaxations and contractions, in reſpiration, digeſtion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for ſecretion and expulſion. *Quincy.*
The *abdomen* conſiſts of parts containing and contained. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ABDO'MINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the
ABDO'MINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another: a word chiefly uſed in phyſick or ſcience.
If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that poſition,

the axes of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles *abducent* are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. n. s. [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scribleru.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the first three letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where, mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'BECEDARY. *adj.* [See ABECEDARIAN.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day. *Sidney.*

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryden.*

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. s.* [from *aberro*, Lat.
ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with them *aberrancies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating; wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a kind of excusable pardon. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Latin. Of this verb I have found no example.] Wandering, going astray.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in ABETTER.

To *abet*, signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowel.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return. *Fairy Queen.*

A widow who by solemn vows
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras.*

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABE'TMENT. *n. s.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Government of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name),
The husband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABEY'ANCE. *n. s.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word in *Littleton, cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowell.*

ABGREGA'TION. *n. s.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate.

When I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* society. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Justly thou *abhor'st*
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras.*

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *n. s.* [from *abhor.*]
ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of abhorring; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to abhor; hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education.*

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor.*]

1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particle *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis well-worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glan. Scep. Scient.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *n. s.* [from *abhor.*] The person that abhors; a hater; a detester.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who would bind up their hands. *Swift's Examiner.*

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against Me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* pret. I *abode* or *abid.* [from bidan, or abidian, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not to remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Genesis.*

2. To dwell.

The marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shakesp. Rich. III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.
Stillingfl. Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.

3. To remain; not to cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Psalms.*

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Proverbs.*

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhould by their fatherhoods be impertinently obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

6. It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I ſhould give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Geneſis.*

For thy ſervant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geſhur in Syria, ſaying, If the Lord ſhall bring me again indeed to Jeruſalem, then I will ſerve the Lord. 2 *Sam.*

7. It is uſed with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill; that is, *to rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion, *to maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is alſo, *to defend or ſupport him.* But theſe forms are ſomething low.

To ABI'DE. *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await: uſed of things prepared for perſons, as well as of perſons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in ſumptuous bed,
Where many ſkilful leeches him *abide*,
To ſalve his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

While lions war and battle for their dens,
Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity.
Shakſp. Hen. VI

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts.*

2. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

3. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered or deſtroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlaſting king: At his wrath the earth ſhall tremble, and the nations ſhall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jerem.*

It muſt be allowed a fair preſumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous teſt now for above thirty years, and the more ſtrictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward.*

Of the participle *abid* I have found only the example in *Woodward*, and ſhould rather determine that *abide* in the active ſenſe has no paſſive participle, or compounded preterit.

4. To bear without averſion: in which ſenſe it is commonly uſed with a negative.

Thou can'ſt not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyſelf. *Sidney.*

Thy vile race,
Though thou didſt learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore waſt thou
Deſervedly confin'd unto this rock.
Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.

5. To bear or ſuffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He ſtill calamitous conſtraint *abides*. *Pope.*

ABI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in uſe.

ABI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; ſtay; fixed ſtate.

We are ſtrangers before Thee and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a ſhadow, and there is none *abiding*. 1 *Chron.*

The air in that region is ſo violently removed, and carried about with ſuch ſwiftneſs, as nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

A'BJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthleſs; baſe; grovelling: ſpoken of perſons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary.
Shakſp. Henry IV.

I was at firſt, as other beaſts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Honeſt men, who tell their ſovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they ſhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with baſe and *abject* flatterers.
Addiſon's Whig Examiner.

2. Being of no hope or regard: uſed of condition.

The rarer thy example ſtands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.

We ſee man and woman in the higheſt innocence and perfection, and in the moſt *abject* ſtate of guilt and infirmity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Mean and deſpicable: uſed of actions.

The rapine is ſo *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.
Dryden's Juvenal.

To what baſe ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through ſacred luſt of praiſe!
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

A'BJECT. *n. ſ.* A man without hope; a man whoſe miſeries are irretrievable; one of the loweſt condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themſelves together againſt me. *Pſalms.*

To ABJE'CT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely uſed.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no leſs rate than death; and, from the ſupereminent height of glory, ſtooped and abaſed himſelf to the ſufferance of the extremeſt of indignities, and ſunk himſelf to the bottom of *abjectedneſs*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Meanneſs of mind; want of ſpirit; ſervility; baſeneſs.

That this ſhould be termed baſeneſs, *abjection* of mind, or ſervility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

The juſt medium lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'BJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner; meanly; baſely; ſervilely; contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Abjection; ſervility; meanneſs.

Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying.
Government of the Tongue.

By humility I mean not the *abjectneſs* of a baſe mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourſelves upon any account. *Grew's Coſ. Sacra.*

ABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength, or any other quality.

O ſinging thou haſt got the reputation,
Good Thyrſis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth ſeek another eſtimation. *Sidney.*

If aught in my *ability* may ſerve
To lighten what thou ſuffer'ſt, and appeaſe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treaſure.
Ezra.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jeſus Chriſt. 1 *Peter.*

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he aſſures us of the aſſiſtance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of underſtanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemiſh, but well-favoured, and ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in knowledge, and underſtanding ſcience, and ſuch as had *ability* in them to ſtand in the king's palace. *Daniel.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities* it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind; and ſometimes the force of underſtanding given by nature, as diſtinguiſhed from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought neceſſary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call pariſhes, there ſhould be one man, at leaſt, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke; to uncouple. *Dict.*

ABJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the uſual trial of law, but confeſſing his fault to the juſtices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forſake the realm for ever; which was called *abjuration*.

There are ſome *abjurations* ſtill in force among us here in England; as, by the ſtatute of the 25th of king Charles II. all perſons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, muſt take the teſt; which is an *abjuration* of ſome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewiſe another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the pretender
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To caſt off upon oath; to ſwear not to do or not to have ſomething.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the ſociety of man. *Shakſpeare.*

No man therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reaſon, and ſworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaſtical hypotheſis, can undertake the defence of ſuch a ſuppoſition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a poſſeſſion upon oath.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* One of the methods of grafting, and, according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cion by degrees from its mother ſtock; not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the

ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring: Prepare alſo ſoil, and uſe it where you have occaſion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requiſite. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this ſilver ſtem, that by many rich and fruitful branches ſpreadeth itſelf: ſo if it be ſuffered to ſtarve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good huſbandry, this yearly fruit will much decreaſe. *Bacon's Office of Alienations*

ABLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns; the caſe which, among other ſignifications, includes the perſon from whom ſomething is taken away: a term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. ſkilful, ready.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwiſe, he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have proſpered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that ſhew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shakſp. Hen. IV.*

2. Having power ſufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves *able* and ſufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermons.*

Every man ſhall give as he is *able*, according to the bleſſing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.*

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it ſignifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able to* ſtand before envy? *Proverbs.*

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly uſed.

There have been ſome inventions alſo, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly uſed. See ENABLE.

Plate fin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it with rage, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it
None does offend, none, I ſay none; I'll *able* 'em:
Take that of me, my friend. *Shakſ. K. Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to ſecure at leaſt half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majeſty's ſervice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment; to ſend out of the way. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] The act of ſending abroad. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth ſo excel, both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, ſome to ſhave, ſome to learn, ſome to behold *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY, *n. ſ.* [ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight; blindneſs; unadviſedneſs. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] Prodigal expence on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin.*

ABLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablocate.*] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to waſh away.]

1. That waſhes clean.
2. That has the power of cleanſing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor's Worthy Com.*

2. The water uſed in waſhing.

Waſh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and caſt th' *ablutions* in the main.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinſing of chymical preparations in water, to diſſolve and waſh away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* of renouncing of all his own holds and intereſts, and truſts of all that man is moſt apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chriſt. *Hammond.*

ABNODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees: a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*adnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular; miſhapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a ſea term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itſelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Bord, in the ancient Saxon, ſignified a *houſe*; in which ſenſe, *to go aboard*, is to take up reſidence in a ſhip.]

1. In a ſhip.

He loudly call'd to ſuch as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.
Fairy Queen.

He might land them, if it pleaſed him, or otherwiſe keep them *aboard*.
Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays

2. Into a ſhip.

When morning roſe, I ſent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring ſpring,
Whilſt I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then ſummon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes.

ABO'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of reſidence.

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out and thy coming in. *2 Kings*

Others may uſe the ocean as their road,
Only the Engliſh make it their *abode*;
Whoſe ready ſails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconſtant ſky.
Waller

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice

Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily the ſecond time landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reaſonably judged the buſineſs but of ten months.
Dryden's Æneid

The woodcocks early viſit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveſt. *Philips*

3. *To make abode.* To dwell; to reſide; to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.
Dryden

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic; to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in a good ſenſe.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The ſudden breach of it. *Shakſ. Hen. VIII.*

ABO'DEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *To abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future; an impreſſion upon the mind of ſome event to come; prognoſtication; omen.

I like not this:
For many men that ſtumble at the threſhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.
—Tuſh! man, *abodements* muſt not now affright us. *Shakſ. Hen. VI.*

My lord biſhop aſked him, Whether he had never any ſecret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think ſome adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or inſtitutions.

For us to *aboliſh* what he hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker*

On the parliament's part it was propoſed, that all the biſhops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *aboliſhed*. *Clarendon*

2. To put an end to, to deſtroy.

The long continued wars between the Engliſh and the Scots had then raiſed invincible jealouſies and hate, which long continued peace hath ſince *aboliſhed*. *Sir John Hayward*

That ſhall Pericles well requite, I wot,
And with thy blood *aboliſh* ſo reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More deſtroy'd than they,
We ſhould be quite *aboliſh'd*, and expire. *Milton.*

Or wilt thou thyſelf
Aboliſh thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou haſt made?
Milton.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The ſtench *aboliſh*, or the ſavour tame. *Dryden.*

Fermented ſpirits contract, harden, and conſolidate many fibres together, *aboliſhing* many canals; eſpecially where the fibres are the tendereſt, as in the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *aboliſh.*] That may be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove that all such ceremonies, as they required to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy amongst us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.*

ABOLI'TION. *n. f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment.*

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*

The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles. *Swift.*

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakf. As you like it*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] Excessively; extremely; exceedingly: in an ill sense. A word of low or familiar language, and is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably.* *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor; to detest; to hate utterly.

Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oro.*

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n. f.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

Th' adulterous Anthony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shakspeare.*

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. 2 *Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in Britain.

To ABO'RT. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

ABO'RTION. *n. f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion.* *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himself. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scribleru.*

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry, and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd
Like some untimely product of the seasons.
Rowe.

ABO'RTIVE. *n. f.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its natural causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakf.*

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon their guilty parents the like destruction. *Addison's Guardian.*

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakf.*

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Milt. Par. Loft.*

Nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fall. *Philips.*

2. That fails for want of time: figuratively.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakf.*

3. That brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradise Loft.

4. That fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive.* *South's Sermons.*

ABO'RTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcases the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bac. Physic. Remains.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and bupan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Psalms.*

The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker.*

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Eccles.*

To her
Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd
Hers, in all real dignity. *Milton's Par. Loft.*

Latona sees her shine *above* the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryd.*

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; insomuch that we despaired even of life. 2 *Cor.*

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ABO'VE. *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those *above*, men standing below seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him; and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs.*

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is *from above*, and cometh down from the Father

of lights, with whom is no variableneſs, neither ſhadow of turning. *James.*

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld,
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praiſe the birds ſhall chant in every grove,
And winds ſhall waft it to the pow'rs *above*.
Pope's Paſtorals.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I ſaid *above*, that theſe two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the ſucceſs of the duel had been the ſame without them. *Dryden.*

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly.

I ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his diſpoſition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober retrenchments of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomething to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure; but, *above all*, the elegance of his expreſſion, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden.*

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expreſſion, borrowed from gameſters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is uſed only in familiar language.

It is the part alſo of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Without diſguiſe or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting ſuch heretofore, as have practiſed theſe unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expreſſion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ſcrolls: where whatever is cited or mentioned before, in the ſame page, muſt be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confeſſed by heathens themſelves. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the falſe refinements of latter ages. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiouſly ſtored. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *in*, and ſometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them, but *abound*
In the diviſion of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryd.*

A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings: but he that maketh haſte to be rich, ſhall not be innocent. *Proverbs.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words ſtanding for combinations, an uſual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And becauſe iniquity ſhall *abound*, the love of many ſhall wax cold. *Matthew.*

Words are like leaves, and where they moſt *abound*,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found. *Pope.*

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abu an, or abuton, Sax. which ſeems to ſignify encircling on the outſide.]

1. Round; ſurrounding; encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forſake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs.*

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veſt; and ſtooping to the ſands,
About his neck ſhe caſt her trembling hands.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, ſaying, Get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou doſt nothing, Sergius,
Thou canſt endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both ſee and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too.
Ben Jonſon's Catiline.

3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to.

When Conſtantine had finiſhed an houſe for the ſervice of God at Jeruſalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, *about* the ſolemn performance whereof the greateſt part of the biſhops in Chriſtendom ſhould meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take ſo much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal reſemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are moſt frequently uſed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently ſignify either a ſpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical ſkill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing ſpoken of. *Tillotſon.*

Theft is always a ſin, although the particular ſpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth ſuppoſe poſitive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children ſhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anſwered, when they aſk after any thing they would know, and deſired to be informed *about*. Curioſity ſhould be as carefully cheriſhed in children as other appetites ſuppreſſed. *Locke.*

It hath been practiſed as a method of making men's court, when they are aſked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ſtate of trade, to anſwer that all things are in a flouriſhing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a ſtate of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our bleſſed Lord was pleaſed to command the repreſentation of his death and ſacrifice on the croſs ſhould be made by breaking of bread and effuſion of wine; to ſignify to us the nature and ſacredneſs of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's ſake, is againſt nature. The underſtanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooſes always the ſhorteſt way to its end, would preſently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then ſet upon ſome new enquiry. But this, whether lazineſs or haſte, often miſleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with ſecretaries, to tell their ſtory in plain Engliſh, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

5. Appendant to the perſon, as clothes.

If you have this *about* you,
And I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall.
Milton's Comus.

It is not ſtrange to me, that perſons of the fairer ſex ſhould like, in all things *about* them, that handſomeneſs for which they find themſelves moſt liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, ſuch I took him to be, admitted this Delphantus *about* me, who well ſhewed, there is no ſervice like his that ſerves becauſe he loves. *Sidney.*

7. Relating to the perſon, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's ſake, ſtand my friend: ſhe hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and ſhe is old and cannot help herſelf. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly; in a round; *circum*.

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakſp.*

2. In circuit; in compaſs.

I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Piſtol: indeed I am in the waiſte two yards *about*; but I am about no waiſte, I am about thriſt. *Shakſp.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A poliſh'd mirror ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; *circiter*.

When the boats were come within *about* ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther: yet ſo as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; *circa*.

Up roſe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if ſhe might ſpy
Her lovely knight. *Fairy Queen.*

A wolf that was paſt labour, in his old age borrows a habit, and ſo *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the diſguiſe of a pilgrim. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point; within a ſmall diſtance of.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about to* periſh, finds
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way.

Gold hath theſe natures; greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts; fixation; pliantneſs, or ſoftneſs; immunity from ruſt; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make gold, is to know the cauſes of the ſeveral natures before rehearſed. *Bacon.*

Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour ſince brought my report. *Shakſ.*

7. *To bring about*, to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes*.

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much queſtion. *Spectator.*

8. *To come about*, to come to ſome certain ſtate or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to paſs, when the time was come *about* after Hannah had conceived, that ſhe bare a ſon. *1 Sam.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wiſh'd was come *about*,
Well pleas'd they went to reſt; and, if the gale
Till morn continued, both reſolv'd to ſail.
Dryden's Fables.

9. *To go about*, to prepare to do it.

Did not Moſes give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John.*

In common language, they ſay, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un*.

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop; which ſee.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued ſupply of what is ſucceſſively *abraded* from them by decurſion of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. *n. ſ.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.

My couſin Suffolk,
My ſoul ſhall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, ſweet ſoul, for mine, then fly *abreaſt*. *Shakſ.*
For honour travels in a ſtreight ſo narrow,
Where one but goes *abreaſt*. *Shakſ.*
The riders rode *abreaſt*, and one his ſhield,
His lance of cornel wood another held. *Dryden.*

A'BRICOT. See APRICOT.

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.

All theſe ſayings being declared by Jaſon of Cyrene in five books, we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Mace.*

2. To contract; to diminiſh; to cut ſhort.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as ſuch determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty conſiſts. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now moan to be *abridg'd*
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakſ. Merch. Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, diſcharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them ſince by ſeveral ſtatutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *part.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut ſhort.

ABRI'DGER. *n. ſ.*

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a ſmall compaſs; a compend; a ſummary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets: and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture. *Hooker.*

Idolatry is certainly the firſt-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and ſum total of all abſurdities. *South.*

2. A diminution in general.

All tuying, by a love of littleneſs,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to leſs
Even that nothing, which at firſt we were. *Donne.*

3. Contraction; reduction.

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at leaſt an *abridgment* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Reſtraint from any thing pleaſing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations which makes him miſerable, but when his conſcience ſhall tell him that it was his ſin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South.*

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See *To* BROACH.]

1. In a poſture to run out, or yield the liquor contained: properly ſpoken of veſſels.

The juice of gen'rous wine
He ſet *abroach*, and for the feaſt prepar'd. *Dryd.*
The Templer ſpruce, while ev'ry ſpout's *abroach*,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet ſeems to call a coach.
Swift's Miſcel.

2. In a figurative ſenſe: in a ſtate to be diffuſed or extended; in a ſtate of ſuch beginning as promiſes a progreſs.

That man, that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach*,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakſpeare.*

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Againſt a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coaſts of dark deſtruction, ſeek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Again the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the houſe.

Welcome, ſir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And ſubjects none *abroad*. *Shakſpeare.*
Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be ſomewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and diſcredited. *Hooker.*

Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd.*

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees and hears *abroad*, to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. In all directions; this way and that; with wide expanſion.

Full in the midſt of this infernal road,
An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad*. *Dryd.*

5. Without; not within.

Bodies politick being ſubject, as much as natural, to diſſolution by divers means, there are undoubtedly more ſtates overthrown through diſeaſes bred within themſelves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon ſpecial occaſions, which occaſions ceaſing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themſelves. *Hooker.*

The negative precepts of men may ceaſe by many inſtruments, by contrary cuſtoms, by public diſreliſh, by long omiſſion: but the negative precepts of God never can ceaſe, but when they are expreſsly *abrogated* by the ſame authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

ABROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commiſſioners from the confederate Roman catholics demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all thoſe laws, which were in force againſt the exerciſe of the Roman religion. *Clarendon.*

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* ſuperabundant: a word not in uſe.] To brook; to bear; to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, ſtill laughing at thy ſhame.
Shakſpeare's Hen VI.

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken; craggy.

Reſiſtleſs, roaring dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the moſſy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomſon's Win.*

2. Divided; without any thing intervening.

On ſpread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaſt *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy iſle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Sudden; without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cauſe of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakſpeare.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two firſt parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-ſpeed ſhe cut the ſky;
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye.
Then firſt he recogniz'd th' ethereal gueſt. *Pope.*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* ſtile, which hath many breaches, and doth not ſeem to end but fall. *Ben Jonſon.*

ABRU'PTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in uſe.] Broken off ſuddenly.

The effects of their activity are not preciptouſly *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their ceſſations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ABRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and ſudden ſeparation.

Thoſe which are incloſed in ſtone, marble, or ſuch other ſolid matter, being difficultly ſeparable from it, becauſe of its adheſion to all ſides of them, have commonly ſome of that matter ſtill adhering to them, or at leaſt marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their ſides. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily; without the due forms of preparation.

The ſweetneſs of virtue's diſpoſition, jealous even over itſelf, ſuffered her not to enter *abruptly* into queſtions of Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

Now miſſing from their joy ſo lately found,
So lately found, and ſo *abruptly* gone. *Par. Reg.*

They both of them punctually obſerved the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or buſineſs they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as ſoon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner; haſte; ſuddenneſs; untimely vehemence.
2. The ſtate of an abrupt or broken thing; roughneſs; craggedneſs, as of a fragment violently diſjoined.

The cryſtallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptneſs* at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the ſtone, or ſides of the intervals; which *abruptneſs* is cauſed by its being broke off from the ſaid ſtone. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

A'BSCESS. *n. ſ.* [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter: a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a ſuppuration and an *abſceſs* in the lungs, and ſometimes in ſome other part of the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *ſtone* in the meſentery, which, breaking ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſtem of the meſentery. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off; either in a natural or figurative ſenſe.

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemiordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquap dente renders the *abſciſſion* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off.

By ceſſation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may underſtand this interciſion, not *abſciſſion*, or conſummate deſtruction. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

To ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf; to retire from the public view: generally uſed of perſons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte, or mus alpinus, which *abſconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it ſhuts itſelf up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the ſpring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCO'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

A'BSENCE. *n. ſ.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The ſtate of being abſent: oppoſed to *preſence.*

Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party to defend yourſelf
By calmneſs, or by *abſence*: all's in danger.
Shakſpeare's Coriol.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can eaſe a lover's pain?
Abſence, the beſt expedient they could find,
Might ſave the fortune, if not cure the mind.
Dryd. Fables.

You have given no diſſertation upon the *abſence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they ſhould ſupport themſelves under thoſe ſeparations. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Want of appearance: in a legal ſenſe.

Abſence is of a four-fold kind or ſpecies. The firſt is a neceſſary *abſence*, as of a ſtranger perſon, this is entirely excuſable. The ſecond, neceſſary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the ſervice of the crown. The third kind the canoniſts call a probable *abſence*; as, that of ſtudents on the foot of ſtudy. And the fourth, an *abſence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandiſe, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *abſence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance after citation; as, in a commercial perſon, who, having forfeited his money, is by the law, in ſome reſpects reputed as a perſon preſent. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Inattention; heedleſſneſs; neglect of the preſent object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the ſtate of *abſence* and diſtractions of mankind. *Spectator.*

4. It is uſed with the particle *from*.

His *abſence from* his mother oft complain,
And, with his eyes, look wiſhes to return. *Dryd.*

A'BSENT. *adj.* [*abſens*, Lat.]

1. Not preſent: uſed with the particle *from*.

In ſpring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the ſhady grove;
But Delia always *abſent from* her ſight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.
Pope's Paſt.

When there is advantage to be given,
Both more and leſs have given him the revolt;
And none ſerve with him but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are *abſent* too. *Shakſpeare.*

Whether they were *abſent* or preſent, they were vexed alike. *Wiſdom.*

2. Abſent in mind; inattentive; regardleſs of the preſent object.

I diſtinguiſh a man that is *abſent* becauſe he thinks of ſomething elſe, from him that is *abſent* becauſe he thinks of nothing. *Addiſon.*

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into preſence.

If thou doſt ever hold me in thy heart,
Abſent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harſh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Go—for thy ſtay, not free, *abſents* thee more.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *abſent* myſelf
From all I love, I ſhall contrive ſome means,
Some friendly intervals, to viſit thee.
Southern's Spartan Dame.

The Arengo is ſtill called together in caſes of importance; and if, after due ſummons, any member *abſents* himſelf, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny Engliſh. *Addiſon.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to abſence; abſent. *Dict.*

ABSENTEE'. *n. ſ.* He that is abſent from his ſtation, or employment, or country. A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country.

Then was the firſt ſtatute made againſt *abſentees*, comanding all ſuch as had land in Ireland, to return and reſide thereupon.
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A great part of eſtates in Ireland are owned by *abſentees*, and ſuch as draw over the profits raiſed out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *part.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered; impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off; to leave off. *Dict.*

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial ſenſe.

Your great goodneſs out of holy pity
Abſolv'd him with an axe. *Shakſpeare.*

Our victors, bleſt in peace, forget the wars,
Enjoy paſt dangers, and *abſolve* the ſtars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *abſolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general ſcandal, or redeeming the credit loſt by former judgements. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *abſolv'd* by both.
Waller's Maid's Tragedy.

This command, which muſt neceſſarily comprehend the perſons of our natural fathers, muſt mean a duty we owe them, diſtinct from our obedience to the magiſtrate, and from which the moſt abſolute power of princes cannot *abſolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

But all is calm in this eternal ſleep;
Here grief forgot, is to groan, and love to weep:
Even ſuperſtition loſes every fear;
For God, not man, *abſolves* our frailties here.
Pope.

4. To finiſh; to complete. This uſe is not common.

What cauſe
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy reſt
Through all eternity, ſo late to build
In chaos, and the work begun, how ſoon
Abſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If it be which is ſo ſuppoſed infinitely diſtant from what is now current, is diſtant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, muſt neceſſarily be like ours, and conſequently *abſolved* in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. *Hale.*

A'BSOLUTE. *adj.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things.

Becauſe the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *abſolute*, and lack nothing which they ſhould have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker.*

What is his ſtrength by land?—
—Great and increaſing: but by ſea
He is an *abſolute* maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe.

Although it runs in forms *abſolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the perſon to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace. In this ſenſe we ſpeak of the ablative caſe *abſolute*, in grammar.

I ſee ſtill the diſtinctions of ſovereign and inferior, of *abſolute* and relative worſhip, will be in any man out of the worſhip of any creature with reſpect to God, as well at leaſt, as it doth in the worſhip of images. *Stillingfleet.*

An *abſolute* mode is that which belongs to its ſubject, without reſpect to any other being whatſoever; but a relative mode is derived from the reſpect that one being has to others. *Watts.*

4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power.

My crown is *abſolute*, and holds of none:
I cannot in a baſe ſubjection live,
Nor ſuffer you to take, tho' I would give. *Dryd.*

5. Poſitive; certain; without any heſitation. In this ſenſe it rarely occurs.

Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the ſnatches in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking were as his: I'm *abſolute*.
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A'BSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completely; without reſtriction.

All the contradictions which grow in thoſe minds, that neither *abſolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a proteſtant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *abſolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be ſo for ever.
Swift's Preſb. Plea.

2. Without relation; in a ſtate unconnected.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot *abſolutely* approve either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker.*

Theſe then being the perpetual cauſes of evil, the great good, or the greateſt evil; either *abſolutely* ſo in themſelves, or relatively ſo to us; it is therefore good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No ſenſible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves, *abſolutely* conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe. Theſe qualities are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and poſitions.
Bentley's Sermons.

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once poſſeſs'd, did *abſolutely* reign:
Thus with their armzons the heroes ſtrove,
And conquer'd firſt thoſe beauties they would ſain. *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the moſt part, are things *abſolutely* unto all men's ſalvation neceſſary, either to be held or denied either to be done or avoided *Hooker.*

5. Peremptorily; poſitively.

Being as I am, why didſt not thou
Command me *abſolutely* not to go,
Going into ſuch danger, as thou ſaidſt? *Par. Loſt.*

A'BSOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completeneſs.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *abſoluteneſs* and illimitedneſs of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon.*

There is nothing that can raiſe a man to that generous *abſoluteneſs* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happineſs within himſelf, for which men depend upon others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Deſpoticiſm.

He kept a ſtrait hand on his nobility, and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obſequious to him, but had leſs intereſt in the people; which made for his *abſoluteneſs*, but not for his ſafety.
Bacon's Henry VII.

They dreſs up power with all the ſplendor and temptation *abſoluteneſs* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Abſolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a perſon by ſome final ſentence of law; alſo, a temporary diſcharge of his farther attendance upon a meine proceſs, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewiſe in the canon law; where, and among divines, it likewiſe ſignifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of ſome ſentence pronounced either in a court of law, or elſe *in foro pœnitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *abſolution*, termed judicial, and another, ſtyled a declaratory or extra-judicial *abſolution*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance, declared by eccleſiaſtical authority.

The *abſolution* pronounced by a prieſt, whether papiſt or proteſtant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perſon, ſo abſolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That does abſolve.

Though an *abſolutory* ſentence ſhould be pronounced in favour of the perſons, upon the account of nearneſs of blood; yet, if adultery ſhall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded againſt as an adulterer.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

A'BSONANT. *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reaſon; wide from the purpoſe.

A'BSONOUS. *adj.* [*abſonus*, Lat. ill-ſounding.] Abſurd; contrary to reaſon. It is not much in uſe, and it may be doubted whether it ſhould be followed by *to* or *from*.

To ſuppoſe an uniter of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, moſt *abſonous* to our reaſon. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt*.]

1. To ſwallow up.

Moſes imputed the deluge to the diſſolution of the abyſs; and St. Peter to the particular conſtitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *abſorpt* in water. *Burnet's Theory.*

Some tokens ſhew
Of fearleſs friendſhip, and their ſinking mates
Suſtain; vain love, tho' laudable; *abſorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vaſt profundity. *Philips.*

2. To ſuck up. See ABSORBENT.

The evils that come of exerciſe are that it doth *abſorb* and attenuate the moiſture of the body. *Bacon.*

Suppoſing the forementioned conſumption ſhould prove ſo durable, as to *abſorb* and extenuate the ſaid ſanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts muſt neceſſarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conſ.*

While we perſpire, we *abſorb* the outward air.
Arbuthnot.

ABSO'RBENT. *n. ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either eaſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or dries away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third claſs of ſubſtances, commonly called *abſorbents*; as the various kinds of ſhells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewiſe raiſe an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, though not ſo properly, for they are not ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSO'RPT. *part.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up: uſed as well, in a figurative ſenſe, of perſons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked theſe five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the preſent world, its cuſtoms and its manners, to be fully poſſeſſed and *abſorpt* in the preſt. *Pope's Let.*

ABSO'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up.

It was below the dignity of thoſe ſacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to ſhew us the cauſes of this diſruption, or of this *abſorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear; to deny one's ſelf any gratification: with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Converſing, to king, loving, to *abſtain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces ſweet;
And, with deſires, to languiſh without hope.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently deſirous of any thing, ſo that a man cannot *abſtain from* it, is to loſe a man's liberty, and to become a ſervant of meat and drink, or ſmoke.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Even then the doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain*
From the toſs'd veſſel on the troubled main. *Dryd.*

ABSTE'MIOUS. *adj.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate; ſober; abſtinent; refraining from exceſs or pleaſures. It is uſed of perſons; as, an *abſtemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abſtemious* diet. It is ſpoken likewiſe of things that cauſe temperance.

The inſtances of longevity are chiefly amongſt the *abſtemious*. Abſtinence in extremity will prove a mortal diſeaſe; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean ſtreams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abſtemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguiſhes, and balks the drunken god;
Or that Melampus (ſo have ſome aſſur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and ſimples caſt
Into the ſober ſpring, where ſtill their virtues laſt.
Dryden's Fables.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately; ſoberly; without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Dict.*

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT. *adj.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe; to purify: a word very little in uſe, and leſs analogical than *abſterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the ſtomach of the oſtrich, no alteration; but we ſuſpect this effect rather from corroſion than digeſtion; not any tendance to chilification by the natural heat, but rather ſome attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the ſtomach, which may *abſterſe* and ſhave the ſcorious parts thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ABSTE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*abſtertio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. See ABSTERGE.

Abſterſion is plainly a ſcouring off, or inciſion of the more viſcous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen cloth ſpeedily from the foulneſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

ABSTE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

It is good, after purging, to uſe apozemes and broths, not ſo much opening as thoſe uſed before purging; but *abſterſive* and mundifying clyſters alſo are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A tablet ſtood of that *abſterſive* tree,
Where Æthiop's ſwarthy bird did build to neſt.
Sir J. Denham.

There many a flow'r *abſterſive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miſc.*

A'BSTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]
A'BSTINENCY. }

1. Forbearance of any thing: with the particle *from*.

Were our rewards for the *abſtinencies*, or riots, of this preſent life, under the prejudices of ſhort or finite, the promiſes and threats of Chriſt would loſe much of their virtue and energy.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

Becauſe the *abſtinence from* a preſent pleaſure, that offers itſelf, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one; it is no wonder that that operates after the ſame manner pain does, and leſſens, in our thoughts, what is future; and ſo forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. It is generally diſtinguiſhed from temperance, as the greater degree from the leſs: ſometimes as ſingle performances from habits; as, a day of *abſtinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young,
And *abſtinence* engenders maladies. *Shakſ.*

And the faces of them, which have uſed *abſtinence*, ſhall ſhine above the ſtars; whereas our faces ſhall be blacker than darkneſs. 2 *Eſdras.*

Religious men, who hither muſt be ſent
As awful guides of heaven's government;
To teach you penance, faſts, and *abſtinence*,
To puniſh bodies for the ſoul's offence. *Dryden.*

A'BSTINENT. *adj.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence, in oppoſition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

ABSTO'RTED. *adj.* [*abſtortus*, Lat.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence.
Dict.

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abſtract* from theſe pernicious effects, and ſuppoſe this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To ſeparate by diſtillation.

Having dephlegmed ſpirit of ſalt, and gently *abſtracted* the whole ſpirit, there remaineth in the retort a ſyptical ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

3. To ſeparate ideas.

Thoſe who cannot diſtinguiſh, compare, and *abſtract*, would hardly be able to underſtand and

make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

A'BSTRACT. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat. See *To* ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves *abstract from* our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

A'BSTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man who is the *abstract*
Of all faults all men follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

If you are false, these epithets are small,
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.
Dryden's Aur.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked: so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated; disjoined.

That spare the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind; inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book;
Whence but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts' Logick.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*.
Pope's Letters.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

Matter *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abstract*.] Subtilty; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which establish'd prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [*abstrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE. *adj.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their lights,
Rebellion rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our sire, and by his countenance seem'd
Entering on studious thoughts *abstruse*. *Par. Lost.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.] The quality of being abstruse; difficulty; obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages, that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so, 'tis little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSU'RD. *adj.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment: as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd* than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means by which it is to be acquired. *South.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,
'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

ABSU'RDITY. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Misc.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See ABSURDITY, which is more frequently used.

ABU'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*abondance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty: a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board. *Crashaw.*

The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the christian state. *Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Exuberance; more than enough.

For well I wot, moſt mighty ſovereign,
That all this famous antique hiſtory,
Of ſome, th' *abundance* of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenſer.*

ABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Exuberant.

If the veſſels are in a ſtate of too great rigidity, ſo as not to yield, a ſtrong projectile motion occaſions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; eſpecially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Fully ſtored. It is followed ſometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but ſome ages before theſe were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at firſt; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put ſo much to the uſe of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiouſly.
Burnet.

It is applied generally to things, ſometimes to perſons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-ſuffering and *abundant in* goodneſs and truth. *Exodus.*

BU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Geneſis.*

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath alſo pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Amply; liberally; more than ſufficiently.

Ye ſaw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.
Sprat.

Heroic poetry has ever been eſteemed the greateſt work of human nature. In that rank has Ariſtotle placed it; and Longinus is ſo full of the like expreſſions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's teſtimony. *Dryden.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* ſupplied in the imaginations of friendſhip, and the repeated influences of a conſtant converſation. *Rogers' Sermons.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, *abuſus*, Lat.]

In *abuſe*, the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.

To make an ill uſe of.

They that uſe this world, as not *abuſing* it; for the faſhion of this world paſſeth away. 1 *Cor.*

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverſeneſs of men, no longer ſuffer his compaſſion to be *abuſed*. *Rogers' Sermons.*

To violate; to defile.

Archne figured how Jove did *abuſe*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the ſea did bear. *Spenſer.*

To deceive; to impoſe upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakneſs and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with ſuch ſpirits,
Abuſes me to damn me. *Shakſpeare.*

The world hath been much *abuſed* by the opinion of making gold: the work itſelf I judge to be poſſible: but the means hitherto propounded are, in the practice, full of error.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

It imports the miſrepreſentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehenſions of men, *abuſing* their minds with falſe notions; and ſo, by this artifice, making evil paſs for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all theſe tempting words *abus'd*;
Theſe tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

To treat with rudeneſs; to reproach.

I am no ſtrumpet, but of life as honeſt
As you that thus *abuſe* me. *Shakſpeare.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abuſed* them ſhamefully, and ſpake proudly.
1 *Mac.*

Some praiſe at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the laſt opinion right.
A muſe by theſe is like a miſtreſs us'd;
This hour ſhe's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

The next criticiſm ſeems to be introduced for no other reaſon, but to mention Mr. Bickerſtaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuſe*. *Addiſon.*

ABU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe*.]

1. The ill uſe of any thing.

The caſting away things profitable for the ſuſtenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuſe* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker.*

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts beſt things
To worſt *abuſe*, or to their meaneſt uſe.
Paradiſe Loſt.

2. A corrupt practice; a bad cuſtom.

The nature of things is ſuch, that, if *abuſes* be not remedied, they will certainly increaſe.
Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abuſed me, and after the *abuſe* forſaken me, but that he muſt now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney.*

4. Unjuſt cenſure; rude reproach; contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuſe*, and wrong.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes

ABU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe*.]

1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuſer* of thy prince's ear.
Denham's Sophy.

3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.
4. A raviſher; a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *abuſe*.]

1. Practiſing abuſe.

The tongue mov'd gently firſt, and ſpeech was low,
Till wrangling ſcience taught it noiſe and ſhow,
And wicked wit aroſe, the moſt *abuſive* foe.
Pope's Miſcel.

Dame Nature, as the learned ſhow,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geeſe, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim
To perſecute the muſe's fame;
On poets in all times *abuſive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift.*

2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applauſe,
Till her licentious and *abuſive* tongue
Waken'd the magiſtrates coercive power.
Roſcommon.

3. Deceitful: a ſenſe little uſed, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatſoever is gained by an *abuſive* treaty, ought to be reſtored *in integrum*. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuſe*.]

1. Improperly; by a wrong uſe.

The oil, *abuſively* called ſpirit, of roſes ſwims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have obſerved in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.
Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abuſe*.] The quality of being abuſive; foulneſs of language.

Pick out of mirth, like ſtones out of thy ground,
Profaneneſs, filthineſs, *abuſiveneſs*.
Theſe are the ſcum with which coarſe wits abound:
The fine may ſpare theſe well, yet not go leſs.
Herbert.

To ABU'T. *v. n.* Obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whoſe high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts aſunder. *Shak.*

The Looes are two ſeveral corporations, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of eaſt and weſt, *abutting upon* a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABU'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABU'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

ABY'SM. *n. ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs*.

My good ſtars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and ſhot their fires
Into the *abyſm* of hell. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS. *n. ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Latin; ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyſs*,
And, through the palpable obſcure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' *abyſs* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the ſight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no farther than thyſelf reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas
To give it the firſt puſh, and ſee it roll
Along the vaſt *abyſs*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. A great depth; a gulf: hyperbolically.

The yawning earth diſcloſ'd th' *abyſs* of hell.
Dryden.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt.

For ſepulchres themſelves muſt [illegible]bling fall
In time's *abyſs*, the common grave of all. *Dryd.*

If, diſcovering how far we have clear and diſtinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of thoſe things that are within the reach of our underſtandings, and launch not out into that *abyſs* of darkneſs, out of a preſumption that nothing is beyond our comprehenſion.
Locke

4. The body of waters ſuppoſed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to conſider what is generally underſtood by the great *abyſs*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the ſea, or ſubterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that inſatiable *abyſs*,
Where flames devour, and ſerpents hiſs,
Promote me to thy ſeat of bliſs. *Roſcommon*

Ac, Ak, or Ake, being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, ſignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACA'CIA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes, boiled to the ſame conſiſtence.
Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.
2. A tree commonly ſo called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pſeudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADE'MIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy; belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity; a member of an univerſity. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, mentions a great feaſt made for the *academians*.

ACADE'MICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.
He drew him firſt into the fatal circle, from a kind of reſolved privateneſs; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken ſuch a taſte of the rural, as I have heard him ſay, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally uſed in ſpeaking of the profeſſors in the academies of France.

ACADE'MICK. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſtudent of an univerſity.
A young *academick* ſhall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade and be laviſh in the praiſe of the author; while perſons ſkilled in thoſe ſubjects hear the tattle with contempt. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.
While through poetic ſcenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academick* groves. *Pope.*

A'CADEMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. This is not often uſed.
It is obſerved by the Pariſian *academiſts*, that ſome amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the ſea-calf or ſeal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'CADEMY. *n. ſ.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now frequently on the ſecond. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whoſe houſe was turned into a ſchool, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]
1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art.
Our court ſhall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shakſp.*
2. The place where ſciences are taught.
Amongſt the *academies*, which were compoſed by the rare genius of thoſe great men, theſe four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian ſchool, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or public ſchools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACANTHUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the herb bear-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian capital.
On either ſide
Acanthus, and each other bushy ſhrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTIC. *n. ſ.* [ἀκατάληκτος.] A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables, without defect or ſuperfluity.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to: generally uſed in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]
1. To make quick; to haſten; to quicken motion; to give a continual impulſe to motion, ſo as perpetually to increaſe.
Take new beer, and put in ſome quantity of ſtale beer into it; and ſee whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the groſſer parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
By a ſkilful application of thoſe notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more eaſy rates than by the common methods. *Glanville.*
If the rays endeavour to recede from the denſeſt part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opticks.*
Spices quicken the pulſe, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and diſſipate the fluids; from whence leanneſs, pains in the ſtomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Lo! from the dread immenſity of ſpace
Returning, with *accelerated* courſe,
The ruſhing comet to the ſun deſcends. *Thomſon.*
2. It is generally applied to matter, and uſed chiefly in philoſophical language; but it is ſometimes uſed on other occaſions.
In which council the king himſelf, whoſe continual vigilancy did ſuck in ſometimes cauſeleſs ſuſpicions, which few elſe knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Perhaps, it may point out to a ſtudent, now and then, what may employ the moſt uſeful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the moſt momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*accelleratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, diſcovered firſt by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the ſpaces through which it paſſes will be as the ſquares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the ſpaces.
2. The ſtate of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.
The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of empty ſpaces, either coacervate or interſperſed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in diſputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
3. The act of haſtening.
Conſidering the langour enſuing that action in ſome, and the viſible *acceleration* it maketh of age in moſt, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to ſet on fire: a word very rarely uſed.
Our devotion, if ſufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this ſort. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.
The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and upon its *accenſion*, gives a crack or report, like the diſcharge of a gun, and makes an explоſion ſo forcible as ſometimes to kill the miners, ſhake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Nat.*

A'CCENT. *n. ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]
1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or gance.
I know, ſir, I am no flatterer; he that guiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Sha*
2. The ſound given to the ſyllable pronounced.
Your *accent* is ſomething finer than you could purchaſe in ſo removed a dwelling. *Sha*
3. In grammar, the marks made upon ſyllables, to regulate their pronunciation.
Accent, as in the Greek names and words, ſeems to have regarded the tune of the voice: the acute *accent* raiſing the voice in ſome certain ſyllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute tone, and the grave depreſſing it lower, both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Ha*
4. Poetically, language or words.
How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty ſcene be acted o'er,
In ſtates unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shak*
Winds on your wings to heav'n her ſighs bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *P*
5. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.
The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will paſs unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough ſeaman's louder ſhouts prevail,
When fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale. *J*

To A'CCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat. formerly elevated at the ſecond ſyllable, now at the firſt.]
1. To pronounce; to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.
Having got ſomebody to mark the laſt ſyllable but one, where it is long, in words of two ſyllables (which is enough to regulate pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let him read daily in the goſpels, and avoid underſtanding them in Latin if ſhe can. *Lo*
2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter: in general.
O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have ſerv'd my youth to vent ſome wanton ſtrain,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can ſcarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies. *Wo*
3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accentuate*.]
1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]
1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diſtinguiſhed from *receive*, as *ſpecies* from general; noting a particular manner of receiving.
Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought; I have no pleaſure in you, ſaith the Lord of hoſts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Mal*
God is no reſpecter of perſons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteouſneſs, is *accepted* with him.

You have been graciouſly pleaſed to *accept* his tender of my duty. *Dryden.*

Charm by *accepting*, by ſubmitting ſway,
Yet have your humour moſt when you obey. *Pope.*

It is uſed in a kind of juridical ſenſe; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They ſtill agitated many of the gentry, for whom no ſex or age could be *accepted* for excuſe. *Sidney.*

His promiſe Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the firſt he made. *Dryd.*

Thoſe who have defended the proceedings of our negociators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, will upon their zeal and prudence in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but ſay nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard.

He will ſurely reprove you, if ye do ſecretly *accept* perſons. *Job.*

It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*.

I will appeaſe him with the preſent that goeth before me, and afterward I will ſee his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Geneſis.*

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be ſhed, for the remiſſion of our ſins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by ſome with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the ſecond, which is more analogical. That is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleaſing. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the perſon *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'ſt to be my help,
And gav'ſt me as thy perfect gift, ſo good,
So fit, ſo *acceptable*, ſo divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

I do not ſee any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves *acceptable to* the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace ſo *acceptable to* the church, and ſo honourable to himſelf, he died with an extraordinary reputation of ſanctity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableneſs* of that conjunction. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; ſo as to pleaſe: with the particle *to*.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he ſuffers, ſo he be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he prays, ſo he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and reſpect other people, they will, as their age requires it, find ways to expreſs it *acceptably to* every one. *Locke on Education.*

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his ſovereignty, they alſo accepted of his laws; why then ſhould any other laws now be uſed amongſt them? *Spenſer.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we muſt alſo tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakſp.*

Thus I imboldn'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Loſt.*

Some men cannot be fools with ſo good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or underſtood: *acceptation* is the word now commonly uſed.

That pleaſure is man's chiefeſt good, becauſe indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleaſure, is an aſſertion moſt certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only falſe, but odious: for, according to this, pleaſure and ſenſuality paſs for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this ſenſe, alters the ſubject of the diſcourſe. *South.*

ACCE'PTANCE. [In law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himſelf, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itſelf good or not. *Cowell.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large ſenſe ſeems now wholly out of uſe.

Yet, poor fool! knows he no other, but that I do ſuſpect, neglect, yea, and deteſt him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to ſet forth himſelf unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldneſs of *acceptation*. *Sidney.*

What is new finds better *acceptation* than what is good or great *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and ſacrifice, ſlew him; making himſelf the firſt manſlayer, and his brother the firſt martyr. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. The ſtate of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not ſo required of neceſſity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from ſalvation, are, notwithſtanding, of ſo great dignity, and *acceptation* with God, that moſt ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker.*

They have thoſe enjoyments only as the conſequences of the ſtate of eſteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. Acceptance, in the juridical ſenſe. This ſenſe occurs rarely.

As, in order to the paſſing away a thing by gift, there is required a ſurrender of all right on his part that gives; ſo there is required alſo an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a diſcourſe upon the ſeveral queſtions, and what *acceptation* theſe words and expreſſions had. *Clarendon.*

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ACCE'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *accept*.] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Latin.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. Not in uſe.

That this hath been eſteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I ſhall teſtify by one evidence, which gave me the firſt hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [In ſome of its ſenſes, it ſeems derived from *acceſſus*; in others, from *acceſſio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *acceſs* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *acceſſes* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very ſlender, while knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no aſſurance that repentance ſhould be admitted for ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *acceſs* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends;
O'er whoſe unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird preſumes to ſteer his airy flight. *Dryd.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *acceſs* unto his perſon,
Ev'n by thoſe men that moſt have done us wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

They go commiſſion'd to require a peace,
And carry preſents to procure *acceſs*. *Dryd.*
He grants what they beſought;
Inſtructed, that to God is no *acceſs*
Without Mediator, whoſe high office now
Moſes in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Increaſe; enlargement; addition.

The gold was accumulated, and more treaſure, for the moſt part; but he ſaver is ſtill growing. Beſides, infinite is the *acceſs* of territory and empire by the ſame enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think ſuperfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Acceſs in every virtue; in thy ſight
More wiſe, more watchful, ſtronger. *Par. Loſt.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may ſeem an *acceſs* in religion, and ſuch as cannot at all conſiſt with atheiſm, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the ſame; for unity is the inſeparable and eſſential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The reputation
Of virtuous actions paſt, if not kept up
With an *acceſs* and freſh ſupply of new ones,
Is loſt and ſoon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed after the French, to ſignify the returns or fits of a diſtemper; but this ſenſe ſeems yet ſcarcely received into our language.

For ſo relapſes make diſeaſes
More deſperate than their firſt *acceſſes*. *Hudib.*

ACCESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſary*.] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *acceſſarineſs* to the miracles. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it ſeems, of the word *acceſſory*, which ſee; but now more commonly uſed than the proper word.] That contributes to a crime, without being the chief conſtituent of it. But it had formerly a good and general ſenſe.

As for thoſe things that are *acceſſary* hereunto, thoſe things that to belong to the way of ſalvation, &c. *Hooker.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehenſion or imagination, that it would ever make him *acceſſary* to rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That may be approached; that we may reach or arrive at. It is applied both to perſons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open to our ſenſes and daily obſervation, others are more occult and hidden, and though *acceſſible*, in ſome meaſure to our ſenſes, yet not without great ſearch and ſeeming, or ſome happy accident. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

Thoſe things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rack'd and tortured to diſcover themſelves; while the plainer and more *acceſſible* truths

as if deſpicable while eaſy, are clouded and obſcured. *Decay of Piety.*

As an iſland, we are *acceſſible* on every ſide, and expoſed to perpetual invaſions; againſt which it is impoſſible to fortify ourſelves ſufficiently, without a power at ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

In converſation, the tempers of men are open and *acceſſible*, their attention is awake, and their minds diſpoſed to receive the ſtrongeſt impreſſions; and what is ſpoken is generally more affecting, and more appoſite to particular occaſions. *Rogers.*

ACCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Latin; *acceſſion*, French.]

1. Increaſe by ſomething added; enlargement; augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *acceſſions*, raiſe a fortune to his heir; but, after vaſt ſums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here ſet down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force ſhould have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received ſome little *acceſſion* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wiſeſt among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *acceſſion* thereof would accrue to them, by ſuch an addition of property, uſed all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper diſcharge of ſuch over proportioned *acceſſions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.

Beſide, what wite objections he prepares
Againſt my late *acceſſion* to the wars!
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force againſt Achilles bent? *Dryden.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *acceſſory*.] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

In this kind there is not the leaſt action, but it doth ſomewhat make to the *acceſſory* augmentation of our bliſs. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general ſignification, is now almoſt confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to perſons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *acceſſory* to the offence of another, after two ſorts, by the common law, or by ſtatutes; and, by the common law two ways alſo; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviſeth another to commit a felony, and is not preſent at the execution thereof, for his preſence makes him alſo a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *acceſſory* before the fact in manſlaughter, becauſe manſlaughter is ſudden and not prepenſed. *Acceſſory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Acceſſory* by ſtatute, is he that abets, counſels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

By the common law, the *acceſſories* cannot be proceeded againſt, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

But pauſe, my ſoul! and ſtudy, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' eſſential.
Still, before *acceſſories* do abide
A trial, muſt the principal be try'd. *Donne.*
Now were all transform'd
Alike, to ſerpents all, as *acceſſories*
To his bold riot. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Applied to things.

An *acceſſory* is ſaid to be that which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law; and, as ſuch, generally ſpeaking, follows the reaſon and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

A'CCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

I do confeſs I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
Taylor, the Water-poet.

A'CCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*accidens*, Latin.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought.

If ſhe were but the body's *accident*,
And her ſole being did in it ſubſiſt,
As white in ſnow, ſhe might herſelf abſent,
And in the body's ſubſtance not be miſs'd.
Sir J. Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is ſuch a mode as is not neceſſary to the being of a thing; for the ſubject may be without it, and yet remain of the ſame nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be ſeparated or aboliſhed from its ſubject. *Watts' Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing elſe but the informing of ourſelves, what compoſures of letters are, by conſent and inſtitution, to ſignify ſuch certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty; chance.

General laws are like general rules in phyſick, according whereunto, as no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the ſame infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or, at the leaſt, unprofitable. *Hooker.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and paſture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradiſe Regained.*

And trivial *accidents* ſhall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn.
Dryden's Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an inſtrument of it (as the logicians ſpeak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property noneſſential.

Conceive as much as you can of the eſſentials of any ſubject, before you conſider its *accidentals*. *Watts' Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident; noneſſential: uſed with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A diſtinction is to be made between what pleaſes naturally in itſelf, and what pleaſes upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumſtances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

This is *accidental to* a ſtate of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotſon.*

2. Caſual; fortuitous; happening by chance.

Thy ſin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shakſ.*
So ſhall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, caſual ſlaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning and forc'd cauſe.
Shakſpeare.

Look upon things of the moſt *accidental* a mutable nature; *accidental* in their production and mutable in their continuance; yet God's preſcience of them is, as certain in him, as [illegible] memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South.*

3. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify *adventitious*.

Ay, ſuch a miniſter as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceneſs to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; noneſſentially.

Other points no leſs concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itſelf. *Harvey.*

2. Caſually; fortuitouſly.

Although virtuous men do ſometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is ſo corrupted, that no man can reaſonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver; perhaps ſometimes uſed for *recipient*. *Dict.*

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call to ſummon. Not in uſe.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
(As I before remember'd) all our ſtate;
And (heav'n conſigning to my good intents)
No prince, no peer, ſhall have juſt cauſe to ſay,
Heav'n ſhorten Harry's happy life one day.
Shakſpeare.

ACCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [*acclamo*, Latin; from which probably firſt the verb *acclaim*, now loſt, and then the noun.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

Back from purſuit thy pow'rs, with loud acclaim
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. L.*

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims*, and vaſt applauſe, is rent.
Dryden's Fab.

ACCLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe, ſuch as thoſe with which a victorious army ſalutes the general.

It hath been the cuſtom of chriſtian men, in token of the greater reverence, to ſtand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jeſus, to bow. *Hooker.*

Gladly then he mix'd
Among thoſe friendly pow'rs, who him received
With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That, of ſo many myriads fall'n, yet one
Return'd, not loſt. *Milt. Par. L.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, that ſo fine a thing does it ſeem to ſome, to be applauded plauſibly, and to be uſhered to their deſtruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*. *South.*

ACCLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward; as, the aſcent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and young children below, do, not without ſome difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their wives with them, where they feed them, and make them, and make butter and cheeſe, and do all the dairy work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Latin.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to crowd; to ſtuff full: a word almoſt obſolete.

At the well-head the pureſt ſtreams ariſe:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*.
Fairy Queen

2. To fill to ſatiety: in which ſenſe *cloy* is ſtill in uſe.

They that eſcape beſt in the temperate zone, would be *aceloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no leſs than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a coil about; to buſtle; to be in a hurry. Out of uſe.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veſſel boil'd,
They did about, their buſineſs ſweat, and ſorely toil'd. *Fairy Queen*

A'CCOLENT. *n. ſ.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCO'MMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted: with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumſtances of perſons, things, actions, times, and places; ſo we muſt be furniſhed with ſuch general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wiſe judgment and diſcretion. *Watts' Logick.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

Theſe three,
The reſt do nothing; with this word, ſtand, ſtand,
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleneſs, which could have turn'd
A diſtaff to a lance), gilded pale looks. *Shakſp.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit; to make conſiſtent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himſelf *to* the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypotheſis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that conſtitution and order which God hath ſettled in the world. *Locke.*

3. To reconcile; to adjuſt what ſeems inconſiſtent or at variance; to make conſiſtency appear.

Part know now to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than ſome late reconcilers. *Norris.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular enſigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate* unto the twelve ſigns of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither ſort of chymiſts have duly conſidered how great a variety there is in the textures and conſiſtencies of compound bodies; and how little the conſiſtence and duration of many of them ſeem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the propoſed notion. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable; fit: uſed ſometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are to acted and directed by nature, as to caſt their eggs in ſuch places as are moſt *accommodate for* the excluſion of their young, and where there is food ready for them to ſoon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In theſe caſes we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propoſe means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Eſtrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worſhip, and to impoſe it upon them as that which was moſt proper and agreeable to him, but that he condeſcended to it as moſt *accommodate to* their preſent ſtate and inclination. *Tillotſon.*

ACCO'MMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accommodate.*]

1. Proviſion of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniencies; things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment.

The king's commiſſioners were to have ſuch *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon.*

3. Adaptation; fitneſs: with the particle *to*.

Indeed that diſputing phyſiology is no *accommodation to* your deſigns, which are not to teach men to cant endleſsly about *materia* and *forma*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions, is fitted with the moſt curious mechaniſm. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Compoſition of a difference; reconciliation; adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*] Sociable Not uſed.

A ſhow, as it were, of an *accompanable* ſolitarineſs, and of a civil wildneſs. *Sidney.*

ACCO'MPANIER. *n. ſ.* [from *accompany*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Go viſit her, in her chaſte bower of reſt,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenſer.*

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould *accompany* the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

As folly is uſually *accompanied* with perverſeneſs, ſo it is here. *Swift.*

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, ſome geſture, voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *n. ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in uſe.]

1. An aſſociate; a partaker: uſually in an ill ſenſe.

There are ſeveral ſcandalous reports induſtriouſly ſpread by Wood, and his *accompliceſ*, to diſcourage all oppoſition againſt his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or a co-operator: in a ſenſe indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of ſpeech, and *accompliceſ* of ſound, about it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. It is uſed with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon.

Craſſus Arruntius, vaſtly rich before,
Tires by his loſſes multiplies his ſtore,
Suſpected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryden.

Who, ſhould they ſteal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himſelf *accomplice with* the thief.
Dryden.

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *complco*, Lat.]

1. To complete; to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign.

He that is far off, ſhall die of the peſtilence; and he that is near, ſhall fall by the ſword; and he that remaineth, and is beſieged, ſhall die by the famine. Thus will I *accompliſh* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accompliſh* ſeventy years in the deſolations of Jeruſalem. *Daniel.*

3. To fulfil, as a prophecy.

The viſion,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the ſtroke
Of this yet ſcarce cold battle, at this inſtant
Is full *accompliſh'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

We ſee every day thoſe events exactly *accompliſhed*, which our Saviour foretold at ſo great a diſtance. *Addiſon.*

4. To gain; to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himſelf with honourable action;
Such as he hath obſerv'd in noble ladies
Unto their Lords, by them *accompliſhed*. *Shakſ.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
O miſerable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accompliſh* twenty golden crowns. *Shakſ.*

5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers, *accompliſhing* the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakſ.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *part adj.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman ſhould be an *accompliſhed* publick orator or logician? *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments: uſed commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That ſpecious monſter, my *accompliſh'd* ſnare.
Milton's Samſ. Agoniſt.

ACCO'MPLISHER. *n ſ.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion; full performance; perfection.

This would be the *accompliſhment* of their common felicity, in caſe, by their evil, either through deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Sir John Hayward.*

Thereby he might evade the *accompliſhment* of thoſe afflictions he now but gradually endureth. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

He thought it impoſſible to find, in any one body, all thoſe perfections which he fought for the *accompliſhment* of a Helena; becauſe nature, in any individual perſon, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dedication.*

2. Completion, as of a prophecy.

The miraculous ſucceſs of the apoſtles preaching, and the *accompliſhment* of many of their predictions, which, to thoſe early converts, were matters of faith only, are to us matters of ſight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embelliſhment; elegance; ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary, are of no manner of uſe but to keep up their families. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion

The means to guided by policy and worldly wiſdom, for the attainment of thoſe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpoſe, not only upon the account of their inſufficiency for, but alſo of their frequent oppoſition and contrariety to, the *accompliſhment* of ſuch ends *South.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter*. *Skinner.*] An account; a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The foul may have time to call itſelf to a juſt *accompt* of all things paſt, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker.*

Each Chriſtmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. See ACCOUNTANT

As the accompt runs on; generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be ſettled.

To whom thou much doſt owe, thou much muſt pay;
Think on the debt againſt th' *accompting* day. *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *corda*, the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the firſt implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another: with the particle *to*.

The firſt ſports the ſhepherds ſhewed, were full of ſuch leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the Satyrs. *Sidney.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſick to the voice; her panting heart danced to the muſick. *Sidney.*

The lights and ſhades, whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife
Gives all the ſtrength and vigour of our life. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To bring to agreement; to compoſe; to accommodate.

Men would not reſt upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a ſpecialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many ſuits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree; to ſuit one with another: with the particle *with*.

Things are often ſpoke, and ſeldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preſerve my ſovereign from his foe.
Shakſpeare.

Several of the main parts of Moſes' hiſtory, as concerning the flood, and the firſt fathers of the ſeveral nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the moſt ancient accounts of profane hiſtory. *Tillotſon.*

Jarring int'reſts of themſelves create
Th' *according* muſick of a well-mix'd ſtate. *Pope.*

ACCO'RD. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjuſtment of a difference.

There was no means for him to ſatisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himſelf for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If both are ſatisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my ſword.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Concurrence; union of mind.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Fairy Q.*

They gathered themſelves together, to fight with Joſhua and Iſrael, with one *accord*. *Joſhua.*

3. Harmony; ſymmetry; juſt correſpondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conſtitution. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Muſical note.

Try, if there were in one ſteeple two bells of uniſon, whether the ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another [illegible] *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

We muſt not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falſe *accords* from her falſe ſtrings be ſent.
Sir John Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: uſed both of perſons and things.

Ne Guyon yet ſpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Q.*

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men ſhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themſelves? *Hooker*

All animal ſubſtances, expoſed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and ſome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in ſpeaking, correſpondent to the words.

Thus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakſp.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *accord*]

1. Agreement with a perſon: with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide
With that great worth which hath ſuch wonders wrought. *Fairfax*

2. Conformity to ſomething.

The only way of defining of ſin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*. Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in uſe.

The prince diſcovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the preſent time by the top, and inſtantly break with you of it. *Shakſpeare*

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a particle, and is therefore never uſed but with *to*]

1. In a manner ſuitable to; agreeably to; in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there aſſemble themſelves in due and decent manner, *according to* their ſeveral degrees and orders. *Hooker.*

Our zeal, then, ſhould be *according to* knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all queſtion, firſt, *according to* the true, ſaving, evangelical, knowledge. It ſhould be *according to* the goſpel, the whole goſpel: not only *according to* its truths, but precepts: not only *according to* its free grace, but neceſſary duties: not only *according to* its myſteries, but alſo its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according to* thoſe beautiful lines of ſir John Denham. *Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and meaſure, and gave them to be conſidered by us *according to* theſe properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phraſe is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conſcience, approve of the profeſſed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they beſt promote the good of church and ſtate. *Swift's Church of Eng. Man.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably; ſuitably; conformably.

As the actions of men are of ſundry diſtinct kinds, ſo the laws thereof muſt *accordingly* be diſtinguiſhed. *Hooker.*

Sirrah, thou 'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And ſquar'ſt thy life *accordingly*. *Shakſp.*

Whoever is ſo aſſured of the authority and ſenſe of ſcripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, ſhall be ſaved. *Tillotſon*

Mealy ſubſtances, fermented, turn ſour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they ſtill retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute.

You miſtake, knight: *accoſt* her, front her, board her, woo her, aſſail her. *Shakſp.*

At length, collecting all his ſerpent wiles,
With ſoothing words renew'd, him thus *accoſts*.
Parad. Reg.

I firſt *accoſted* him: I ſued, I ſought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought.
Dryden's Æneid

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accoſt*.] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar. Not in uſe.

They were both indubitable, ſtrong, and high-minded men, yet of ſweet and *acceſtable* nature, almoſt equally delighting in the preſs and affluence of dependents and ſuitors. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *accompt*, which ſee; but, by gradually ſoftening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a regiſter of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And ſay you found them in mine honeſty. *Shak.*

When my young maſter has once got the ſkill of keeping *accounts* (which is a buſineſs of reaſon more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiſs, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation; as, the *account* ſtands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, ſaith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

3. Such a ſtate of perſons or things, as may make them more or leſs worthy of being conſidered in the reckoning, value, or eſtimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinſfolks, was in leaſt *account* with them: but the greater and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Mac.*

That good affection, which things of ſmall *account* have once ſet on work, is by ſo much the more eaſily raiſed higher. *Hooker.*

I ſhould make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of ſenſe, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greateſt part of painters. *Dryden.*

4. Profit; advantage: to *turn to account*, is to produce advantage.

We would eſtabliſh our ſouls in ſuch a ſolid and ſubſtantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it muſt ſtand the teſt of infinite wiſdom and juſtice. *Spectator.*

5. Diſtinction; dignity; rank.

There is ſuch a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apoſtrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of account and diſtinction. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Conſidering the uſual motives of human actions, which are pleaſure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how thoſe perſons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or ſum charged upon, any particular perſon; and thence, figuratively, regard; conſideration; ſake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee aught, put that on my *account*. *Philemon.*

This muſt be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorouſly and heartily. *Atterbury.*

The aſſertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the perſon of Abraham, the father of the faithful: who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

Theſe tribunes kindled great diſſenſions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman whom the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

Nothing can recommend itſelf to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our preſent, or is a means to aſſure to us a future happineſs. *Rogers' Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. A narrative; relation: in this uſe it may ſeem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magiſtrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his ſervants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thouſand talents. *Matthew.*

10. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*? *Shakſ.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who ſees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and puniſhments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudeſt offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes.

It is eaſy to give *account*, how it comes to paſs, that though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them to contrary. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over thoſe he had begotten, it was not a power poſſible to be inherited, becauſe the right, being conſequent to and built on, an act perfectly perſonal, made that power ſo too, and impoſſible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previouſly eſtabliſhed.

Theſe were deſigned to join with the forces at ſea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to tranſport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had ſold his clothes, upon the ſight of a ſwallow, made *account* that ſummer was at hand, and away went his ſhirt too. *L'Eſtrange.*

13. The reaſons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the ſame reaſon to believe the hiſtory of our Saviour, as that of any other perſon to which they themſelves were not actually eye-witneſſes, they were bound, by all the rules of hiſtorical faith, and of right reaſon, to give credit to this hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought againſt a man, that, by means of office or buſineſs undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as a bailiff toward his maſter, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To Acco'unt. *v. a.* [See Account.]

1. To eſteem; to think; to hold in opinion.

That alſo was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To reckon; to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the ſun, whereby years are accounted, conſiſteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To aſſign to, as a debt: with the particle *to*.

For ſome years really accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted* to his own ſervice. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in eſteem: with *of*.

Silver was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To Acco'unt. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewiſe arbitrarily and unequally ſettled by the ſame power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they meaſure and make up that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account; to aſſign the cauſes: in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one ſhould aſk, why our general continued ſo eaſy to the laſt? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeaſurable love of wealth which his beſt friends allow to be his predominant paſſion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer: with *for*.

Then thou ſhalt ſee him plung'd, when leaſt he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryden.*

They have no uneaſy preſages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleaſures they now taſte muſt be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which ſhall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becauſe the increaſe of the quantity of freſh chyle muſt make that circulation ſtill more uneaſy; which, indeed, is the caſe of conſumptive and ſome aſthmatic perſons, and *accounts for* the ſymptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuth.*

Acco'untable. *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for: followed by the particle *to* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none
But to my conſcience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themſelves excuſed from ſtanding upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very ſeldom trouble themſelves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magiſtrate will make no diſtinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himſelf as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Acco'untant. *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; reſponſible for. Not in uſe.

His offence is ſo, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakſp.*

I love her too,
Not out of abſolute luſt (though, peradventure,
I ſtand *accountant* for as great a ſin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakſp.*

Acco'untant. *n. ſ.* [See Accomptant.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ſtates; the ſhort and irreconcileable years of ſome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falſe deductions of ordinary *accountants* in moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acco'unt-book. *n. ſ.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myſelf upon the loſs of friends, as I do upon the loſs of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing whether I have enough left for my ſupport *Swift.*

Acco'unting. *n. ſ.* [from *account*.] The [illegible] making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully obſerved, muſt keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his ſpiritual eſtate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To Acco'uple. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join; to link together. We now uſe *couple*.

He ſent a ſolemn embaſſage to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a requeſt. *Bacon.*

To Acco'urage. *v. a.* [Obſolete. See Courage.] To animate.

That forward pair ſhe ever would aſſuage,
When they would ſtir ve due reaſon to exceed;
But that ſame froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto their need. *Fairy Queen.*

To Acco'urt. *v. a.* [See *To* Court.] To entertain with courtſhip or courteſy. Not in uſe.

Who all this while were at their wanton reit,
Accourting each her friend with laviſh feaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

To Acco'utre. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to equip.

Is it for this they ſtudy? to grow pale,
And miſs the pleaſures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they ſeen,
And made the May-game of the public ſpleen? *Dryden.*

Acco'utrement. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs; equipage; furniture relating to the perſon; trappings; ornaments.

I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shak.*

Chriſtianity is loſt among them in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, inſtead of adorning religion, they have ſtrangely diſguiſed it, and quite ſtifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotſon.*

I have ſeen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was buſied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

How gay, with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Philips.*

Accre'tion. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Latin.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not; they have an *accretion*, but no aumentation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the moiſture, which may keep the ſinging corpuſcles more dry, and ſo becoming augmented by the *accretion* of the ſolid watery part of that moiſture. *Newton's Opticks.*

Infants ſupport abſtinence worſe, from the quantity of aliment conſumed in their *accretion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Accre'tive. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

In the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals; and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the dial, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanville.*

To Accro'ach. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

Accro'achment. *n. f.* [from *accroach.*] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To Accro'ach. *v. a.* [*accroître*, French.]

1. To accede to; to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular reſpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perſonal ſubſiſtence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently uſed by later authors.

From which compact there ariſing an obligation upon every one, ſo to convey his meaning, there *accrues* alſo a right to every one, by the ſame ſigns, to judge of the ſenſe or meaning of the perſon ſo obliged to expreſs himſelf. *South.*

Let the evidence of ſuch a particular miracle be never ſo bright and clear, yet it is ſtill but particular; and muſt therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a ſtanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and conſented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereſts, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury.*

3. To append to, or ariſe from, as an ill conſequence: this ſenſe ſeems to be leſs proper.

His ſcholar Ariſtotle, as in many other particulars, ſo likewiſe in this, did juſtly oppoſe him, and became one of the authors; chooſing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the diſreſpects of ignorant perſons. *Wilkins.*

4. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or to riſe, as profit.

The yearly benefit that, out of thoſe his works, *accrueth* to her majeſty, amounteth to one thouſand pounds. *Carew's Survey.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame project. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To follow, as loſs: a vitious uſe.

The benefit or loſs of ſuch a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Accuba'tion. *n. f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Latin.] The ancient poſture of leaning at meals.

It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a geſture uſed by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Accu'mb. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Latin.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

Accu'mbent. *adj.* [*accumbens*, Latin.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* poſture in eating, was introduced after the firſt Punic war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Accu'mulate. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together. It is uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

It was a deed to ſlander her, and torture me,
Never pray more, abandon all remorſe;
On horror's head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing can be ſin'd to damnation add. *Shakſ.*

Cruſht by the three and twenſons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*.
Sir John Denham.

Accumula'tion. *n. f.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, loſt his favour. *Shakſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Some, perhaps, might otherwiſe wonder of ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or liſting of one favour upon another. *Watton.*

2. The ſtate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in ſome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhauſted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Accu'mulative. *adj.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That does accumulate.

2. That is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekneſs, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and ſtands anſwerable not only for its own poſitive ill, but for all the accidental which it cauſes in the ſufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

Accumula'tor. *n. f.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the paſſive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

A'ccuracy. *n. f.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs; nicety.

This perfect artificer and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made ſhift to move. *Ray.*

Quickneſs of imagination is ſeen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expreſſion. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the ſtupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery; to inſult the revealed will of God; or the petulent conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the meaſure of the Divinity; or, at beſt, that can collect a text, or quote an authority, with an inſipid *accuracy*, or demonſtrate a plain propoſition, in all formality; theſe now are the only men worth mentioning. *Decay.*

We conſider the uniformity of the whole deſign, *accuracy* of the calculations, and ſkill in reſtoring and comparing paſſages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A'ccurate. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Latin.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance: applied to perſons.

2. Exact; without defect or failure: applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, the brighteſt ornament of France. *Cheſne.*

3. Determinate; preciſely fixed.

Thoſe conceive the celeſtial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon theſe things below, than indeed they have but in groſs. *Bacon.*

A'ccurately. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly; without errour; nicely.

The line of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the line of refraction. *Newton.*

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley.*

A'ccurateness. *n. f.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs; nicety.

But ſome time after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

To Accu'rse. *v. a.* [See Curse.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had ſo *accurſed* it, that it ſhould never ſhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accurſed* and caſt down from his throne Henry IV. there were none ſo hardy as to defend their lord. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Accu'rsed. *part. adj.*

1. That is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt
Denham.

2. That deſerves the curſe; execrable; hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

A twitt'ring
May ſoon return to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand more *accurſ'd* *Shakſpeare.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon.*

They, like the ſeed from which they ſpring, *accurſt*,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt. *Dryden.*

Accu'sable. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That may be cenſured; blamable; culpable.

There would be a manifeſt defect, and nature's improviſion were juſtly *accuſable*; if animals, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Accusa'tion. *n. f.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning;
And of their vain conteſt appear'd no end. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*, and theſe grievous crimes
Committed by your perſon, and your followers.
Shakſpeare.

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtill ſuppoſing, and being founded upon, ſome law: for where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion; and where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure there ought to be no *accuſation*. *South.*

3. [In the ſenſe of the courts.] A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Accu'sative. *adj.* [*accuſativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

Accu'satory. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That produces or contains an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayliffe.*

To Accu'se. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Latin.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth,
And, calling weſtern winds, *accuſ'd* the ſpring of ſloth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for.*

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper when there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it: but, if that happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the cats or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing* or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.*

Your valour would their ſloth too much *accuſe*,
And therefore, like themſelves, the princes chooſe. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

ACCU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe*.] He that brings a charge againſt another.

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others of their age, as pupils and infants; others upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them; and others, on the ſcore of ſome filthy lucre they propoſe to gain thereby; others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons; and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and, laſtly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei *Ayliffe's Par.*

—That good man, who drank the poiſ'nous draught,
Wit'n mind ſerene, and could not wiſh to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate; to inure: with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd* to immortal fruits? *Milton.*

It has been ſome advantage to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition. *Watts.*

ACCU'STOM. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. Obſolete.

A boat over-freighted ſunk, and all drowned, ſaving one woman, that in her firſt popping up again, which moſt living things *accuſtom*, got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

CU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accuſtom*.] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual; cuſtomary.

Animals even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies, may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CU'STOMABLY. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the king's fines *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certainty ſtanding of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alien.*

CU'STOMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

CU'STOMARILY. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

Go on, rhetorick, and expoſe the peculiar eminency which you *accuſtomarily* marſhal before her to public view. *Cleaveland.*

CU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *accuſtom*.] Uſual; practiſed; according to cuſtom.

CU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtom*.] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.—It is an *accuſtomed* action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

E. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer, whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold caſts a die, what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſize? *South.*

2. A ſmall quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him, it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Government of the Tongue*

I'll not wag an *ace* further: the whole world ſhall not bribe me to't. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [ἀκεφαλος.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughneſs, as moſt fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſour taſte.

2. Sharpneſs of temper; ſeverity: applied to men.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm, namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, ſeem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That has in it any thing ſour. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *aceroſe*.] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing ſourneſs. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; ſour.

Raiſins, which conſiſt chiefly of the juice of grapes, inſpiſſated in the ſkins or huſk by the avolation of the ſuperfluous moiſture through their pores, being diſtilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος; now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved chiefly in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure] A continued pain. See AKE.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beaſts ſhall tremble at thy din. *Shakſp.*

A coming ſhow'r your ſhooting corns preſage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our ſenſes are dulled and ſpent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly diſcerned object. *Glanville.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform; to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with ſure ſucceſs:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the leſs. *Dryden.*

2. To gain; to obtain.

Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the ſwift courſe of time. *Shak.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modeſt girl. *Shak.*

Thou haſt *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the ſpoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd.
Prior.

ACHI'EVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coaſt that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue.
Fairy Queen.

2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then ſhall the war, and ſtern debate, and ſtrife
Immortal, be the buſineſs of my life;
And in thy fame, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof my banner ſhall be hung,
Rank'd with my champions bucklers; and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe.
Dryden.

Achievement, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achieve*, as it ſignifies *to perform*; in the ſecond, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

ACHI'EVER. *n. ſ.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakſpeare.*

A'CHING. *n. ſ.* [from *ache*.] Pain; uneaſineſs.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worſhipful ſinner, it comes attended with many painful guſts and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CHOR. n. ſ. [*achor*, Lat. ἀχώ, Gr. *furfur*.] A ſpecies of the herpes; it appears with a cruſty ſcab, which cauſes an itching on the ſurface of the head, occaſioned by a ſalt ſharp ſerum oozing through the ſkin. *Quincy.*

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; ſharp.

Wild trees laſt longer than garden trees; and, in the ſame kind, thoſe whoſe fruit is *acid*, more than thoſe whoſe fruit is ſweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Acid, or ſour, proceeds from a ſalt of the ſame nature, without mixture of oil: in auſtere taſtes, the oily parts have not diſentangled themſelves from the ſalts and earthly parts which is the taſte of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and ſubſtances are called *acids*, which, being compoſed of pointed particles, affect the taſte in a ſharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with ſyrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or baſſal particles, it changes that ſyrup green. *Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte; ſharpneſs; ſourneſs.

Fiſhes, by the help of a diſſolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, ſkin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifeſts nothing of *acidity* to the taſte. *Ray.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the caſe of *acidity* or ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity See ACIDITY.

ACI'DULÆ. n. ſ. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*] Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum ſprings are. *Quincy.*

The *aciduleæ*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbed, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon cnapan, *to know*.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jessica
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakspeare.*

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess, as a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms.*

3. To own, as a benefit: sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge to* the Almighty Power the assistance he has given me in the beginning and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A gallicism, *reconnoissant*.

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, feeble and self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *n. s.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity, because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The tribute is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the exercise of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and exercised on theirs, not determined or extinguished by war, treaty between us, it may with justice be vindicated on. *Temple's Miscel.*

ACME. n. s. [ἀκμὴ, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. *Arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHISTS. *n. s.* [ἀκολουθία.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothist*, to keep the sacred vessels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'COLYTE. *n. s.* The same with ACOLOTHIST.

A'CONITE. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryden.*

Despair, that *aconite* does prove
And certain death to others' love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Granv.*

A'CORN. *n. s.* [æcorn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit born by the oak.

Epicurus, such as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible *Bacon.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And fallen *acorns* furnish'd out a feast *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

A'CORNED. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shakſp.*

ACO'USTICKS. *n. s.* [ἀκουστικὸς, of ἀκούω, to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with: applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole,
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted fool with our own soul. *Davies.*

There *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it. *Locke on Ed.*

Aquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and rational; things of your own and foreign countries: and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shakspeare*

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities *Addison.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shakspeare.*

This keeps the understanding long in conversation with an object, and long converse brings acquaintance. *Grew.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*, because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Burnet.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *Fairy Q.*

That young men travel under some tutor or governor allow well, so that he be such a one that knows how to be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place doth yield. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have had the honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintances* you have none, you have drawn them all into the same line; and they who have converted with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Pope.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*. *Boyle against Hobbes.*

ACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That as our due and *acquainted* use is,
They may have all to do. *Shakspeare.*

Mud deposed near the ostea of rivers, making continual additions to the land, thereby exclude

ing the ſea, and preſerving theſe ſhells as trophies and ſigns of its new *acquiſts* and encroachments. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent. It has *in* before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedneſs of the propoſed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquieſced in*. *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wiſhing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, laſtly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can paſs before God for a man's willing of ſuch things; and conſequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce in* an airy ungrounded perſuaſion, that they will thoſe things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a groſs and fatal deluſion. *South.*

He hath employed his tranſcendent wiſdom and power, that by theſe he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquieſce*. *Grew.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*] A ſilent appearance of content, diſtinguiſhed on one ſide from avowed conſent, on the other from oppoſition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moſt averſe from it, there appeared any ſign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquieſcence* in all the biſhops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

Satisfaction; reſt; content.

Many indeed have given over their purſuits after fame, either from diſappointment, or from experience of the little pleaſure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldneſs of old age; but ſeldom from a full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcence*, in their preſent enjoyments of it. *Addiſon.*

Submiſſion; confidence.

The greateſt part of the world take up their perſuaſions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence*, in the word of thoſe, who ſhall repreſent things to them under theſe characters. *South.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Thoſe rational inſtincts, the connate principles graven in the human ſoul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational conſequence and argumentation, yet ſeem to be inſcribed in the very craſis and texture of the ſoul, antecedent to any acquiſition by induſtry, or the exerciſe of the diſcurſive faculty, in man.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If the powers of cogitation, and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it neceſſarily follows, that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call mind and ſoul. *Bentley.*

ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.]

To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we ſerve,
's away. *Shakſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of ſpace which it immediately left, and thoſe which it next *acquires* *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

ACQUI'RED. *partiip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf, in oppoſition to thoſe things which are beſtowed by nature.

We are ſeldom at eaſe, and free enough from the ſolicitation of our natural or adopted deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ACQUI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

Theſe his *acquirements*, by induſtry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

By a content and acquieſcence in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof; or ſo much as may palliate its juſt and ſubſtantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taſte. The faculty muſt, in ſome degree, be born with us. *Addiſon.*

ACQUI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compaſs the poſſeſſion of theſe things, is by his own induſtrious *acquiſition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great ſir, all *acquiſition*
Of glory, as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering like a vulture to diſmember its dying carcaſe; by which means it becomes only an *acquiſition* to ſome mighty monarchy, without hopes of a reſurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquiſitive* but in his native ſoil; nature herſelf, as it were, claiming a final intereſt in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

ACQUI'ST. *n. ſ.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in uſe.

His ſervant he, with new *acquiſt*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and conſolation hath diſmiſt. *Milt.*

To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To ſet free.

Ne do I wiſh (for wiſhing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual ſmart;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captived heart.
Spenſer.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve: oppoſed to *condemn*, either ſimply with an accuſative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I ſin, then thou markeſt me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity. *Job.*

By the ſuffrage of the moſt and beſt he is already *acquitted*, and, by the ſentence of ſome, condemned. *Dryden*

He that judges, without informing himſelf to the utmoſt that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himſelf *of* judging amiſs. *Locke*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majeſty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not diſputed with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in ſome meaſure, *acquitted* myſelf *of* the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden*

4. In a ſimilar ſenſe, it is ſaid, *The man hath acquitted himſelf* well; that is, he hath diſcharged his duty.

ACQUI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or diſcharge of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* In law, is a deliverance and ſetting free from the ſuſpicion or guiltineſs of an offence. *Cowell.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe orators, was to drive ſome one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accuſed perſon. *Swift.*

To ACQUI'TTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. Not in uſe.

But if black ſcandal, and foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof.
Shakſpeare.

ACQUI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt.

But ſoon ſhall find
Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
Juſtice ſhall not return, as beauty, ſcorn'd *Milt.*

2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For ſuch a ſum, from ſpecial officers
Of Charles his father. *Shakſpeare.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The ſame man bought and ſold to himſelf, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arb.*

A'CRE. *n. ſ.* [æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Did.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakſpeare.*

A'CRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taſte; bitter; ſo as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taſte.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the ſharp particles of the firſt being involved in a greater quantity of oil than thoſe of the laſt. *Arbuth.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive.

It gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itſelf, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, muſt be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A'CRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Latin.]

1. Sharpneſs; corroſiveneſs.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as figs, old lettuce, ſow-thiſtles, ſpurge. The cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they ſhould be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body ſoluble in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or cryſtals, ſoluble in water, ſo as to diſappear, not malleable, and having ſomething in it which affects the organs of taſte with a ſenſation of *acrimony* or ſharpneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpneſs of temper; ſeverity; bitterneſs of thought or language.

John the Baptiſt ſet himſelf, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its aſtringent and ſweetiſh taſtes, is joined ſome *acritude*. *Grew's Muſ.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι, I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning: the oppoſite of *exoterical*.

ACROA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἀκροατικὰ.] Ariſtotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philoſophy, to which none but friends and ſcholars were admitted by him.

ACRO'NYCAL. *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of aſtronomy, applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing or ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at the time of ſunſet. It is oppoſed to *coſmical*.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronycal*.] At the acronycal time.

He is tempeſtuous in the ſummer, when he riſes hchacally, and rainy in the winter, when he riſes *acronycally*. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will ſmilt, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream; and will ſend forth their ſubſtance in an *acroſpire*. *Mort.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. adj.* Having ſprouts, or having ſhot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is ſpread on the floor, it comes and ſprouts at both ends, which is called *acroſpired*, and is fit only for ſwine *Mortimer.*

ACRO'SS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is uſed in *à travers*, and *croſs*.] Athwart; laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

The harp hath the concave not along the ſtrings, but *acroſs* the ſtrings; and no harp hath the ſound ſo melting and prolonged as the Iriſh harp. *Bacon.*

Thus view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *acroſs* He ſtood, reflecting on his country's loſs. *Dryd.*

There is a ſet of artiſans, who, by the help of ſeveral poſes, which they lay *acroſs* each others ſhoulders, build themſelves up into a kind of pyramid; ſo that you ſee a pile of men in the air of four or five rows riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

ACRO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

ACRO'STICK. *adj.*

1. That relates to an acroſtick.
2. That contains acroſticks.

Leave writing plays, and chooſe for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acroſtick* land:
There thou may'ſt wings diſplay, and altars raiſe,
And torture one poor word ten thouſand ways.
Dryden

ACROTERS, or *ACROTE'RIA*. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος, the extremity of any body.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, ſometimes ſerving to ſupport ſtatues.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Latin.]

1. To be in action; not to reſt.

He has not been wont to act or reſt. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Although the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actions, yet it is capable of being made to act with more or leſs difficulty, according to the different impreſſions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practiſe arts or duties; to conduct one's ſelf.

'Tis plain that ſhe, who for a kingdom now
Would ſacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but intereſt, acts alone,
And would, even in my arms, be thinking of a throne. *Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.*

The deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The ſplendor of his office, is the token of that ſacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of theſe ought conſtantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to act up to it, through the whole courſe of his adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorouſly to exert thoſe powers, and act up to thoſe advantages to which it reſtores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers' Sermons.*

4. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cauſe to find
How body acts upon impaſſive mind. *Garth.*

The ſtomach, the inteſtines, the muſcles of the lower belly, all act upon the aliment; beſides the chyle is not ſucked, but ſqueezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a ſtage-player.

Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.
Pope.

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With acted fear the villain thus purſued. *Dryd.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Moſt people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by ſtrange and irrational changes *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as falſe as Judas, and in the whole courſe of their converſation act, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but deſign. *South.*

We ſuppoſe two diſtinct, incommunicable conſciouſneſſes *acting* the ſame body, the one conſtantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other ſide, the ſame conſciouſneſs *acting* by intervals two diſtinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT. *n. ſ.* [*actum*, Latin.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act*:
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame. *Shakſpeare.*

The conſcious wretch muſt all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confeſs, unable to conceal;
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour or unrep nting death *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of theſe thy compounds on ſuch creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their ſeveral virtues and effects. *Shakſp.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis ſo much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the ſun is always carrying his light to ſome part or other of the world *Dryden's Fables.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work, the ſame. *Pope.*

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; ſtep taken; a purpoſe executed.

This *act* perſuades me
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A ſtate of reality; effect.

The ſeeds of herbs and plants at the firſt are not in *act*, but in poſſibility, that which afterwards grow to be. *Hale.*

God alone excepted, who actually and ſtrictly is whatſoever he may be, and what he cannot hereafter be that which now he is; all other things beſides are ſomewhat in poſſibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Sure they're conſcious
Of ſome intended miſchief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to effort.

Her legs were buſkin'd, and they left before
In *act* to ſhoot; a ſilver bow ſhe bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Chriſt, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that laſt ſcene of their life immediately before the exit, be as oppoſite and acceptably performed, as at any other of their lives. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Five *acts* are the juſt meaſure of a play

8. A decree of a court of juſtice, or of a legiſlature.

They make edicts for uſury to ſupport all; repeal daily any wholeſome *act* eſtabliſhed; the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes to chain up and reſtrain the poor.

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakſpeare's Hen. VI.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all thoſe matters which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a public notary, are recorded by authority of the judge.

A'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting: oppoſed to *reſt*.

O, the Engliſh! that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France,
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and cool for *action*.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination without of a good *action*, where that action may be had; ſo much the contrary, that if a good diſpoſition be not ſeconded by a good *act* the want of that *action* is made ſo much the more criminal and inexcuſable.

3. Agency; operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth ſhould move about its own centre, and make the uſeful vicciſſitudes of night and day, than that always the ſame ſide to the *action* of the ſun

He has ſettled laws, and laid down rules to be obſerved by the natural bodies are given their *actions* upon one another.

4. The ſeries of events repreſented in fable.

This *action* ſhould have three qualifications. Firſt, it ſhould be but one *action*; ſecondly, it ſhould be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it ſhould be a great *action*.

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a part of oratory.

—He that ſpeaks doth gripe the hearer's wriſt,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakſp. King John.*

Our orators are obſerved to make uſe of leſs geſture or *action* than thoſe of other countries. *Addiſon.*

3. [In law.] It is uſed with the preposition *againſt* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are perſonal, real, and mixt: *action* perſonal belongs to a man *againſt* another, by reaſon of any contract, offence, or cauſe of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him, or ſome other for whoſe fact he is to anſwer. *Action* real is given to any man *againſt* another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *againſt* or *for* the thing which we ſeek, as *againſt* the perſon that hath it; called *mixt*, becauſe it hath a mixt reſpect both to the thing and to the perſon.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a ſum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at ſome penalty or puniſhment in the party ſued, be it corporal or pecuniary; as, in common law, the next friends of a man felonioufly ſlain ſhall purſue the law *againſt* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which ſeeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty alſo for the unjuſt detaining of the ſame.

Action upon the caſe, is an *action* given for redreſs of wrongs done without force *againſt* any man, by law not ſpecially provided for.

Action upon the ſtatute, is an *action* brought *againſt* a man upon breach of a ſtatute. *Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juſter *action againſt* filthy fortune than I, ſince, all other things being granted me, her blindneſs is the only left. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
Firſt, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *againſt* us quitted.
Ben Jonſon.

4. In the plural, in France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That admits an action in law to be brought againſt it; puniſhable.

His proceis was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought elſe, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel.*

No man's face is *actionable*: theſe ſingularities are interpretable from more innocent cauſes. *Collier.*

A'CTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *action*.] One that has a ſhare in *actions* or ſtocks.

A'CTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accuſtomed to preſent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rateal, a filthy worſted-ſtocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shakſp.*

ACTITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps uſed only by the author alleged.

As ſnow and ice, eſpecially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or ſalt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; ſo it may be, it will turn water or ſtiff clay into ſtone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.] That has the power or quality of acting.

Theſe particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with ſuch paſſive laws of motion as naturally reſult from that force, but alſo they are moved by certain *active* principles, ſuch as is that of gravity, and that which cauſes fermentation, and the coheſion of bodies. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive*, or that which ſuffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to paſſives, correſpondency
Only his ſubject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the additaments in the ſame proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the paſſive will add more reſiſtance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Buſy; engaged in action: oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*, or any ſtate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that muſt praiſe bring forth,
Without which, ſlow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counſel, praiſe deſerve,
Tho' in the *active* part they cannot ſerve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in theſe men freſh experience, how dangerous ſuch *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the ſtubborn bow for victory;
And ſome with darts their *active* ſinews try. *Dryd.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which ſignifies action; as, I *teach*. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; buſily; nimbly. In an active ſignification; as, *the word is uſed* actively.

A'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickneſs; nimbleneſs. This is a word more rarely uſed than *activity*.

What ſtrange agility and *activeneſs* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exerciſe. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

ACTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active: applied either to things or perſons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaſeth the *activity* of cold *Bacon.*

Our adverſary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our ſoul, and incident of our life: and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for ſucceſſion, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himſelf but a tranſcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough ſee ſuch pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himſelf. *South.*

2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the ſcene,
And not this hydra? They muſt ſweat no leſs
To fit their properties, than t' expreſs their parts. *Ben Jonſon.*

When a good *actor* doth his part preſent
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the laſt he may find juſt applauſe. *Denham.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceaſes to ſhine upon them, they vaniſh in a twinkling. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actreſs* in the *Æneid*; but the part ſhe acts is very ſhort, and none of the moſt admired circumſtances of that divine work. *Addiſon.*

We ſprights have juſt ſuch natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I, that was an *actreſs* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the ſtage.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That compriſes action.

In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her ſay? *Shakſpeare.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what muſt he expect, that ſtill proceeds
To finiſh ſin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *actual*.] The ſtate of being actual.

The *actuality* of theſe ſpiritual qualities is thus impriſoned, though their potentiality be not quite deſtroyed; and thus a craſs, extended, impenetrable, paſſive, diviſible, unintelligent ſubſtance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves able and ſufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a hiſtory of the kings of Iſrael or Judah, where the hiſtorians were *actually* inſpired, and where, by a particular ſcheme of providence, the kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon.*

Though our temporal proſpects ſhould be full of danger, or though the days of ſorrow ſhould *actually* overtake us, yet ſtill we muſt repoſe ourſelves in God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court: a term of the civil law.

Suppoſe the judge ſhould ſay, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the cuſtody of them with himſelf: certainly, in this caſe, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or increaſe the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living ſpirit, and ſeems, by ſome vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this luſtre. *Brown.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the ſubduing of every reigning ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greateſt abilities are moſt fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the leaſt *actuated* by it. *Addiſon.*

Our paſſions are the ſprings which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the paſſive reception of the will, like ſoul cloſing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

ACTUO'SE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That has ſtrong powers of action: a word little uſed.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen; to invigorate with any powers of ſharpneſs.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with ſtrong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or ſting; prickly; that terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. n. ſ. [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariſtarchus in common converſation, to ſignify genius or natural *acumen*. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the reſt, but ſeemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown.*

I appropriate this word, A *mucronate*, to a ſmall round *acuminated* extremity, which hath not much pain, unleſs touched or rubbed, or exaſperated by topicks. *Wiſeman.*

ACU'TE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; ending in a point: oppoſed to *obtuſe* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuſe and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal baſes and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, applied to men, ingenious; penetrating: oppoſed to *dull* or *ſtupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has ſtarted the notion of ſeeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the ſenſes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our ſenſes altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward ſcheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. *Acute* diſeaſe. Any diſeaſe, which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days: oppoſed to *chronical*. *Quincy*

5. *Acute* accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; ſharply: it is uſed as well in the figurative as primitive ſenſe.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acute*.]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be ſo apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteneſs* and penetration of their underſtandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes.

If eyes ſo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteneſs*; which, whilſt it diſcovered the ſecret contrivance of the machine, made him loſe its uſe. *Locke.*

4. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady.

We apply preſent remedies according to indications, reſpecting rather the *acuteneſs* of the diſeaſe, and precipitancy of the occaſion, than the riſing and ſetting of ſtars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpneſs of ſound.

This inſtrument ſtruck will ſhew, that whilſt, to the eye, the bell ſeems to be at reſt, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not ſtrike the air *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force: a word little uſed. The verb *adact* is not uſed. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *n. ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as it, contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'ſt thou apply that *adage* of the ſchool,
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd,
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADA'GIO. n. ſ. [Italian, at leiſure.] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT. *n. ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat. from α and δάμαω, that is, *inſuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs.

So great a fear my name amongſt them ſpread,
That they ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And ſpurn in pieces poſts of *adamant*. *Shakſ*

Satan, with vaſt and haughty ſtrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant* and gold
Milton.

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of braſs. *Dryd.*

2. The diamond.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadſtone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*!
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as ſteel. *Shakſpeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *adj.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant. This word occurs, perhaps, only in this paſſage.

He, weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raiſ'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the ſky. *Dryd*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In ſunder rend that *adamantine* chain,
Whoſe golden links effects and cauſes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain?
Davies.

An eternal ſterility muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been fixed and faſtened everlaſtingly with the *adamantine* chains of ſpecific gravity; if the Almighty had not ſpoken and ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was ſo. *Bentley*

In *adamantine* chains ſhall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.
Pope.

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief reſtrain,
The dire reſtraint his wiſdom will defeat,
And ſoon reſtore him to his regal ſeat. *Pope.*

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *n. ſ.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to ſuit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat dimmiſh grown:
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my ſight. *Swift.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very ſounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope.*

ADAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another.

Some ſpecies there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beaſt, as bats; yet are the parts ſo ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown.*

Adheſion may be in part aſcribed either to ſome elaſtical motion in the preſſed glaſs, or to the exquiſite *adaptation* of the almoſt numberleſs, though very ſmall, aſperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the ſurfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, claſped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a ſufficient work to ſhew all the neceſſities, the wiſe contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of theſe admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Chaine.*

ADA'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [for *adaptedneſs*, from *adapt*.]

Some notes are to diſplay the *adaptneſs* of the ſound to the ſenſe. *Dr Newton*

This word I have found no where elſe.

To ADCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another: more uſually wrote *accorporate*; which ſee.

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join ſomething to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it *adds* one grain of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

They, whoſe mules have the higheſt flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendſhip to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add to* is proper, but to *add together* ſeems a ſolecism.

Whatſoever poſitive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as eaſily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] That to which ſomething may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It ſignifies more properly that which may be added.

The firſt number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other, the number of numbers added; and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or ſum. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To eſteem; to account. Out of uſe.

She ſeems to be *addeem'd* ſo worthleſs-baſe,
As to be mov'd to ſuch an infamy. *Daniel.*

A'DDER. *n. ſ.* [ættep, ættop, naddpe, as it ſeems from eittep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent; a viper; a poiſonous reptile, perhaps of any ſpecies. In common language, *adders* and *ſnakes* are not the ſame.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye? *Shak.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou ſerpent, never *adder* ſtung. *Shakſpeare.*

The *adder* teaches us where to ſtrike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. ſ.* A plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be ſo named, becauſe ſerpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] An herb.

It hath no viſible flower; but the ſeeds are produced on a ſpike, which reſembles a ſerpent's tongue; which ſeed is contained in many longitudinal cells. *Miller.*

The moſt common ſimples are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, ſanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue*. *Wiſeman.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* An herb, ſo named on account of its virtue, real or ſuppoſed, of curing the bite of ſerpents.

ADDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *addible*.] The poſſibility of being added

This endleſs addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, ſo apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the cleareſt and moſt diſtinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'DDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] Poſſible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The cleareſt idea it can get of infinity, is the confuſed, incomprehenſible remainder of endleſs *addible* numbers, which affords no proſpect of ſtop, or boundary. *Locke*

A'DDICE. *n. ſ.* [for which we corruptly ſpeak and write *adz*, from adese, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and ſomewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, ſo the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote; to dedicate: in a good ſenſe, which is rarely uſed.

Ye know the houſe of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themſelves to the miniſtry of the ſaints. *1 Cor.*

It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

To devote one's ſelf to any perſon, party, or perſuaſion. A latiniſm.

I am neither author or fautor of any ſect; I will have no man *addict* himſelf to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's. *Ben Jonſon*

ADDI'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *addicted*.] The quality or ſtate of being addicted.

Thoſe know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedneſs* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle*

ADDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The ſtate of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace ſhould glean it, Since his *addiction* was to courſes vain; His companies unletter'd, rude, and ſhallow; His houſs fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports. *Shakſpeare.*

A'DDITAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itſelf, by ſimple fire: ſo as the enquiry muſt be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon*

In a palace theſe is firſt the caſe or fabrick, or moles of the ſtructure itſelf; and, beſides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and uſe: as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *add*.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another: oppoſed to *diminution*.

The infinite diſtance between the Creator and the nobleſt of all creatures, can never be meaſured, nor exhauſted by endleſs *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modeſtly done, if any, of our own wiſdom, intrude or interpoſe, or be willing to make *additions* to what Chriſt and his apoſtles have deſigned. *Hammond.*

Some ſuch reſemblances, methinks, I find
Of our laſt evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* ſtrange! *Milton.*

The aboliſhing of villanage, together with the cuſtom, permitted among the nobles, of ſelling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift.*

3. [In arithmetick] The reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total. *Cocker.*

4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname, ſhewing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The ſway, revenue, execution,
Beloved ſons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakſpeare.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applauſe and clamour of the hoſt,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition*
nobly ever. *Shakſpeare.*

There aroſe new diſputes upon the perſons named by the king, or rather againſt the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and ſet right, it may be kept ſo, without any conſiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greateſt wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in ſo good an underſtanding, and celebrated one another with ſo much generoſity, that each of them receives an *additional* luſtre from his cotemporaries. *Addiſon.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is ſuppoſed to be powerful: and do, withal, afford us ſeveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearneſs. *Atterbury*

ADDI'TIONAL. *n. ſ.* Additament; ſomething added. Not in uſe.

May be ſome little *additional* may further the incorporation. *Bacon.*

A'DDITORY. *adj.* [from *add*.] That has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger ſhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ſerve ſome good end or purpoſe *Abuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *adj.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too freſh or *addle*;
And ſtill at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout beſtows. *Hudibras.*

After much ſolitarineſs, faſting, or long ſickneſs, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*,
And all the reſt is purely from this noddle *Dryd.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is alſo evidenced in eggs, whereof the ſound ones ſink, and ſuch as are *addled* ſwim; as do alſo thoſe that are termed *hypænemia*, or wind-eggs. *Brown.*

To A'DDLE. *v. n.* To grow; to increaſe. Obſolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very fore,
Kill ivy, elſe tree will *addle* no more. *Tuſſer.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLL.

Poor ſlaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's pſalms inflated. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.* It has *to* before the thing.

With him the palmer eke, in habit lad,
Himſelf *addreſt* to that adventure hard. *Fairy Q.*

It lifted up its head, and did *addreſs*
Itſelf *to* motion, like as it would ſpeak. *Shak.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Addreſs'd himſelf on foot *to* ſingle fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a ſtate for immediate uſe.

They fell directly on the Engliſh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreſſed* his men to take the flank *Hayward.*

Duke Frederick, hearing how that every day
Men of great worth reſorted to this foreſt,
Addreſs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpoſely to take
His brother here. *Shakſpeare.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueſt,
To-morrow for the march we are *addreſt*. *Shak.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.

4. Sometimes without a prepoſition.

Are not your orders to *addreſs* the ſenate. *Addiſ.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addreſſing to Pollio, his great patron, and himſelf no vulgar poet, he began to aſſert his native character, which is ſublimity. *Dryden.*

To ſuch I would *addreſs* with this moſt affectionate petition *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the reſt,
Young Turnus *to* the beauteous maid *addreſt*.
Dryd. æn.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.

The young hero had *addreſſed* his prayers to him for his aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*

The prince himſelf, with awful cheer poſſeſs'd,
His words to great Apollo thus *addreſs'd*. *Dryden.*

His *ſuit* was common: but, above the reſt,
To both the brother-princes they *addreſs'd*. *Dryden.*

8. To addreſs [in law] is to apply to the king in form.

The repreſentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addreſſed* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confeſs'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft *addreſs*,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe.
Prior.

Moſt of the perſons, to whom theſe *addreſſes* are made, are not wiſe and ſkilful judges, but are influenced by their own ſinful appetites and paſſions. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtſhip.

They often have revealed their paſſion to me; But, tell me, whoſe *addreſs* thou favour'ſt moſt; I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addiſ.*

A gentleman, whom, I am ſure, you yourſelf would have approved, made his *addreſſes* to me. *Addiſon.*

3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of a happy or a pleaſing addreſs; a man of an awkward addreſs.*

4. Skill; dexterity.

I could produce innumerable inſtances, from my own obſervation, of events imputed to the profound ſkill and *addreſs* of a miniſter, which in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakneſs, humour, paſſion, or pride, or at beſt but the natural courſe of things left to themſelves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

ADDRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten. Not in uſe.

Thus did the French ambaſſadors, with great ſhew of their king's affection, and many ſugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'DELING. *n. ſ.* [from æbel, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling.* *Cowell.*

ADE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀδὴν and γεάφω.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'PT. *n. ſ.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*] He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.

The preſervation of chaſtity is eaſy to true *adepts.* *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

If there be really ſuch *adept* philoſophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are maſters of extremely potent menſtruums. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to.*

Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes palenes into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South.*

All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*; becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*

Thoſe are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly repreſent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts' Logick.*

A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.

Gratitude conſiſts *adequately* in theſe two things; firſt, that it is a debt; and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the particle *to.*

Piety is the neceſſary chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not abſolute; not deſpotick. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick to, as wax to the finger: with *to* before the thing.

2. To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a ſcruple, no ſcruple of a ſcruple, no incredulous or unſafe circumſtance— *Shakſpeare.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you, And ſure I am, two men there are not living To whom he more *adheres.* *Shakſpeare.*

Every man of ſenſe will agree with me, that ſingularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conſcience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] See ADHESION.

1. The quality of adhering, or ſticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; ſteadineſs; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no leſs remarkable than their diſperſion; conſidering it as perſecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addiſon.*

A conſtant *adherence* to one ſort of diet may have bad effects on any conſtitution. *Arbuth.*

Plain good ſenſe, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than thoſe arts, which are contemptuouſly called the ſpirit of negociating. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [the ſame with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

Cloſe to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And ſtuck *adherent*, and ſuſpended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are ſaid to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes ariſe from the joining of ſome accidental ſubſtance to the chief ſubject, which may yet be ſeparated from it: ſo when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, theſe are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are diſtinct ſubſtances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts.*

ADHE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*]

1. The perſon that adheres; one that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune, of another; a follower; a partiſan.

Princes muſt give protection to their ſubjects and *adherents*, when worthy occaſion ſhall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war muſt be undertaken upon the advice of thoſe, who, with their partizans and *adherents*, were to be the ſole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a perſon.

When they cannot ſhake the main fort, they muſt try if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks, raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his diſcretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinſic *adherents.* *Governme t of the Tongue.*

ADH'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender conſciences; but, at the ſame time, a firm *adherer* to the eſtabliſhed church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *n. ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſome thing. *Adheſion* is generally uſed in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical ſenſe; as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet*, and *adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently ſhaped for *adheſion*, ſtick to one another, as well as ſtick to the ſpirit? *Boyle.*

The reſt conſiſting wholly in the ſenſible configuration, as ſmooth and rough; or elſe more or leſs, firm *adheſion* of the parts, as hard and ſoft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—Prove that all things, on occaſion, Love union and deſire *adheſion.* *Prior.*

2. It is ſometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.

The ſame want of ſincerity, the ſame *adheſion* to vice, and averſion from goodneſs, will be equally a reaſon for their rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious.

If ſlow, yet ſure, *adheſive* to the tract, Hot-ſteaming up. *Thomſon.*

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

Salt, a neceſſary ingredient in all ſacrifices was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification. *Locke.*

ADHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Becauſe the Cape hath ſea on both ſides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiſtant from it; therefore, at that point, the mind is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacents.* *Bacon.*

ADJA'CENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or cloſe; bordering upon ſome thing.

It may corrupt within itſelf, although no part of it iſſue into the body *adjacent.* *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, ſuch as water, have no ſenſible reflection but in their external ſuperficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different denſity. *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT. *n. ſ.* That which lies near another.

The ſenſe of the author goes viſibly in its own train, and the words, receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*, will not conſent to give countenance and colour to what muſt be ſupported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος.] Neutral; particularly uſed of ſome

pirits and ſalts, which are neither of
h acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*
Our *adiaphorous* ſpirit may be obtained, by
ſtilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and
very other bodies. *Boyle.*

IA'PHORY. *n. ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία.] Neutrality; indifference.

ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio, adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

JE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
The act of adjecting, or adding.
The thing adjected, or added.
That unto every pound of ſulphur, an *addition* of one ounce of quickſilver; or unto every
ound of petre, one ounce of ſal-ammoniac,
ll much intend the force, and conſequently the
ort, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

JECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the reſt.

JECTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad*, are *adjectives*, becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner of exiſtence in the things ſignified thereby. *Clarke.*
All the verification of Claudian is included within the compaſs of four or five lines; perpetually cloſing his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, and that verſe commonly which they call golden, of two ſubſtantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

JECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective: a term of grammar.

EU'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, uſed elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, uſed at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now uſed, in a popular ſenſe, ſometimes to things inanimate; farewel.
He gave him leave to bid his aged ſire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted courſe.
Fairy Queen.
Uſe a more ſpacious ceremony to the noble
lords; you reſtrained yourſelf within the liſt of
a cold an *adieu*; be more expreſſive to them.
Shakſpeare.
While now I take my laſt *adieu*,
Save thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear;
Leſt yet my half cloſ'd eye may view
In earth an object worth its care. *Prior*

ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]
To join to; to unite to; to put to.
As one, who long in populous city pent,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.
Corrections or improvements ſhould be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and ſuperadded to a regular treatiſe. *Watts.*
To faſten by a joint or juncture.
As a maſſy wheel
Set on the ſummit of the higheſt mount,
To whoſe huge ſpoke ten thouſand leſſer things
Are mortiſ'd and *adjoined*. *Shakſpeare.*

ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, ſo as to have nothing between.
Th' *adjoining* fane th' aſſembled Greeks expreſs'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beaſt. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once as is poſſible; and, that being underſtood and fully maſtered, proceed to the next *adjacent* yet unknown, ſimple, unperplexed propoſition belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally deſigned. *Locke.*

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]
1. To put off to another day, naming the time: a term uſed in juridical proceedings, as of parliaments, or courts of juſtice.
The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful fitneſs,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shak.*
By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are aſſembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and diſſolved; but each houſe may *adjourn* itſelf. *Bacon.*
2. To put off; to defer; to let ſtay to a future time.
Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why haſt thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakſpeare.*
Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught:
Enjoy the preſent hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
Dryden.
The formation of animals being foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall *adjourn* the conſideration of it to another occaſion. *Woodward.*

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjournement*, Fr.]
1. An aſſignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.
Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the juſtices in eyre mean to ſit again. *Cowell.*
2. Delay; procraſtination; diſmiſſion to a future time.
We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantaſtical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *adj.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the conveyance of water under ground; a paſſage under ground in general: a term among the miners.
For conveying away the water, they ſtand in aid of ſundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a ſtream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*
The deiſs would be ſo flown with waters (it being impoſſible to make any *adits* or ſoughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adeo, aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial ſentence: with the particle *to* before the perſon.
The way of diſputing in the ſchools is by inſiſting on one topical argument; by the ſucceſs of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*
The great competitors for Rome,
Cæſar and Pompey, on Pharſalian plains,
Where ſtern Bellona, with one final ſtroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one. *Philips.*
2. To ſentence, or condemn to a puniſhment: with *to* before the thing.
But though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakſp.*
3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.
He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendſhip, purpoſing ſharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give ſomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a ſentence or deciſion.

ADJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting ſomething to a litigant by a judicial ſentence.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport. *Dict.*

A'DJUNCT. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]
1. Something adherent or united to another, though not eſſentially part of it.
Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourſelf,
And where we are, our learning likewiſe is. *Shak.*
But I make haſte to conſider you as abſtracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to uſe a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happineſs. *Dryden.*
The talent of diſcretion, in its ſeveral *adjuncts* and circumſtances, is no where ſo ſerviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*
2. A perſon joined to another. This ſenſe rarely occurs.
He made him the aſſociate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of ſingular experience and truſt) in foreign travels, and in a buſineſs of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately conſequent.
So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakſpeare.*

ADJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjuring, or propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another.
When theſe learned men ſaw ſickneſs and frenzy cured, the dead raiſed, the oracles put to ſilence, the dæmons and evil ſpirits forced to confeſs themſelves no gods, by perſons, who only made uſe of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occaſion? *Add.*

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form in which he ſhall ſwear.
Thou know'ſt, the magiſtrates
And princes of my country came in perſon,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty
And of religion, preſs'd how juſt it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*
Ye lamps of heaven! he ſaid, and liſted high
His hands now free, thou venerable ſky!
Ye ſacred altars! from whoſe flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuſter*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order; to ſettle in the right form.
Your Lordſhip removes all our difficulties, and ſupplies all our wants, faſter than the moſt viſionary projector can *adjuſt* his ſchemes. *Swift.*
2. To reduce to the true ſtate or ſtandard; to make accurate.
The names of mixed modes, for the moſt part, want ſtandards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjuſt* their ſignification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*
3. To make conformable. It requires the

particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Joſephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the hiſtorian had been a chriſtian, and that he had nothing elſe in view, but to *adjuſt* the event *to* the prediction. *Addiſon.*

ADJU'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjuſtement*, French.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; ſettlement.

The farther and clearer *adjuſtment* of this affair, I am conſtrained to adjourn to the larger treatiſe. *Woodward.*

2. The ſtate of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an inſtrument made to ſhew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the ſeveral parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjuſtments* of each part. *Watts*

A'DJUTANT. *n. ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment of the common men.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Latin.] To help; to concur. Not in uſe.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonſon.*

ADJU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That does help. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who helps *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; uſeful. *Dict.*

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Latin.] To help; to further; to put forward *Dict.*

ADMEA'SUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [See MEASURE.] The adjuſtment of proportions; the act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

Admeaſurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of thoſe to a mediocrity, that uſurp more than their part. It lieth in two caſes: one is termed *admeaſurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceaſed holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeaſurement* of paſture, which lieth between thoſe that have common of paſture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in caſe any one of them, or more, do ſurcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In ſome counties they are not much acquainted with *admeaſurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice ſo many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meaſuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*adminiculum*, Latin.] Help; ſupport; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to ſupply.

Let zeph yrs gland
Adminiſter their tepid genial airs;
Nought fear he from the weſt, whoſe gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office: generally, but not always, with ſome hint of ſubordination; as, to *adminiſter* the government.

For forms of government let fools conteſt,
Whate'er is beſt *adminiſter'd*, is beſt. *Pope.*

3. To adminiſter juſtice; to diſtribute right.

4. To adminiſter the ſacraments, to diſpenſe them.

Have not they the old popiſh cuſtom of *adminiſtering* the bleſſed ſacrament of the holy euchariſt with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To adminiſter an oath; to propoſe or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *adminiſter*. *Shak.*

6. To adminiſter phyſic; to give phyſic as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's ſhoulders, *adminiſtering* phyſic and phlebotomy. *Wafer's Voyage.*

7. *To adminiſter to*; to contribute; to bring ſupplies.

I muſt not omit, that there is a fountain riſing in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *adminiſters to* the pleaſure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spect.*

8. To perform the office of an adminiſtrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, becauſe the executors durſt not *adminiſter* *Ayl. and Pope.*

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as phyſick. Not in uſe.

They have the ſame effects in medicine, when inwardly *adminiſtrated* to animal bodies *Woodw.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; diſpenſing the laws.

I then did uſe the perſon of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' *adminiſtration* of his law,
While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place. *Shak.*

In the ſhort time of his *adminiſtration*, he ſhone ſo powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may paſs for a maxim in ſtate, that the *adminiſtration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legiſlature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, thoſe to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the *adminiſtration* has been oppoſed in parliament.

4. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation.

There is in ſacraments, to be obſerved their force, and their form of *adminiſtration*. *Hooker.*

By the univerſal *adminiſtration* of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, enlarged by his apoſtles, carried on by their immediate ſucceſſors, and to be completed by the laſt to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *adminiſtrate*.] That does adminiſter; that by which any one adminiſters.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obſerve what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caſtile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *adminiſtrator*, to his daughter. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conſcience bound to remember the death of Chriſt, with ſome ſociety of chriſtians or other, ſince it is a moſt plain command; whether the perſon, who diſtributes theſe elements, be only an occaſional or a ſettled *adminiſtrator*. *Watts*

3. He that conducts the government.

The abſence of the prince, or chief *adminiſtrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator*.] The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMI'NISTRATRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or ſtate of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good ſenſe, and applied either to perſons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praiſe, that he will not hurt *Sidney.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and at length, by working them *admirable* deliverance, did teſtify that they ſerved him not in vain. *Hooker.*

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of ſeveral other philoſophers! Short, I confeſs, of the rules of chriſtianity, but generally above the lives of chriſtians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at moſt
To an indifferent lover's praiſe pretend:
But you would ſpoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raiſing wonder.

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raiſe wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the moſt ſpacious of any I ever ſaw, and ſo *admirably* well contriv'd, that, from the very depth of the ſtage, the loweſt ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, as in a whiſpering place; and yet, raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe the leaſt confuſion. *Addiſon.*

A'DMIRAL. *n ſ.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the ſea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He alſo, in battle at ſea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain, in which fight the *admiral*, with his ſon, were both ſlain, and ſeven of his gallies taken. *Knolles.*

Make the ſea ſhine with gallantry, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ſhip which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a sand. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *admiral.*] The office or power of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *n. s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indued with human voice, and human sense, Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore consequently please; for, without motion, there can be no delight, which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of natur, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see we know not how much more, beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Wilkins.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero fore'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Latin; *admirer*, French.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for *to regard with love.*

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shakspeare.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder: sometimes with the particle *at.*

The eye is already to perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray.*

ADMI'RER. *n. s.* [from *admire.*]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addison*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire.*] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakspeare.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freeliest where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale.*

ADMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* show'd his fear of you. *Dryd*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryden*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, nor ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hist*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton.*

Does not one table Bavius still *admit*? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office: in which sense the phrase of *admission into a college*, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax*

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general: sometimes with the particle *of.*

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMI'TTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit.*] That may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance.* *Shakspeare.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, or being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakspeare.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION. *n. s* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of salt-petre, without the *admixtion* of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey.*

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

To ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admonco*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty: with the particle *of*; or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was *admonished* by his subject *to descend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *admoniſh.*] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*: a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—
—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakspeare.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admoniſio*, Latin.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof.

They muſt give our teachers leave, for the ſaving of ſouls, to intermingle ſometimes, with other more neceſſary things, *admonition* concerning theſe not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occaſion to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again; ſo that, upon a ſecond and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unſeaſonable drowſineſs. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal diſpenſer of admonition; a general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did ſeem at firſt to like no preſcript form of prayer at all, but thought it the beſt that their miniſter ſhould always be left at liberty to pray as his own diſcretion did ſerve, their defender, and his aſſociates, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form as themſelves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMO'NITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That does admoniſh.

The ſentence of reaſon is either mandatory, ſhewing what muſt be done; or elſe permiſſive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the moſt convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. Not in uſe.

If, unto the powder of loadſtone, or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadſtone, the powders, or ſmall diviſions, will erect and conform themſelves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whiſpering to another. *Dict.*

ADO'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty.

He took Citophon priſoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainouſly cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end perſuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themſelves by ſolemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein ſundry laws were made. *Sir J. Davis.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake:
Not ſuffering all his eyes repoſe to take. *Dryd.*

2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs: ſometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to ſee the end of this *ado*. *Shakſpeare.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatneſs of its power, helps nothing to eſtabliſh the power of thoſe that govern. *Locke*

3. It has a light and ludicrous ſenſe, implying more tumult and ſhow of buſineſs, than the affair is worth: in this ſenſe it is of late generally uſed.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their ſeven points in my target, thus. *Shakſpeare.*

We'll keep no great *ado*,—a friend or two—
It may be thought we held him careleſsly,
Being our kinſman, if we revel much. *Shak.*

Come, ſays Pulſe, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfaſt; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Eſtrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, ADOLE'SCENCY. } Lat.] The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life in which the body has not reached its full perfection.

He was ſo far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full ſtature, if we believe Joſephus, who places him in the laſt *adoleſcency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The ſons muſt have a tedious time of childhood and *adoleſcency* before they can either themſelves aſſiſt their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of poſterity. *Bentley.*

To ADO'PT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.

Were none of all my father's ſiſters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's ſide,
Yet I could ſome *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd.*

2. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to ſomething elſe.

Whether *adopted* to ſome neighb'ring ſtar,
Thou roll'ſt above us in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in proceſſion fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majeſtic pace;
Or call'd to more celeſtial bliſs;
Thou tread'ſt, with ſeraphims, the vaſt abyſs. *Dryden.*

We are ſeldom at eaſe from the ſolicitation of our natural or *adopted* deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of ſomething adopted.

Adoptedly, as ſchool maids change their names,
By vain, though apt affection. *Shakſp.*

ADO'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADO'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's ſelf what is not native.

2. The ſtate of being adopted.

My bed ſhall be abuſed, my reputation gnawn at; and I ſhall not only receive this villanous wrong, but ſtand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

She purpos'd,
When ſhe had fitted you with her craft, to work
Her ſon into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shak.*

In every act of our chriſtian worſhip, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Chriſt. *Rogers' Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. That is adopted by another.

It is impoſſible an elective monarch ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary; no more than it is poſſible for a father to have ſo full power and intereſt in an *adoptive* ſon, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another.

An adopted ſon cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe.*

ADO'RABLE *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours.

On theſe two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, ſays the *adorable* Author of chriſtianity; and the apoſtle ſays, the end of the law is charity. *Chyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthineſs of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the divinity, diſtinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and ſerviceable worſhip we name, for diſtinction ſake, whatſoever belongeth to the church, or publick ſociety, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker.*

It is poſſible to ſuppoſe that thoſe who believe a ſupreme excellent being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

O ceremony, ſhew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O *adoration*?
Art thou nought elſe but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art leſs happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'ſt thou oft, inſtead of homage ſweet,
But poiſon'd flattery? *Shakſpeare.*

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worſhip with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler.*

Make future times thy equal act *adore*,
And be what brave Oreſtes was before. *Pope.*

ADO'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worſhip: a word ſcarcely uſed.

The prieſts of elder times deluded their apprehenſions with ſoothſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

ADO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worſhipper: a term generally uſed in a low ſenſe, as by lovers or admirers.

Being ſo far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profeſs myſelf her *adorer*, not her friend *Shakſpeare.*

Whilſt as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And ecchoing crowds ſpeak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too devoutly ſtand
Faſt on the utmoſt margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worſhipper: in a ſerious ſenſe.

He was ſo fervent an *adorer* of truth, as not to diſſemble; or to ſuffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he reſolved not to do, *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of ſalvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteouſneſs, as a bridegroom decketh himſelf with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herſelf with her jewels. *Iſaiah.*

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That ſhews more coſt than art;
Jewels at noſe and lips but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or ſtatues of the invention of things uſeful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embelliſh with oratory or elegance of language.

This will ſupply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and deſcribed, in their diſcourſe. *Spenſer.*

Thouſands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe names ſome nobler poem ſhall *adorn*,
For, tho' unknown to me, they fure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADO'RN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word peculiar to *Milton.*

She'll to realities yield all her ſhows,
Made ſo *adorn* for thy delight the more: *Milton.*

ADO'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embelliſhment; elegance. Not in uſe.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confuſed; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh*

She held the very garment of Poſthumus in more reſpect than my noble and natural perſon, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline*

ADO'WN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did ſhe ſink *adown* in deadly ſound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with buſy pain. *Fairy Q.*

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down; toward the ground; from a higher ſituation toward a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her ſhoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

ADRE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aſide, athirſt, aſleep.*] In a ſtate of fear; frighted; terrified. Obſolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to ſuch a one an enemy, who would not ſpare, nor fear to kill ſo great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random, as any impulſe may drive.

Then ſhall this mount
Of Paradiſe, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, puſh'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure ſpoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton.*

It ſeem'd a corps *adrift* to diſtant ſight;
But at a diſtance who could judge aright? *Dryd.*

The cuſtom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call them thoughts home from uſeleſs unattentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADROIT. adj. [French.] Dexterous; active; ſkilful.

An *adroit* ſtout fellow would ſometimes deſtroy a whole family, with juſtice apparently againſt him the whole time. *Jerv. Don Quix.*

ADRO'ITNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readineſs; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, ſeem yet completely naturaliſed.

ADRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirſt; thirſty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them that he was his humble ſervant, but his well-wiſher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adſcititius*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete ſomething elſe, though originally extrinſick; ſupplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe.

Now morn, her roſy ſteps in th' eaſtern clime
Advancing, ſow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever conſtant in his courſe of *advancing* me; from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioneſs, and from a marchioneſs a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatneſs of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Eſther.*

3. To improve.

What laws can be adviſed more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its higheſt perfection, than theſe precepts of chriſtianity? *Tillotſon.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, ſo the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

Theſe three laſt were flower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itſelf, and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he, and do *advance*
My anceſtry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not *advance* my opinion againſt the judgment of ſo great an author; but I think it fair to leave the deciſion to the publick. *Dryd.*

Some nice *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the ſpreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whoſe vent'rous ſoul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open fight *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and ſwell themſelves with a little articulated air, ſhould not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and diſtinct ideas of thoſe things. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [from *To advance*.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abingdon, with a reſolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the ſun's *advance*, your titles ſhow;
Which, as he riſes, does the warmer grow *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain thoſe eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the ſmiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walſh.*

His genius was below
The ſkill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, though he cannot ſpell, is wiſe
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*

He has deſcribed the unworthy paſſion of the goddeſs Calypſo, and the indecent *advances* ſhe made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himſelf firſt to the church of England, and upon their refuſal to fall in with his meaſures, made the like *advances* to the diſſenters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progreſſion; riſe from one point to another.

Our Saviour raiſed the ruler's daughter, the widow's ſon, and Lazarus; the firſt of theſe, when ſhe had juſt expired; the ſecond, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been ſome time buried. And having, by theſe gradual *advances*, manifeſted his divine power, he at laſt exerted the higheſt and moſt glorious degree of it; and raiſed himſelf alſo by his own all-quickening virtue, and accordingly to his own expreſs prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of ſtudy and thought, that reaſon right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their diſcoveries of it *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progreſs toward perfection.

The principle and object of the greateſt importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements*, and I hope, in time, will raiſe our language to the utmoſt perfection. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the north,
Finding his uſurpation moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shakſ.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher ſtate of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto thoſe worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *advance*.] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king ſaid to his ſolicitor, Tell me truly, what ſay you of your couſin that is gone? *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory deſigns, than the very firſt contrivers. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority: often with *of* or *over* before a perſon.

In the practice I prudence of managing ſuch gifts, the laity may have ſome *advantage over* the clergy; whoſe experience is, and ought to be, leſs of this world than the other. *Sprat.*

All other ſorts and ſects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much fairer time to happineſs than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath ſet them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wreſt it to their bad purpoſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

But ſpecially he took *advantage* of the night for ſuch privy attempts, inſomuch that the brunt of his manlineſs was ſpread every where. 2 *Macc.*

Great malice, backed with a great intereſt; yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of ſomething that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As ſoon as he was got to Sicily, they ſent for him back; deſigning to take *advantage*, and proſecute him in the abſence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage* of ſome brief diſcourſe
With Deſdemona alone. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Favourable circumſtances.

Like jewels to *advantage* ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepeſt ſcarlet; and the darkeſt complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addiſon.*

True wit is nature to *advantage* dreſs'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd.
Pope.

5. Superiour excellence.

A man born with ſuch *advantage* of conſtitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou ſaieſt, what advantage will it be unto thee, and what profit ſhall I have, if I be cleanſed from my ſin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now ſits in the room of conſcience, and ſteers all. *South.*

7. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of fleſh
There is a ſoul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shakſpeare.

You ſaid, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

Much more ſhould the conſideration of this pattern arm us with patience againſt ordinary calamities; eſpecially if we conſider his example with this *advantage*, that though his ſufferings were wholly undeſerved, and not for himſelf but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotſon.*

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I ſet down to my lady: it ſhall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakſpeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem;
Me nought *advantag'd*, miſſing what I aim'd. *Milton.*

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould accompany the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

We ſhould have purſued ſome other way, more effectual, for diſtreſſing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourſelves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The Stoics that opinioned the ſouls of wiſe men dwelt about the moon, and thoſe of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ennoble it with the ſpirit that inſpires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the beſt capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage.*] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a phyſician to be called to the cure of declining diſeaſe, ſo it is for a commander to ſuppreſs a ſedition which has paſſed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *adj.* [from *To advantage.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages; commodiouſly ſituate or diſpoſed.

In the moſt *advantaged* tempers, this diſpoſition is but comparative; whereas the moſt of men labour under diſadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *n. ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

This excellent man, who ſtood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbiſhoprick, provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; uſeful; opportune; convenient.

The time of ſickneſs, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a ſeaſon of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increaſing ſpiritual life. *Hammond*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By ſudden onſet, either with hell-fire
To waſte his whole creation; or poſſeſs
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is uſed with relation to perſons, and followed by *to.*

Since every painter paints himſelf in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himſelf, to the end that he may cultivate thoſe talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageouſly* ſituated, there being an eaſy paſſage from it to India, by ſea. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Quality of being advantageous; profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience.

The laſt property, which qualifies God for the fitteſt object of our love, is the *advantageouſneſs* of his to us, both in the preſent and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to become part of ſomething elſe, without being eſſential; to be ſuperadded.

A cauſe conſidered in judicature, is ſtiled an accidental cauſe; and the accidental of any act, is ſaid to be whatever *adjuncts* to the act itſelf already ſubſtantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; coming from outward cauſes; ſuperadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet further removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by ſubtiler devices. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and extrinſically *advenient*, be a great error in philoſophy, almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatiſm.*

A'DVENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris.*] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVE'NTINE. *adj.* [from *advenio, adventum.*] Adventitious; that is extrinſically added; that comes from outward cauſes: a word ſcarcely in uſe.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and ſpirits of the body, it tendeth to diſſolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That does advene; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added, not eſſentially inherent.

Diſeaſes of continuance get an *adventitious* ſtrength from cuſtom, beſides their material cauſe from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet ſuch changes of colours, from whatſoever cauſe they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolneſs. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many ſorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diverſities, as to luſtre, colour, and hardneſs, ariſing from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without. Not in uſe.

That the natives be not ſo many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* alſo. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent.

I do alſo daily uſe one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadrageſimal, paſchal, or pentecoſtal, for their proper ſeaſons. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

ADVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general ſummoned three caſtles; one deſperate of ſuccour, and not deſirous to diſpute the defence, preſently yielded; but two ſtood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. [In this ſenſe is uſed the phraſe, *at all adventures*; *à l'aventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational ſcheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many ſcarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayw.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occaſion of caſual events; an enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

For I muſt love, and am reſolv'd to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryd.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture, venturous.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*aventurer*, Fr.] To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Moſt mighty princeſs, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a falſe report. *Shakſ.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateneſs and tenderneſs. *Deut xxviii.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judg. ix.*

It is often uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himſelf.*

ADVE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard aſſay foregone. *Spenſer.*

The kings of England did not make the conqueſt of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other volunteers, who came to ſeek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that ſo the more eaſily he might win *adventurers*, who elſe were like to be leſs forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the Britiſh, which the late wars drew over, and *adventurers* or ſoldiers ſeated here, Ireland had, by the laſt war, and plague, been left deſtitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants ſhall no more *advent'rers* be. *Dryden.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure.*] The ſame with *adventurous*: a low word, ſcarcely uſed in writing.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adventureſome.*] The quality of being adventureſome. *Dict.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*aventureux*, Fr.]

1. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous: applied to perſons.

At land and ſea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight;
Who oftner drew his ſword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Full of hazard; requiring courage; dangerous: applied to things.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *adventurous* ſong.
My humble verſe demands a ſofter theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling ſtream. *Addiſ.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and ſo would this be, if he durſt ſteal any thing *adventurouſly*. *Shakſ.*

A'DVERB. *n. ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification, by the intimation of ſome circumſtance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we ſay, he runs *ſwiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuouſly*.

ADVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I ſhould think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremit*, did Virgil make uſe of ſo equivocal a tyntax. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverſe*.] Contrary to; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSA'RIA. n. ſ. [Lat. A book, as it ſhould ſeem, in which *debtor* and *creditor* were ſet in oppoſition.] A commonplace-book; a book to note in.

Theſe parchments are ſuppoſed to have been St. Paul's *adverſaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

A'DVERSARY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy: generally applied to thoſe that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as controvertiſts or litigants; ſometimes to an opponent in ſingle combat. It may ſometimes imply an open profeſſion of enmity; as we ſay, a ſecret enemy is worſe than an open *adverſary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adverſary*
I come to cope. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Thoſe rights and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the ſelf-ſame now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them againſt profane and deriding *adverſaries*, her own children have in derriſion. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' *adverſary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of higheſt deſign,
Puts on ſwift wings. *Milton.*

An *adverſary* makes a ſtricter ſearch into us, and diſcovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety, as in this ſentence: *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*. *But* is an *adverſative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE. *adj.* [*adverſus*, Lat. In proſe it has now the accent on the firſt ſyllable; in verſe it is accented on the firſt by *Shakſpeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the laſt, by *Dryden*; on the firſt, by *Roſcommon*.]

1. Acting with contrary directions, as two bodies in colliſion.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the ſea,
And twice, by *adverſe* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shakſ.*

As when two polar winds, blowing *adverſe*,
Upon the Cronian ſea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverſe* blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of ſmoke envelopes either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt;
Darkling they join *adverſe*, and ſhock unſeen,
Courſers with courſers juſtling, men with men.
Dryden.

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wiſh or deſire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is oppoſed to *proſperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I ſhall firſt
Be try'd in humble ſtate, and things *adverſe*;
By tribulations, injuries, inſults,
Contempts, and ſcorns, and ſnares, and violence.
Milton.

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men! or *adverſe* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted ſtate.
Roſcommon.

3. Perſonally oppoſent; that counteracts another, or conteſts any thing.

Well, ſhe ſaw her father was grown her *adverſe* party; and yet her fortune ſuch, as ſhe muſt favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

A'DVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverſe*.] In an adverſe manner; oppoſitely; unfortunately.

What I think I utter, and ſpend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adverſely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakſpeare.*

ADVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr. affliction, calamity; that is, oppoſition to our wiſhes.]

1. The cauſe of our ſorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this ſenſe it may have a plural.

Let me embrace theſe four *adverſities*,
For wiſe men ſay, it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shakſp.*

2. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery.

Concerning deliverance itſelf from all *adverſity*, we uſe not to ſay men are in *adverſity*, whenſoever they feel any ſmall hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when ſome notable affliction or croſs, ſome great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uſes of *adverſity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venemous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shakſp.*

A remembrance of the good uſe he had made of proſperity, contributed to ſupport his mind under the heavy weight of *adverſity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of ſuch an innumerable number of vaſt bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the univerſal whole *advert*;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witneſs, ye glorious orbs, which hang around.
Blackmore.

We ſometimes ſay, *To* advert *the mind* to *an object*.

ADVE'RTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *advert*.] Attention; regard; conſideration; heedfulneſs.
ADVE'RTENCY. }

Chriſtianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may ſet its foot, allow but a ſober *advertence* to its propoſals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

Too much *advertency* is not your talent, or elſe you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, ſequeſtration from the importunity of ſecular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of conſequents. *Hale.*

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. It is now ſpoken with the accent upon the laſt ſyllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the ſecond.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accuſative of the perſon informed.

The biſhop did require a reſpite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertiſe*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shakſp.*

As I by friends am well *advertiſed*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms.
Shakſpeare.

The king was not ſo ſhallow, nor ſo ill *advertiſed*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope ye will *advertiſe* me fairly of what they diſlike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with *of* before the ſubject of information.

Ferhates, underſtanding that Solyman expected more aſſured advertiſement, unto the other Baſſas declared the death of the emperor; *of* which they *advertiſed* Solyman, ſtirring thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles.*

They were to *advertiſe* the chief hero *of* the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, occaſioned by his abſence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertiſement in the publick prints; as, *he* advertiſed *his loſs*.

ADVERTI'SEMENT, or ADVE'RTISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſſement*, Fr.]

1. Inſtruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf: therefore give me no counſel;
My griefs are louder than *advertiſement*. *Shakſp.*

Cyrus was once minded to have put Crœſus to death; but hearing him report the *advertiſement* of Solon, he ſpared his life. *Abbot.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that uſeth ſpies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertiſement* of lies,
The prince's counſel all awry do go. *Sir J. Davies.*

He had received *advertiſement*, that the party which was ſent for his relief, had received ſome bruſh, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kinds of *advertiſements* in military affairs: the bells ſerve to proclaim a ſcare-fire; and, in ſome places, water breaches; The departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine ſervice; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*adverti/eur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTI'SING, or ADVI'RTISING. *part. adj.* [from *adverti/e*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. Not in uſe.

As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attorned at your ſervice. *Shakſpeare.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.] To draw toward evening. *Dict.*

ADVI'CE. *n. ſ.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *ad viſo*, low Latin.]

1. Counſel; inſtruction: except that inſtruction implies ſuperiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our watch up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have ſeen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakſpeare.*

O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worſe extremes with ſwifter ſteps would run;
Not ſav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent conſideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch *advice* diſpos'd,
Such temperate order, in ſo fierce a courſe,
Doth want example. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Conſultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*.

Great princes, taking *advice with* workmen, with no leſs coſt, ſet their things together. *Bacon.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loſs. This ſenſe is ſomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *n. ſ.* A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *adj* [from *adviſe*.] Prudent; fit to be adviſed.

Some judge it *adviſable* for a man to account with his heart every day, and this, no doubt, is the beſt and ſureſt courſe; for ſtill the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *adviſable* to reward, where men have the tenderneſs not to punith. *L'Eſtrange.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *n ſ.* [from *adviſable*.] The quality of being adviſable, or fit; fitneſs; propriety.

To ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*adviſer*, Fr.]

1. To counſel: with the particle *to* before the thing adviſed.

If you go ſtir abroad, go arm'd——
——Arm'd, brother!——
——Brother, I *adviſe* you *to* the beſt. *Shakſp.*

I would *adviſe* all gentlemen *to* learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a ſkill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I conſider the ſcruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *adviſed* you *to* ſomething which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *adviſ'd*, his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars; and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift him where moſt trade of danger rang'd.
Shakſpeare.

Such diſcourſe bring on,
As may *adviſe* him *of* his happy ſtate;
Happineſs in his pow'r, left free to will.
Paradiſe Loſt.

A poſting meſſenger, diſpatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *adviſ'd* their aged prince. *Dryd.*

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.*

1. To conſult: with the particle *with* before the perſon conſulted; as, he *adviſed with* his companions.

2. To conſider; to deliberate.

Adviſe if this be worth
Attempting, or to ſit in darkneſs here,
Hatching vain empires. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADVI'SED. *part. adj.* [from *adviſe*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe.

Let his travel appear rather in his diſcourſe, than in his apparel or geſture; and, in his diſcourſe, let him be rather *adviſed* in his anſwers, than forward to tell ſtories. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Th' almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the ſum of things foreſeen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *adviſ'd*. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpoſe; acted with deſign.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, ſleep, and move, we ſet forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no expreſs purpoſe to make that our end, nor any *adviſed* determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker.*

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more *adviſed* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both
I oft bound both. *Shakſpeare's Mer. of Venice.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *adviſed*.] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently.

This book *adviſedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good than three years travel abroad. *Aſcham.*

Surpriſe may be made by moving things, when the party is in haſte, and cannot ſtay to conſider *adviſedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

Thou ſtifleſt ſecond thoughts (by all allowed the beſt) a relapſe, and accuſeſt conſtancy of miſchief in what is natural, and *adviſedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſed*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modeſtly tender their thoughts to the conſideration of thoſe that are in authority; to whoſe care it belongeth, in preſcribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all juſt *adviſedneſs* and moderation. *Saunderſon's Judgment in one View.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *n ſ* [*adviſement*, Fr.]

1. Counſel; information.

Mote I wote,
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue?
Perhaps my ſuccour, or *adviſement* meet,
Mote ſtead you much. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *adviſement*, declare the evils which ſeem moſt hurtful. *Spenſer.*

2. It is taken likewiſe, in old writers, for prudence and circumſpection. It is now, in both ſenſes, antiquated.

ADVI'SER. *n. ſ* [from *adviſe*.] The perſon that adviſes, or gives counſel; a counſellor.

Here, free from court compliances, he walks,
And with himſelf, his beſt *adviſer*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their moſt artful and indefatigable addreſs, to ſilence this impertinent *adviſer*, whoſe ſeverity awes their exceſſes. *Rogers.*

ADULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be ſick, great greatneſs!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation?* *Shakſpeare.*

They who flattered him moſt before, mentioned him now with the greateſt bitterneſs, without imputing the leaſt crime to him, committed ſince the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'DULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADU'LT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy and weakneſs.

They would appear leſs able to approve themſelves, not only to the confeſſor, but even to the catechiſt, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having ſcarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, ſince they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by theſe applauded ſchools 'tis ſaid,
This ſingle crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult* (ſo chance, it ſeems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADU'LT. *n. ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength; ſometimes full grown: a word uſed chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depreſſion of the cranium, without a fracture, can but ſeldom occur; and then it happens to children, whoſe bones are more pliable and ſoft than thoſe of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To ADU'LTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not claſſical.

His chaſte wife
He *adulters* ſtill: his thoughts lie with a whore.
Ben Jonſon.

ADU'LTERANT. *n. ſ.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shak.*

2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-aſhes, bought of them that ſell it in ſhops, who are not ſo fooliſhly knaviſh as to *adulterate* them with ſalt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-aſhes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue with ſtrange words, that it would be impoſſible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his poſterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATE. *adj* [from *To adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am poſſeſs'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of luſt;
Being ſtrumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakſp.*

—That inceſtuous, that *adulterate* beaſt. *Shak.*

2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Government of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and ſilver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate*.] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal ſimple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without diſguiſing, it may be a great ſaving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The ſtate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines, where ſomething of the colour, ſpirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton.*

ADU'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold
The wife by her procuring huſband ſold!
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed.
Dryden.

ADU'LTERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when ſhe was aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adultereſſes*? There are no ſuch things here. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd *adultereſs* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden.

ADU'LTERINE. *n. ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adultereſs: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, moſt large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull
That noſes it againſt us. *Shakſpeare*

An *adulterous* perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is reparable; and to make proviſion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whoſe faith th' *adulterous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ADU'LTERY. *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Latin.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

All thy domeſtic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the ſervant's theft;
And (the moſt racking thought which can intrude)
Forget falſe friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd.*

ADU'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adult.*] The ſtate of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*] That gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance, like that which ſhadows afford of the bodies they repreſent.

Heaven is deſigned for our reward, as well as reſcue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all thoſe poſitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. See ADUMBRATE

To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulſion or confuſion of the air, than an elſion or ſection of the ſame. *Bacon.*

2. The ſlight and imperfect repreſentation of a thing; a faint ſketch.

The obſcure ſide, but the backſide of the hangings; the right one is on the other ſide the grave: and our knowledge is but like thoſe broken ends; at beſt a moſt confuſed *adumbration*. *Glanville's Sceſſis Scientifica.*

Theſe of the firſt ſort have ſome *adumbration* of the ſame nature, as vegetables have of the ſenſible. *Hale's Orig.*

ADUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat. The ſtate of being united; union: a word of little uſe.

Water, by evaporation, will draw duſt, and water ſuppoſed to be turned into one lump, the cold does not cauſe any real union or *adunation*, but only by freezing the aqueous parts of the liquid maſs, the other bodies, being accidentally preſent in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY *n. ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; flexure inward; hookedneſs.

There can be no queſtion, but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of theſe animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ADU'NQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inward; hooked.

The birds that are ſpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the reſt not. *Bacon.*

A'DVOCACY. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little uſe.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the ſtars do fall, they ſhall not want herein the applauſe or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

A'DVOCATE. *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that perſon who has the pleading and management of a judicial cauſe. In a ſtrict way of ſpeaking, only that perſon is ſtiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cauſe, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in Engliſh, a perſon of the long robe. *Aylliffe's Parergon.*

Learn what thou ow'ſt thy country and thy friend;
What's requiſite to ſpare, and what to ſpend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the ſtore
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

If ſhe dares truſt me with her little babe,
I'll ſhew 't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Of the ſeveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by freſher experience. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. It is uſed with the particle *for* before the perſon or thing, in whoſe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* fully dead and gone. *Pope.*

4. In the ſcriptural and ſacred ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor ſhould I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shak.*

ADVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolo*, *advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolutio*, Latin.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO'UTRY. *n. ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery

He was the moſt perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

ADVOWE'. *n. ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. ſ.* [In common law.] A right to preſent to a benefice, and ſignifies as much as *Jus Patronatûs*. In the canon law, it is ſo termed, becauſe they that originally obtained the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed ſometimes *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Latin.] To burn up. Not in uſe.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor ſcorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire; ſcorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and ſuch a heat as will not make the body *aduſt* or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *aduſt*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Par. Loſt.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *aduſt*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate.
The ſame *aduſt* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the conſtant pilgrimage of the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; ſcorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with ſubtle art
Concocted, and *aduſted*, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into ſtore convey'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *aduſted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive ſpirit. *Howel.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *aduſt.*] That may be aduſted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a conſequent of a burning colliquative fever; the ſolter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *aduſtion* upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ADZ. *n. ſ.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent uſe in the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; ſince the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of uſe, being changed to *e* ſimple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the ſame manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

Æ'GLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [written inſtead of *eclogue*, from a miſtaken etymology.] A paſtoral; a dialogue in verſe between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwiſe to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furniſh our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Æ'GILOPS. *n. ſ.* [ἀιγίλωψ, ſignifying goat-eyed, the goat being ſubject to this ailment.] A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe, either with or without an inflammation: alſo a plant ſo called, for its ſuppoſed virtues againſt ſuch a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. ſ.* An ointment conſiſting only of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL [in compound names, as was in the Greek compounds] ſignifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *complete conqueror*: *Albert*, *all illuſtrious*: *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. To theſe *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilius*, &c. do in ſome meaſure anſwer. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆLF [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *hulph*, *hilp*, *helfe*, and, at this day, *helpe*] implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious*; and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary governour*; *Ælfgifa*, a *leader of aſſiſtance*: with

which *Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆNI'GMA. See ENIGMA.

ÆE'RIAL. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it.
The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall.
Paradiſe Loſt.
From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry ſky. *Prior.*
I gathered the thickneſs of the air, or *aerial* interval of the glaſſes at that ring. *Newton's Opt.*
Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles than animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.
The gifts of heav'n my ſoll'wing ſong purſues,
Aerial honey, and ambroſial dews. *Dryden.*

3. Inhabiting the air.
Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright *aerial* ſpirits live inſpher'd,
In regions mild of calm and ſerene air. *Par. Reg.*
Aerial animals may be ſubdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.
Here ſubterranean works and cities ſee,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope.*

5. High; elevated in ſituation, and therefore in the air.
A ſpacious city ſtood, with firmeſt walls
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial ſpires, and citadels, the ſeat
Of kings and heroes reſolute in war. *Philips.*

A'IRIE. *n. ſ.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper word, in hawks and other birds of prey, for that which we generally call a neſt in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the air. *Dict.*

A'EROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AERO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring the air. *Dict.*

AERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ, and σκοπέω.] The obſervation of the air. *Dict.*

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. ſ.* A medicine ſo called from its dark colour, prepared of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have uſed it moſt, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *n. ſ.* [ἀετός, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. It is about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, and hollow, with ſomewhat in it that rattles upon ſhaking. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See FAR.

1. At a great diſtance.
So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe ſhort winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrouds *afar* remote? *Shak.*
We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; inſomuch as in liſtening to attain a ſound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon.*

2. To or from a great diſtance.
Hector haſtened to relieve his body;
Diſmiſs'd his burniſh'd helm that ſhone *afar*,
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

3. *From afar*; from a diſtant place.
The rough Vulturnus, furious in its courſe,
With rapid ſtreams diviſes the fruitful grounds,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur ſounds. *Add.*

4. *Afar off*; remotely diſtant.
Much ſuſpecting his ſecret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but ſecretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occaſions ſhould vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *part. adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to affright*, with *a* redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.
He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd and almoſt made *afeard*.
Fairy Queen.
But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afeard*?
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three ſuch enemies again? *Shakſpeare.*
Till he cheriſh too much beard,
And make Love or me *afeard*. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.
Fear is deſcribed by Spenſer to ride in armour, at the claſhing whereof he looks *afeard* of himſelf. *Peacham*
It is now obſolete; the laſt author whom I have found uſing it, is *Sedley*.

A'FER. n. ſ. [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind.
With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and *Afer*, black with thund'rous clouds.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

AFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat. See AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiours.
Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and baſhful modeſty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour.
Shakſpeare.
He was of a moſt flowing courteſy, and *affability* to all men, and ſo deſirous to oblige them, that he did not enough conſider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perſon. *Clarendon.*
All inſtances of charity, ſweetneſs of converſation, *affability*, admonition, all ſignifications of tenderneſs, care, and watchfulneſs, muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*
It is impoſſible for a publick miniſter to be ſo open and eaſy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FFABLE. *adj.* [*affabile*, Fr *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. It is uſed of ſuperiours.
He was *affable*, and both well and fair ſpoken and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and blandiſhment of words, where he deſired to affect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*
Her father is
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakſpeare.*
Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
Thy condeſcenſion, and ſhall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.
Auguſtus appeared, looking round him with a ſerene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affable*.] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finiſhed in a workmanlike manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. It is uſed for both private and public matters.
I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and ſay my prayers.
Pope.
A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every one in ranging, diſpoſing, and managing all human *affairs*. *Watts.*
What St. John's ſkill in ſtate *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their ſinking country lent,
Was all deſtroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affer*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a ſanction to; to eſtabliſh: an old term of law.
Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dares not check thee!
His title is *affear'd*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *affectus*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.
The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to move, ſo ſhine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; ſo far as theſe qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*
Yet even thoſe two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the ſame force and vigour as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the paſſions.
As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the preſence of that Being, whom none can ſee and live; he muſt be much more *affected*, when he conſiders, that this Being, whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To aim at; to aſpire to: ſpoken of perſons.
Attides broke
His ſilence next, but pondei'd ere he ſpoke:
Wiſe are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial ſway. *Dryd.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: ſpoken of things.
The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and ſea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.
That little which ſome of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning ſuch matter as the ſacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful ſort *affect*. *Hooker.*
There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience riſe. *Shak.*
Think not that wars we love, and ſtrife *affect*,
Or that we hate ſweet peace. *Fairfax.*
None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we moſt *affect*. *Dryden.*

6. To make a ſhow of ſomething; to ſtudy the appearance of any thing: with ſome degree of hypocriſy.
Another nymph, amongſt the many fair,
Before the reſt *affected* ſtill to ſtand,
And watch'd my eye, preventing my command.
Prior.
Theſe often carry the humour ſo far, till their *affected* coldneſs and indifference quite kills all the fondneſs of a lover. *Addiſon Spectator.*
Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both ſtudied, though both ſeem neglected;
Careleſs ſhe is with artful care,
Affecting to ſeem unaffected. *Congreve.*
The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonſon.*

8. To convict of ſome crime; to attaint with guilt: a phraſe merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promiſed and not paid, the huſband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents ſhall become inſolvent by ſome misfortune, ſhe ſhall have alimony, unleſs you can *affect* them with fraud, in promiſing what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation.

It ſeemeth that as the feet have a ſympathy with the head, ſo the wriſts have a ſympathy with the heart; we ſee the *affects* and paſſions of the heart and ſpirits are notably diſcloſed by the pulſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Quality; circumſtance.

I find it difficult to make out one ſingle ulcer, as authors deſcribe it, without other ſymptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiſeman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection.*

AFFECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondneſs; high degree of liking: commonly with ſome degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with ſound judgment, miſliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cauſe thereof hath been ſomewhat elſe than only *affectation* of diſſimilitude. *Hooker*

2. An artificial ſhow; an elaborate appearance; a falſe pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleaſure of ſolitude, among thoſe who cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed qualified for paſſing life in that manner. *Spectator*

AFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally diſpoſed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected.* *Shak.*

The model they ſeemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance.

Theſe antick, liſping, *affected* phantaſies, theſe new tuners of accents. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected.*]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are ſo willing it ſhould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some indeed have been ſo *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have ſtolen their death, in hopes to be eſteemed immortal. *Brown.*

By talking ſo familiarly of one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiouſly; with laboured intention.

Some miſperſuaſions, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were deſigned and *affectedly* choſen for that purpoſe. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affected.*] The quality of being affected, or of making falſe appearances.

AFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent. This general ſenſe is little in uſe.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection.* *Shakſp.*

2. Paſſion of any kind.

Then gan the palmer thus: moſt wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through ſufferance grow to fearful end.
Fairy Queen.

Impute it to my late ſolitary life, which is prone to *affections.* *Sidney.*

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with ſuch like, being, as it were, the ſundry faſhions and forms of appetite, can neither riſe at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet chooſe but riſe at the ſight of ſome things. *Hooker*

To ſpeak truth of Cæſar,
I have not known when his *affections* ſway'd
More than his reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

Zeal ought to be compoſed of the higheſt degrees of pious *affections*: of which ſome are milder and gentler, ſome ſharper and more vehement. *Sprat.*

I can preſent nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and deſire. *Tillotſon.*

3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon: often with *to* or *toward* before the perſon.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath anſwer'd my *affection.*
Shakſpeare.

My king is tangled in *affection to*
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakſpeare.

What warmth is there in your *affections toward* any of theſe princely ſuitors? *Shakſ.*

Make his intereſt depend upon mutual *affection* and good correſpondence with others. *Collier.*

Not at firſt ſight, like moſt, admires the fair;
For virtue lives, and you alone ſhall ſhare
His laſt *affections* as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; paſſionate regard.

I have reaſon to diſtruſt mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cauſe. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; deſire them, and ye ſhall be inſtructed. *Wiſdom.*

His integrity to the king was without blemiſh, and his *affection* to the church ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of chriſtianity command us to moderate our paſſions, to temper our *affections towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a ſtudent be under the influence of warm *affection to* things of ſenſe, when he comes to the ſearch of truth. *Watts.*

5. State of the mind in general.

There grows,
In my moſt ill-compoſ'd *affection*, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakſ.*

The man that hath no muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils;
The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no ſuch man be truſted. *Shakſpeare*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateneſs which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, muſt be reſtrained to what they teach concerning thoſe purely mathematical diſciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abſtractedly conſidered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being neceſſary to conduct the voice to the ſhape of its cavity, neceſſarily gives the voice ſome particular *affection* of ſound in its paſſage, before it come to the lips. *Holder.*

God may have joined immaterial ſouls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union: and, from thoſe different laws of union, there will ariſe quite different *affections* and natures, and ſpecies of the compound beings. *Bentley.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cauſe.

It ſeemed to me a venereal gonorrhœa, and others thought it aroſe from ſome ſcorbutical *affection.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively repreſentation in painting.

Affection is the lively repreſentment of any paſſion whatſoever, as if the figures ſtood not upon a cloth, or board, but as if they were acting upon a ſtage *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* ſometimes for *affectation.*

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection* *Shakſpeare.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; ſtrongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and deſire to pleaſe him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of ſin men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; diſpoſed to: with the particle *to.*

As for the parliament, it preſently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, to the war of France. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me ſitting, beholding this picture: I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am ſure, with a moſt *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undeſiring bear
The moſt delicious morſel to their young.
Thomſon.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happineſs, with what wonder muſt we obſerve the little effect it has on men! *Rogers' Sermons.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate.*] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] The quality or ſtate of being affectionate; fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. *adj.* [from *affectionate.*]

1. Affected; conceited. This ſenſe is obſolete.

An *affectioned* aſs, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great ſwaths. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Romans.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *affect.*] That does affect; that ſtrongly touches. It is generally uſed for painful.

Pain is ſo uneaſy a ſentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* ſentiments ſhould have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTUOUS. *adj.* [from *affect.*] Full of paſſion; as, an *affectuous* ſpeech: a word little uſed.

To AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm. See *To* AFFEAR.

AFFE'RORS. *n. ſ.* [from *affere.*]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct ſuch as have committed faults arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs penalty ſet down by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

AFFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, French.]

1. A marriage contract.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents fought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Truſt in general; confidence; ſecure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance?*
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrow'd.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. To this ſenſe it is now almoſt confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent ſinners, and aſſiſtance promiſed, and engaged, and beſtowed, upon very eaſy conditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There can be no ſurer way to ſucceſs, than by diſclaiming all confidence in ourſelves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **AFFI'ANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage.

To me, ſad maid, or rather widow ſad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And ſacred pledges he both gave and had;
Falſe, errant knight, infamous and foreſworn! *Fairy Queen.*

Her ſhould Angelo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the ſolemnity, his brother was wrecked, having in that veſſel the dowry of his ſiſter. *Shakſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat.
AFFIDA'TURE. } See AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'VIT. *n. ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

You ſaid, if I return'd next 'ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters ſhould take place
Of *affidavits.* *Donne.*

Count Rechteren ſhould have made *affidavit* that his ſervants had been affronted, and then monſieur Meſnager would have done him juſtice. *Spectator.*

AFFI'ED. *particip. adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Latin; Bracton uſing the phraſe *affidare mulieres*] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and ſuch aſſurance ta'en,
As ſhall with either part's agreement ſtand. *Shakſ.*

AFFILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a ſon. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel. *Dict.*

AFF'NED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Latin.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagued in office,
Thou doſt deliver more or leſs than truth,
Thou art no ſoldier. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

AFFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the huſband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thoſe of the huſband. It is oppoſed to *conſanguinity*, or relation by birth. In this ſenſe it has ſometimes the particle *with*, and ſometimes *to*, before the perſon to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindneſs of rage killing many guiltleſs perſons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney.*

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. 1 *Kings.*

A breach was made with France itſelf, notwithſtanding ſo ſtrait an *affinity*, ſo lately accompliſhed; as if indeed (according to that pleaſant maxim of ſtate) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; reſemblance to: ſpoken of things.

The Britiſh tongue, or Welſh, was in uſe only in this iſland, having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon's Eſſay.*

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity with* that of poetry. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Man is more diſtinguiſhed by devotion than by reaſon, as ſeveral brute creatures diſcover ſomething like reaſon, though they betray not any thing that bears the leaſt *affinity to* devotion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **AFFI'RM.** *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny.*

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. *Shakſ.*

To **AFFI'RM.** *v. a.*

1. To declare poſitively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: oppoſed to *reverſe* or *repeal.*

The houſe of peers hath a power of judicature in ſome caſes, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cauſe, to reverſe the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this ſenſe we ſay, *to affirm the truth.*

AFFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*] That may be affirmed.

Thoſe attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when preſent, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though paſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

AFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.*

This ſtatute did but reſtore an ancient ſtatute, which was itſelf alſo made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to *negation* or *denial.*

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, he is to be more virtuous, and leſs attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline*

2. The poſition affirmed.

That he ſhall receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the *affirmation* whereon his deſpair is founded; and one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is, to convince him that Chriſt's death, if he perform the condition required, ſhall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.*

The learned in the laws of our land obſerve, that our ſtatutes ſometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That does affirm, oppoſed to *negative*; in which ſenſe we uſe *the affirmative* abſolutely, that is, *the affirmative poſition.*

For the *affirmative*, we are now to anſwer ſuch proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are ſuch beings or not, 'tis ſufficient for my purpoſe, that many have believed the *affirmative.* *Dryden.*

2. That can or may be affirmed: a ſenſe uſed chiefly in ſcience.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vaniſh or ceaſe, there negative ones begin; ſo in mechanicks, where attraction ceaſes, there a repulſive virtue ought to ſucceed. *Newton.*

3. That has the habit of affirming with vehemence; poſitive; dogmatical: applied to perſons.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modeſtly and temperately, according to the degree of that perſuaſion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reaſon inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the poſitive ſide; not negatively.

The reaſon of man hath no ſuch reſtraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the laſt heavens, but alſo denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man; and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts' Logick.*

To **AFFI'X.** *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *à poſteriori*; to ſubjoin.

He that has ſettled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men conſtantly *affixed* applauſe and diſgrace where they ought, the principle of ſhame would have a very good influence on publick conduct; though on ſecret villanies it lays no reſtraint. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. To connect conſequentially.

The doctrine of irreſiſtibility of grace, in working whatſoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixt* to gratitude. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Simply to faſten or fix. Obſolete.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers as on her do ſtare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenſer.*

AFFI'X. *n. ſ.* [*affixum*, Latin.] Something united to the end of a word: a term of grammar.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *affix*]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The ſtate of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLATUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet writing againſt his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.*

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*afflicto*, *affictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment; It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them; it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to puniſh the ſin of idolatry in others. *Hooker.*

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou *afflict* me! The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakſpeare's Richard* III.

Give not over thy mind to heavineſs, and *afflict* not thyſelf in thine own counſel. *Eccluſ.*

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to thoſe that were under him ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Wiſdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

2. The paſſive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the cauſal noun; *by* is likewiſe proper.

The mother was ſo *afflicted at* the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for grief of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *afflicted*.] The ſtate of affliction, or of being afflicted; ſorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *afflict*.] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affliction*, Lat.]

1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity.

To the fleſh, as the apoſtle himſelf granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which cauſeth fear, teacheth to pray againſt all adverſity. *Hooker.*

We'll bring you to one that you have coſened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery: oppoſed to *joy* or *proſperity*.

Beſides, you know,
Proſperity's the very bond of love,
Whoſe freſh complexion, and whoſe heart together,
Affliction alters. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Where ſhall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majeſtic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addiſon's Cato.*

Some virtues are only ſeen in *affliction*, and ſome in proſperity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That cauſes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dreſſed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the leſs a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find
Where to retire themſelves, or where appeaſe
Th' *afflictive* keen deſire of food, expos'd
To winds, and ſtorms, and jaws of ſavage death. *Philips.*

Reſtleſs Proſerpine—
—On the ſpacious land and liquid main
Spreads ſlow diſeaſe, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]
A'FFLUENCY. }

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively.

I ſhall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noiſed. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; ſtream of wealth; plenty.

Thoſe degrees of fortune, which give fulneſs and *affluence* to one ſtation, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

A'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

Theſe parts are no more than foundation-piles of the enſuing body; which are afterwards to be increaſed and raiſed to a greater bulk, by the *affluent* blood that is tranſmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I ſee thee, Lord and end of my deſire,
Loaded and bleſt with all the *affluent* ſtore,
Which human vows and ſmoking ſhrines implore. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cauſe hereof cannot be a ſupply by procreations; *ergo*, it muſt be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

An animal that muſt lie ſtill, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either ſimple, conſiſting of an hot and ſanguineous *affluxion*, or elſe denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, French.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the ſoil affords grain*; *the trees afford fruits*. This ſeems to be the primitive ſignification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing: generally in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad, but leſs properly.

So ſoon as Mammon there arriv'd, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Q.*

This is the conſolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and ſecurity; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* deſpair and remedileſs calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To be able to ſell. It is uſed always with reference to ſome certain price; as, *I can afford this for leſs than the other*.

They fill their magazines in times of the greateſt plenty, that ſo they may *afford* cheaper, and increaſe the public revenue at a ſmall expence to its members. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than in war*.

The ſame errours run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that theſe ſons may be good for nothing. *Swift.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foreſta*, that he *afforeſted* many woods and waſtes, to the grievance of the ſubject, which by that law were diafforeſted. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *afforeſt*.]

The charter *de Foreſta*, was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I. and *Henry* II. who had made new *afforeſtations*, and much extended the rigour of the foreſt laws. *Hale.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *fragor*; perhaps it comes from *frigns*.] To fright; to terrify; to ſtrike with fear. Not in uſe.

The ſame to wight he never would diſcloſe,
But when as monſters huge he would ſubdue,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would affray.
Fairy Queen.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others: a law term. A battle: in this ſenſe it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confuſion. Out of uſe.

Let the night be calm and quietſome,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or fell affray *Spenſer.*

AFFRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times obſerved, in wearing ſilver-hilted ſwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruouſly hereunto, I have found pins blacked almoſt all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver caſe. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whoſe ſound is death. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

Godlike his courage ſeem'd, whom nor deſpair
Could ſoften, nor the face of death *affright*. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conq'ring arm,
Shall, more than once, the Purple bands *affright*.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With helliſh fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uproſe. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does ſhew to him that walks in fear and fond *affright*. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a ſtraggling houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand, without requeſt,
To ſerve the ſick, to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd;
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempeſtuous night. *Dryd.*

2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I ſee the gods
Upbraid our ſuff'rings, and would humble them
By ſending theſe *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear.
Ben Jonſon's Catiline.

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And riſes every moment to the ſight. *Dryden.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful.

There is an abſence of all that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *affright.*]

1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour.

She awaked with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Paſſionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreſſion. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs.

Whether thoſe that, under any anguiſh of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſtare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to inſult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have cloſely ſent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſeditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and reſolute to fight, they deſired enterparlance. *Hayward.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and ſolemn feaſts profan'd,
And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light.
Paradiſe Loſt.

3. To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. With reſpect to this ſenſe it is obſerved by Cervantes, that, if a man ſtrikes another on the back, and then runs away, the perſon ſo ſtruck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a juſtification of the act.

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coaſt?
Yet ſtateſt thou an idle looker-on. *Fairfax.*

But harm precedes not ſin, only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul eſteem
Of our integrity. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

I would learn the cauſe, why Torriſmond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almoſt within my ſight, *affronts* a prince
Who ſhortly ſhall command him. *Dryden.*

This brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as ſatire. But how can one imagine, that the fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addiſ.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Open oppoſition; encounter: a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about, admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront.*
Samſon Agoniſtes.

2. Inſult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his ſon. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You have done enough, for you deſign'd my chains:
The grace is vaniſh'd, but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He that is found reaſonable in one thing, is concluded to be ſo in all; and to think or ſay otherwiſe, is thought ſo unjuſt an *affront*, and ſo ſenſeleſs a cenſure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with ſo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our underſtanding, and treating us like children or ideots. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Paradiſe Regained.*

4. Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great preſumption, was defeated; upon the ſenſe of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AFFRO'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. adj.* [from *affront.*] That has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean: ſome are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, becauſe of the ſecondary idea which cuſtom has affixed to them. *Watts.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile ſalt or ſpirit, which would probably have diſcovered itſelf, by making an ebullition with the *affuſed* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affuſion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew.*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthleſs king. *Shakſp.*

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in; to confide. Not in uſe.

Marcus Andronicus, ſo I do *affy*
In thy uprightneſs and integrity,
That I will here diſmiſs my loving friends.
Shakſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

AFI'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field.* See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her ſultry horn,
Batt'ning our flocks with the freſh dews of night.
Milton.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for ſo ſhould houſewives do.
Gay.

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat.* See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

AFLO'AT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float.* See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water; not ſinking: in a figurative ſenſe, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in ſhallows and in miſeries.
On ſuch a full ſea are we now *afloat*;
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our ventures. *Shakſpeare.*

Take any paſſion of the ſoul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, juſt in the critical height of it, nick it with ſome lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly overrule it to your own purpoſe, as a ſpark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally ſeveral hundreds loads of timber *afloat*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions. *Addiſon.*

AFO'OT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot.*]

1. On foot; not on horſeback.

He thought it beſt to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and, diſpatching his horſe in ſome ſort the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakſpeare.*

2. In action; as, *a deſign is afoot.*

I pr'ythee, when thou ſeeſt that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy ſoul
Obſerve mine uncle. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis ſaid they are *afoot.* *Shakſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore.* See BEFORE.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the ſhield *afore.* Not in uſe.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he ſtood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not ſpeedy, I ſhall be there *afore* you. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

AFO'RE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or paſt.

Whoſoever ſhould make light of any thing *afore* ſpoken or written, out of his own houſe a tree ſhould be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Eſdras.*

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Firſt in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath happ'd;
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the forepart.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monſtrous, horrible, and vaſt. *Fairy Q.*

AFO'REGOING. *particip. adj.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]

1. By a previous proviſion.

Many of the particular ſubjects of diſcourſe are occaſional, and ſuch as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted.

For it will be ſaid, that in the former times, whereof we have ſpoken, Spain was not ſo mighty as now it is; and England, on the other ſide, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power. *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to thoſe *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themſelves to the ſame miſerable condition. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before.

Imitate ſomething of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you ſhall help yourſelf by the diameter. *Peacham.*

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we reſume again that which we ſaid in the *aforeſaid* experiment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt.

Oh thou that art waxen old in wickedneſs, now thy ſins which thou haſt committed *aforetime* are come to light. *Suſanna.*

AFRA'ID. *part. adj.* [from the verb *affray*: it ſhould therefore properly be written with *ff.*]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So perſecute them with thy tempeſt, and make them *afraid* with thy ſtorm. *Pſalms.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit thus she pray'd. *Dryden.*
If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRE'SH. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The German's serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary. *Knolles.*

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words. *Watts' Logick.*

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—
—*After* them! nay, before them, if we can. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden's Fables.*

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus, in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey.*

A'FTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the seat of God.
Paradise Lost.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification: some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTER-ACCEPTATION. *n. s.* [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterward, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctor's in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acceptation* join. *Dryden.*

A'FTERAGES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, *This will be done in some* afterage.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should or might, in future time, conquer, seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's History of the world.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide. *Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out? *Addison.*

A'FTER-ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after-all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *afterbirth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'FTERCLAP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed, they closely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Hubberd's Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

A'FTERCOST. *n. s.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'FTERCROP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer.*

A'FTER-DINNER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakspeare.*

A'FTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. s.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] Endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

A'FTER-ENQUIRY. *n. s.* [from *after* and *inquiry*.] Inquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be concealed by some that take upon them to know, or take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or hang the *after-enquiry* on your proof. *Shakspeare.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. Not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME. *n. s.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised, after the original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like cotton vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*

A'FTERHOURS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shaksp.*

A'FTER-LIVER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after livers* know. *Sidney.*

A'FTERLOVE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shaksp.*

A'FTERMATH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the second crop of grass, mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON. *n. s.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow,
E'en in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more,
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.
Donne.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the business of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden's Persius.*

A'FTERPAINS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *pain*.] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

A'FTERPART. *n. s.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement *Locke.*

A'FTERPROOF. *n. s.* [from *after* and *proof*.]

1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.

2. Qualities known by ſubſequent experience.

All know, that he likewiſe at firſt was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; ſuch a ſolar influence there is in the ſolar aſpect. *Watton.*

A'FTERTASTE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *taſte*.] A taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecond thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark deſpair;
Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy ſuffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all the view'd, in tawny diets'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt.
Dryden's Fables.

A'FTERTIMES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times. See AFTERAGES.

You promis'd once a progeny divine
Of Romans, riſing from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* ſhould hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden.*

A'FTERTOSSING. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *toſs*.] The motion of the ſea after a ſtorm.

Confuſions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertoſſings* of a ſea when the ſtorm is laid. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A'FTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after* and peapb, Sax.] In ſucceeding time: ſometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.

Uſes not thought upon before, may *afterward* ſpring up, and be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that, which former conſiderations did formerly procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious diſtruſt of the divine goodneſs, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miſerable beforehand, for fear of being ſo *afterward*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTERWIT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling what's gone and paſt; ſo that *afterwit* comes too late, when the miſchief is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTERWRATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation ſeems paſt.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæſar, which the gods give men
T' excuſe their *after wrath*. *Shakſpeare.*

AGA. n. ſ. The title of a Turkiſh military officer.

AGA'IN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A ſecond time; once more; marking the repetition of the ſame thing.

The poor remnant of human ſeed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* ſlowly, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Should Nature's ſelf invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre ſpread the liquid main,
Thy pow'r were ſafe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man, and ſeek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the duſty plain.
Dryden's Æneid.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the reſt who poſſeſs lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing their ſuperſtition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking ſome oppoſition or contrariety.

His wit increaſed upon the occaſion; and ſo much the more, if the occaſion were ſharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, or the ſtrength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Thoſe things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them; and thoſe things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loſs and ſhame. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a tranſition to ſome new conſideration,

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of ſnow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppreſs the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return; noting reaction, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in reſtitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The beſt I had, a princeſs wrought it me,
And I did never aſk it you *again*. *Shakſp.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Proverbs.*

7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion; marking diſtribution.

Queſtion was aſked of Demoſthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He anſwered, Action. What next? Action, What next *again*? Action. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them; and the cauſe of that *again* is either the tough and viſcous juice of the plant, or the ſtrength and heat thereof. *Bacon.*

8. Beſide; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are till ſoldiers; yet that is but a ſpot of ground. But, on the other ſide, there is not in the world *again* ſuch a ſpring and ſeminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has bleſt with ſtore of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at ſtrife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife.
Pope.

I ſhould not be ſorry to ſee a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two haſty readings: it muſt be repeated *again and again*, with a cloſe attention to the tenor of the diſcourſe. *Locke.*

11. In oppoſition; by way of reſiſtance.

Who art thou that anſwereſt *again*? *Romans.*

12. Back; as returning from ſome meſſage.

Bring us word *again* which way we ſhall go.
Deuteronomy.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ænȝeon, onȝeonð, Sax.]

1. In oppoſition to any perſon.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *againſt* every man, and every man's hand *againſt* him. *Geneſis.*

2. Contrary; oppoſite, in general.

That authority of men ſhould prevail with men either *againſt* or above reaſon, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cauſe, and merry *againſt* the hair. *Shakſpeare.*

We might work any effect without and *againſt* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The preventing goodneſs of God does even wreſt him from himſelf, and ſave him, as it were, *againſt* his will. *South.*

The god, uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd at once to rid himſelf of pain;
And, tho' *againſt* his cuſtom, call'd aloud.
Dryd. n.

Men often ſay a thing is *againſt* their conſcience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be ſaid *againſt* a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if ſo, after all our arguments *againſt* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotſon.*

The church-clergy have written the beſt collection of tracts *againſt* popery that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; uſed of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaiſter you o'er, that one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore lot, delighteth in the freſh air; and many times flieth *againſt* the wind, as trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* the ſtream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *againſt* my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought unjuſtly,
Againſt the law of nature, law of nations.
Milton.

Againſt the public ſanctions of the peace,
Againſt all omens of their ill ſucceſs,
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch, and inſult the court.
Dryden.

6. Oppoſite to, in place.

Againſt the Tiber's mouth, but far away.
Dryd. n.

7. To the hurt of another. See ſenſe 5.

And when thou think'ſt of her eternity,
Think not that death *againſt* her nature is;
Think it a birth; and when thou go'ſt to die,
Sing like a ſwan, as if thou went'ſt to bliſs.
Sir J. Davies.

8. In proviſion for; in expectation of. This mode of ſpeaking probably had its original from the idea of making proviſion *againſt*, or in oppoſition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral ſenſe. It ſometimes has the caſe elliptically ſuppreſſed; as, *againſt* he comes, that is, *againſt the time* when he comes.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpread,
And ready dight with dainties feſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred. *Fairy Q.*

The like charge was given them *againſt* the time they ſhould come to ſettle themſelves in the land promiſed unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some ſay, that ever 'gainſt that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night long;
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike;
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and ſo gracious is the time. *Shakſp.*

To that purpoſe, he made haſte to Briſtol that all things might be ready *againſt* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Againſt the promis'd time provides with care,
And haſtens in the woof the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*

All which I grant to be reaſonably and truly ſaid, and only deſire they may be remembered *againſt* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GALAXY. *n. ſ.* [from α and γάλα.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerneſs, as a bird gapes for meat.

In himſelf was all his ſtate;
More ſolemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long

Of horſes led, and grooms beſmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and ſets them all *agape*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Dazzle the crowd, and ſet them all *agape*.
Philips.

The whole crowd ſtood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator.*

A'GARICK. *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female: the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excreſcences which grow upon trees, both of them in the nature of muſhrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by ſome, that it groweth alſo at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is uſually, by later authors, written *aghaſt*, is not improbably the true word, derived from *agaze*, which has been written *aghaſt* from a miſtaken etymology See AGHAST.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to aſtoniſhment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
With ſhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agaſt*,
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A'GATE. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In ſhape no bigger than an *agate* ſtone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakſpeare.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or ſpotted with different colours, as fly-duſky, black, brown, red, and ſometimes blue. *Woodward.*

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* ſtone was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous cruſt. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to ſet *a gazing*; as, *amaze*, *amuſe*, and others.] To ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſudden terrour. The verb is now out of uſe.

So as they travell'd ſo they 'gan eſpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faſt,
That ſeemed from ſome feared foe to fly,
Or other griſly thing that him *agaſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which ſee.] Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

Hundreds he ſent to hell, and none durſt ſtand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army ſtood *agazed* on him. *Shak*

AGE. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr. anciently, *eage* or *aage*: it is deduced by *Menage* from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething, as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this ſenſe we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being ſeven *ages*. *Shakſpeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt ſeventeen years; ſo the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and ſeven years. *Geneſis.*

2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men.

Hence, laſtly, ſprings care of poſterity,
For things them kind would everlaſting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* ſhall take.
Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Deſtin'd Reſtorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, ſhall to the *ages* riſe,
Or down from heav'n deſcend. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roſcommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived or ſhall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wits ſurviv'd a thouſand years.
Pope.

4. The ſpace of a hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; oldneſs.

You ſee how full of change his *age* is: the obſervation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our ſiſter moſt, and with what poor judgment he hath now caſt her off!
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

Boys muſt not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roſcommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verſe has ſtaid
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd,
Inſulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave ſad marks of his deſtructive ſway.
Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeneſs; years of diſcretion; full ſtrength of life.

A ſolemn admiſſion of proſelytes, all that either, being of *age*, deſire that admiſſion for themſelves, or that, in infancy, are by others preſented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our fires, not with their own conſent,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion ſpent.
Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*. In a woman, at ſeven years of *age*, the lord her father may diſtrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years ſhe is dowable, at twelve years, ſhe is able finally to ratify and confirm her former conſent given to matrimony; at fourteen, ſhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and ſhall be out of ward at the death of her anceſtor: at ſixteen ſhe ſhall be out of ward, though at the death of her anceſtor, ſhe was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, ſhe is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a ſtripling is enabled to chooſe his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may conſent to marriage. *Cowel.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two ſyllables in poetry.]

1. Old; ſtricken in years: applied generally to animate beings.

If the compariſon do ſtand between man and man, the *aged*, for the moſt part, are beſt experienced, leaſt ſubject to raſh and unadviſed paſſions. *Hooker.*

Novelty is only in requeſt; and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of courſe, as it is virtuous to be conſtant in any undertaking. *Shakſp.*

Kindneſs itſelf too weak a charm will prove
To raiſe the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old: applied to inanimate things. This uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome tendency to the *proſopopœia*.

The people did not more worſhip the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the ſame Quintilian ſaith of the *aged* oaks.
Stillingfleet.

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N. *adv.* [agen, Sax. This word is now only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the ſake of rhime.] Again; in return. See AGAIN.

Thus Venus' boy his miſchief reply'd *agen*;
None of your ſiſters have we here to ſeen. *Dryd.*

A'GENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to aſſert the ſuperintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world
Woodward.

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; buſineſs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchaſers themſelves may be content to live cheap in a worſe country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*.
Swift.

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts: oppoſed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This ſucceſs is oft truly aſcribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and then, by a ſecondary means, it may upon a diverſe body: as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or ſome part of a beaſt, believing ſtrongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more induſtrious, and grow more confident and perſiſting, than otherwiſe he would be.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

A'GENT. *n. ſ.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that poſſeſſes the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needleſs in regard of the *agent*, which ſeeth already what to reſolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the inſtrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.
Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foreſaw the will.
Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And preſcience only held the ſecond place. *Dryd.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, conſequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a perſon employed to tranſact the buſineſs of another.

—All hearts in love, uſe your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itſelf,
And truſt no *agent*. *Shakſpeare.*

They had not the wit to ſend to them, in any orderly faſhion, *agents* or choſen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon.*

Remember, ſir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be revenged on you,
The *agents* of your paſſion will proſecute. *Dryden.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *gelu*.] Congelation of ice.

It is found in hail, and figured in its guttolous deſcent from the air, growing greater or leſſer according to the accretion or pluvious *aggelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof. *Brown.*

AGGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a tranſmutation of nutriment; now where this converſion or *aggeneration* is made, there is alſo required, in the aliment, a ſimilarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGERO'SE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Latin.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
2. To gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. n.*

Beſides the hard *agglomerating* ſalts,
The ſpoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their ſecret channels. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

AGGLU'TINANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Thoſe medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, ſo as not to fall aſunder. It is a word almoſt appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſions, which is performed by the daily ingeſtion of food that is digeſted into blood; which being diffuſed through the body, is *agglutinated* to thoſe parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; cohefion; the act of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agglutinated.

The occaſion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate.*] That has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiſeman.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perſons generally, ſometimes to things.

If the king ſhould uſe it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandiſe* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe.*

Theſe furniſh us with glorious ſprings and mediums, to riſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our ſouls, to awaken the better paſſions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpoſes. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. ſ.* [from *aggrandize.*] The perſon that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe; to treat with civilities. Not in uſe.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modeſt wiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to *aggrate. Fairy Q.*

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy: uſed only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.

A grove hard by ſprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit like that
Which grew in Paradiſe, the bait of Eve,
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ambitious Turnus in the preſs appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.
Dryden.

2. To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

This offence, in itſelf ſo heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or diſcontent, but an aſpiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate.*]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.
2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiſkers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addiſon.*

3. The extrinſical circumſtances or accidents, which increaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

He, to the ſins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* ſuperadded of committing them againſt knowledge, againſt conſcience, againſt light of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

If it be weigh'd
By itſelf, with *aggravations* not furcharg'd,
Or elſe with juſt allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if poſſible, thy pardon find
The eaſier towards me, or thy hatred leſs. *Milton.*

A'GGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Latin.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

The ſolid reaſon of one man, with unprejudicate apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* teſtimony of many hundreds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things and nonſenſical ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reaſon of the far greateſt part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms, and, in things not ſenſible, a conſtant deluſion. *Glanville's Sceppſis Scientifica.*

A great number of living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing, and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital conſenſion of the whole body; any more than a ſwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and conſtituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one maſs.

The *aggregated* ſoil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

AGGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggregate.*]

1. Collection, or ſtate of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their ſingle numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water reſident in the abyſs is, in all parts of it, ſtored with a conſiderable quantity of heat, and more eſpecially in thoſe where theſe extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happened. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To AGGRE'SS *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance
With mingled anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggreſſing* France,
How Britain's ſons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

There is no reſiſting of a common enemy without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be alſo, on the other hand, a conſpiracy of common enmity and *aggreſſion.* *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aggreſs.*] The perſon that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the *defendant.*

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face firſt?
Then nature's the *aggreſſor*: let her look to't.
Dryden.

It is a very unlucky circumſtance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of ſuch authors, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors.* *Pope and Swift.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardſhip inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve.*]

1. To give ſorrow; to cauſe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while the in I took my chief delight,
I ſaw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The ſpring, the place, and all clean out of ſight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour.
Spenſer.

2. To impoſe ſome hardſhips upon; to haraſs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical ſenſe; and whenever it is uſed now, it ſeems to bear ſome alluſion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbiſhop of York, much *aggrieved* with ſome practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himſelf *aggrieved* by the falling of his rents, and the ſtreightening of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs received,
Chloe complains, and wondrouſly is *aggrieved.*
Granville.

To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleaſant to the ſight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (ſee AGAZE) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agaſt*; or from *a* and ȝaſt, a ghoſt, which the preſent orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She ſighing ſore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-ſtrings braſt,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one
aghaſt. *Spenſer.*

The aged earth *aghaſt*,
With terrour of that blaſt,
Shall from the ſurface to the centre ſhake. *Milton.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryden's Æneid*

I laugh to think how your unſhaken Cato
Will look *aghaſt*, while unforeſeen deſtruction
Pours in upon him thus from every ſide. *Addiſon.*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being ſpeedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horſe the head,
And bending forward ſtruck his *agile* heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel head. *Shakſpeare.*

The immediate and *agile* ſubſervience of the ſpirits to the empire of the mind or ſoul. *Hale.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage,
As fits the various courſe of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleneſs; readineſs for motion; quickneſs; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleneſs; readineſs to move; quickneſs; activity.

A limb over ſtrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. n. ſ. Aloes-wood. A tree in the Eaſt Indies, brought to us in ſmall bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ſtrengthener of the nerves in general. The beſt is of a blackiſh purple colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. n. ſ. [An Italian word, ſignifying eaſe or conveniency.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [from *giſte*, Fr. a bed or reſting-place, or from *giſter*, i. e. *ſtabulari*.] To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agiſtors*, in Engliſh, *gueſt* or *giſt takers*. Their function is termed *agiſtment*, as *agiſtment* upon the ſea-banks. This word *agiſt* is alſo uſed for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week.

AGI'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [See AGIST.] It is taken by the canon lawyers in another ſenſe than is mentioned under *agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it, a *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouciſſement*, or *adjuſtment*.

AGI'STOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agiſt*.] An officer of the king's foreſt. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps, that may be diſputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, the ſurface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquor.
2. To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this ſov'reign arbitrary ſoul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.
4. To ſtir; to bandy from one to another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

Though this controverſy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal diſpute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate, than when politicians moſt *agitate* deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

AGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*; *agitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving or ſhaking any thing.

Putrefaction aſketh reſt; for the ſubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſome time in a violent *agitation*.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination.

A kind of a ſchool queſtion is ſtarted in this fable, upon reaſon and inſtinct; this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching. In this ſlumbry *agitation*, beſides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of ſo many paſſions as thronged upon her. *Tatler.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the teſt act, and yet leaving the name of an eſtabliſhment to the preſent national church, is inconſiſtent. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

AGITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which ſenſe ſeems to be uſed the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLET. *n. ſ.* [ſome derive it from ἀιγλη, ſplendour; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aiguleete*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, ſharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into ſome repreſentation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200l. and his gown addreſſed with *aglets*, eſteemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *adj.* [from *angre*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A diſeaſe of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Latin.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line, diſtinct from *cognation*, or conſanguinity, which includes deſcendants from females.

AGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. Obſolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardineſs. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another, by reſemblance of ſound.

The Britiſh continueth yet in Wales, and ſome villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very ſignificative, copious, and pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*, although harſh in aſpirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaſte Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preſerving chaſtity.

Of laurel ſome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus caſtus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO'. *adv.* [agan, Sax. paſt or gone; whence writers formerly uſed, and in ſome provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for ago.] Paſt, as *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. Reckoning time toward the preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, it is a year *ſince* it happened: reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always obſerved.

The great ſupply
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin ſands. *Shakſpeare.*

This both by others and myſelf I know,
For I have ſerv'd their ſovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryden's Fables.*

I ſhall ſet down an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of them ſome time *ago*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

AGO'G. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology: the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language, as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of warm imagination; heated with the notion of ſome enjoyment; longing; ſtrongly excited.

As for the ſenſe and reaſon of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it ſound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at preſent *agog* (juſt as a big, long, rattling name is ſaid to command even adoration from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this; powerful, ſenſeleſs engine, the rabble driver ſhall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet*, as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.

The gawdy goſſip, when ſhe's *ſet agog*,
In jewels dreſt, and, at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all ſhe ſays or does is juſtify'd. *Dryden.*

This maggot has no ſooner *ſet* him *agog*, but he gets him a ſhip, freights her, builds caſtles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire:

On which the ſaints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras.*

Gypſies generally ſtraggle into theſe parts, and ſet the heads of our ſervant-maids ſo *agog for* huſbands, that we do not expect to have any buſineſs done as it ſhould be, whilſt they are in the country. *Spectator.*

AGO'ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their firſt movement, and impreſſed motions, demanded the impulſe of an almighty hand to ſet them firſt *agoing*. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; paſt. See AGO.

Is he ſuch a princely one,
As you ſpeak him long *agone*? *Ben Jonſon.*

A'GONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνισμος.] Contention for prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστης.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστης.] A prizefighter; one that contends at any public ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton* has ſo ſtyled his tragedy, becauſe *Samſon* was called out to divert the Philiſtines with feats of ſtrength.

AGONI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agoniſtes*.] Relating to prizefighting. *Dict.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin; ἀγωνιζω; *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in exceſſive pain.

Doſt thou behold my poor diſtracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And aſk me what it means? Art though not falſe?
Rowe's Jane Shore

Or touch, if tremblingly, alive all o'er,
To ſmart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀγων and τιθημι.] Propoſing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; preſiding at public games. *Dict.*

A'GONY. *n. ſ.* [ἀγων; *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the laſt conteſt between life and death.

Never was there more pity in ſaving any than in ending me, becauſe therein my *agony* ſhall end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me did feel ſuch pain,
Whoſe precious blood the croſs did ſtain,
Let not thoſe *agonies* be vain. *Reſurrection.*

2. Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds and ſtrokes, and ſtuoborn handeling,
That death were better than ſuch *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Q.*

Thee I have miſs'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy preſence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor ſhall be twice. *Paradiſe Loſt*

3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propoſe our deſires, which cannot take ſuch effect as we ſpecify, ſhall, notwithſtanding, otherwiſe procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earneſt; not fictitiouſly. Not in uſe.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shakſpeare.*

AGOU'TY. *n. ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a ſquirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair ſtands on end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hind-feet, and, when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon. Not in uſe.

She granted, and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*,
That ſhe him taught celeſtial diſcipline. *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [α, *priv.* and γραμμα.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds: a word ſeldom uſed but in the Roman hiſtory, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe*.] To daub; to greaſe; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul *agreaſe*.
Fairy Queen.

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agréer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the leſs hurt can your enemies do you. *Broome on Epiſ. Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit: with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And perſuaded them to *agree* to all reaſonable conditions. 2 *Maccabees.*

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; ſeeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To ſettle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed on* between them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to accord: followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whilſt thou art in the way with him; leſt at any time the adverſary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon. *Matthew.*

5. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didſt not thou *agree with* me for a penny? *Matthew.*

6. To be of the ſame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confeſs it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co operate.

Muſt the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never ſhall thoſe particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To ſettle ſome point among many: with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endleſs, except they gave their common conſent all to be ordered by ſome whom they ſhould *agree upon*. *Hooker.*

If men, ſkilled in chymical affairs, ſhall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being ſtunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us ſomething. *Boyle.*

9. To be conſiſtent; not to contradict: with *to* or *with*.

For many bare falſe witneſs againſt him, but their witneſs *agreed* not together. *Mark.*

They that ſtood by ſaid again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark.*

Which teſtimony I the leſs ſcruple to allege, becauſe it *agrees* very well *with* what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To ſuit with; to be accommodated to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food, and didſt ſend them from heaven bread *agreeing to* every taſte. *Wiſdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree with* that conſtitution and order which God had ſettled in the world; and, therefore, muſt needs claſh with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees with*, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

To AGRI'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He law from far, or ſeemed ſo to ſee,
Some troublous uproar or contentious frav,
Whereto he drew in haſte it to *agree*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Reſtoration.*

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agréable*, French.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to* or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable to* many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fiſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men's minds, ſeemeth to be a thing, in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon, ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt both of private perſons and of public ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the following paſſage the adjective is uſed by a familiar corruption for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiſs, to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory. *Locke.*

3. Pleaſing; that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleaſing and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet,
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes which have paſſed between us, and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Spectator.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to: with the particle *to*.

Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs* to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed in an inferiour ſenſe, to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Reſemblance; likeneſs: ſometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewiſe ſeen in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

AGRE'EABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem, *agreeable* to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Eſdras.*

2. Pleaſingly.

I did never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *participial adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by conſent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds, they were ſufficiently furniſhed to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agree*.] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [*agrément*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Eccluſ.*

2. Reſemblance of one thing to another.

The diviſion and quivering which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an *agreement* with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not ſeparable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.

And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand; when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah.*

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come out to me, and then eat yea every man of his own vine, and every man of his fig-tree. *2 Kings.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; huſbandry, as diſtinct from paſturage.

He ſtrictly adviſeth not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which, notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be obſerved in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage beſtowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general; what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed: I hope to ſhew that their *agriculture* was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

A'GRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock: in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [agrypran, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenſer.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing further.

With our great ſhips, we durſt not approach the coaſt, we having been all of us *aground*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Say what you ſeek, and whither were you bound?
Were you by ſtreſs of weather caſt *aground*?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negociators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our cattle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakſp.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and the colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakſpeare*

A'GUE-FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxyſm of the ague.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown. *Shakſp.*

A'GUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To AGUI'SE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe*. See GUISE.] To dreſs; to adorn; to deck. Not in uſe.

As her fantaſtic wit did moſt delight,
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

A'GUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and ſo ſerene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns.
Granville.

A'GUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh*.] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.

Ah! ſinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a ſeed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forſaken the Lord. *Iſaiah.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not ſay in their hearts, *Ah!* ſo we would have it: let them not ſay, we have ſwallowed him up. *Pſalms.*

3. Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bleſſ is fugitive:
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, anxious labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd.*

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty are but one
At morn both flouriſh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.

In goodneſs, as in greatneſs, they excel;
Ah! *that* we lov'd ourſelves but half ſo well.
Dryden's Juvenal.

AHA'! AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide againſt me, and ſaid *aha! aha!* our eye hath ſeen it. *Pſalms.*

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another: a ſea term.

And now the mighty Centaur ſeems to lead,
And now the ſpeedy Dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryd.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: uſed of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that ſo many men miſcarry. They ſuffer them at firſt to run *ahead*, and, when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Eſtr.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourn
Look up *a-height*, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

AHOUA'I. n ſ. A poiſonous plant.

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
And of him catching hold, him ſtrongly ſtaid
From drowning. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Neither ſhall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ſhips. *Maccab.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that ſound as well as ſenſe perſuades.
Roſcommon.

AID. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Help; ſupport.

The memory of uſeful things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial ſtores in peace poſſeſs;
Undoubted all your filial claim confeſs:
Your private right ſhould impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope.*

2. The perſon that gives help or ſupport; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou haſt ſaid, it is not good that man ſhould be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himſelf. *Tobit.*

Great *aids* came in to him, partly upon miſſives, and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon.*

3. In law.

A ſubſidy. *Aid* is alſo particularly uſed, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another that hath an intereſt in the cauſe in queſtion; and is likewiſe both to give ſtrength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and alſo to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, cour-

tefy, &c. being impleaded touching his eſtate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reverſion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AI'DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport: a word little uſed.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the labouring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy.
Shakſpear's Henry VI.

AI'DANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. Not in uſe.

All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

AI'DER *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were proclaimed the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon.*

AI'DLESS. *adj.* [from *aid*, and *leſs*, an inſeparable particle] Helpleſs; unſupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhun'leſs deſtiny: *aidleſs* came off,
And, with a ſudden re-enforcement ſtruck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakſpeare.*

He had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent,
The *aidleſs* innocent lady, his wiſh'd prey. *Milton.*

A'IGULET. *n. ſ.* [*aiguiet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

It all above beſprinkled was throughout
With golden *aiglets* that gliſter'd bright,
Like twinkling ſtars, and all the ſkirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troubleſome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid unto her, what *ails* thee Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Geneſis.*

2. It is uſed in a ſenſe leſs determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me that I cannot ſit ſtill; what* ails *the man that he laughs without reaſon?*

Love ſmiled and thus ſaid, Want joined to deſire is unhappy; but if he nought do deſire, what can Heraclitus *ail?* *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought,
Command the empreſs hither to be brought,
I, in her death, ſhall ſome diverſion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman kind
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or uſe definite terms with this verb.

AIL *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe.

O head, O Nuſes, thy obſcener *ail*. *Pope.*

A'ILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

AI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Nor decent for a huſband's eyes to ſee. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

To AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *eſmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to direct toward: with the particle *at*.

Sir'ſt thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they ſaid,
The laſt of games? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliſs; ſo here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.
Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is, which although we deſire for itſelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheleſs they are not the laſt mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker.*

Sworn with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill *at* more,
He now provokes the ſea-gods from the ſhore.
Dryden's Æneid.

Religion tends to the eaſe and pleaſure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wiſdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmoſt felicity of this life. *Tillotſon.*

3. To gueſs.

To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the miſſile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye before its diſmiſſion from the hand.

And proud Idæus, Priam's charioteer,
Who ſhakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy ſpear. *Dryden.*

AIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a miſſile weapon.

Aſcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, unconſcious of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting ſides. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not ſwifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our ſoldiers, aiming at their ſafety,
Fly from the field. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe; a ſcheme; an intention; a deſign.

He truſted to have equal'd the Moſt High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*,
Againſt the throne and monarchy of God
Raiſ'd impious war. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But ſee how oft ambitious *aims* are croſt,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is loſt. *Pope.*

4. The object of a deſign; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The ſafeſt way is to ſuppoſe, that the epiſtle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent peruſal of it, you are forced to ſee there are diſtinct independent parts. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

5. Conjecture; gueſs.

It is impoſſible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is a hiſtory in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obſerv'd, a man may propheſy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings lie intreaſured. *Shakſp.*

AIR. *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may ſay, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually, or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that inviſible matter which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompaſſes the globe of earth and water. *Watts' Logick.*

2. The ſtate of the air; or the air conſidered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other *airs*. *Bacon.*

3. Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind.

Freſh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But ſafe repoſe, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.
Dryden.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oſiers play,
And Albion's cliffs reſound the rural lay. *Pope.*

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor are not the moſt pernicious, but ſuch *airs* as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body; and ſo inſinuate themſelves, and betray the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blaſt; peſtilential vapour.

All the ſtor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! ſtrike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameneſs! *Shakſpeare.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with every nod to tumble down. *Shakſp.*

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was incloſ'd within the ſquare,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd.*

8. Vent; utterance; emiſſion into the air.

I would have aſk'd you, if I durſt for ſhame,
If ſtill you lov'd? you give it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a ſex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.
Dryden.

9. Publication; expoſure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am ſorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have ſome hand in theſe papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in uſe.

It grew from the *airs* which the princes and ſtates abroad received from their ambaſſadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. Muſick, whether light or ſerious; ſound; air modulated.

This muſick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my paſſion
With its ſweet *air*. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Call in ſome muſick; I have heard ſoft *airs*
Can charm our ſenſes, and expel our cares.
Denham's Sophy.

The ſame *airs* which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are importune.
Glanville's Sceptſis Scientifica.

Since we have ſuch a treaſury of words ſo proper for the *airs* of muſick, I wonder that perſons ſhould give ſo little attention. *Spectator.*

Borne on the ſwelling notes, our ſouls aſpire,
While ſolemn *airs* improve the ſacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear! *Pope.*

—When the ſoul is ſunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*! *Pope.*

12. Poetry; a ſong.

The repeated *air*
Of ſad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To ſave th' Athenian walls from ruin bare.
Paradiſe Regained.

13. The mien, or manner, of the perſon; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her every *air*,
Of geſture, or leaſt action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood ſhall reign

A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Paradise Lost.*

But having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which they have missed.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture, as a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

There are of these sorts of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superiour nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired* before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, play a little——
Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakspeare.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myself* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Spectator.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. Out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea and sometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

A'IRBLADDER. *n. f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'IRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope.*

A'IRDRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air. Not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare.*

A'IRER. *n. f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *n. f.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IR NESS. *n. f.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks *Felton.*

A'IRING. *n. f.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give them ladies an *airing* in the summer season. *Addison.*

A'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

A'IRLING. *n. f.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, flight *airlings* will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
Ben Jonson.

A'IRPUMP. *n. f.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the water-pump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects; the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniencies; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one of as much service as it was of different service in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one.
Chambers.

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *air-pumps*, is exhaled from minerals and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine, as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

A'IRSHAFT *n. f.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The mist is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most copious. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Who e'er is here forsake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Thro' the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakspeare.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Not think what wind
Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can'st not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Misc.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses.
Dryden.

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryd.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at those when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *n. f.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from, either *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGHT. *n. s.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE. n. s. [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Dict.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, and therefore more grammatically written *ache*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakspeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakspeare.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakspeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addis.*

AKI'N. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts.*

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon, æ‡el, *noble*, *famous*; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of æ‡eling, *noble*, *splendid*, *famous*.

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon eald, *ancient*; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon eald. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'LABASTER. *n. s.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shak.*

A'LABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light, passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALA'CK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start,
Then at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrious*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrious* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had atchieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue*

ALA'CRITY. *n. s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakspeare.*

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly;
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the stars stood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMI'RE. n. s. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *n. s.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarm* against you. *Chronicles.*

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell.*

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryd.*

ALA'RMBELL. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes. *Dryden*

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RMPOST. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*.] See ALARM.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings. *Shakspeare*

That Almatro might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare*

ALA'S. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney*

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shak.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause! *Milton.*

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed muſt be, when I, a ſpirit,
Can have ſo ſoft a ſenſe of human woes. *Dryd.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cauſe. *Shak.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor miſtreſs: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if ſhe make it up with her huſband? *Congreve.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interject.* Ah, unhappy time!

All as the ſheep, ſuch was the ſhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was *(alas the while!)*
May ſeem he lov'd, or elſe ſome care he took
Spenſer.

ALA'TE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB. *n. ſ.* [*album*, Lat.] A ſurplice; a white linen veſtment worn by prieſts.

ALBE. } *adv.* [a coalition of the words
ALBE'IT. } *all be it ſo. Skinner.*] Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be.

Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once thitherward
Approach, *albe* his drowſy den was next. *Spenſer.*

This very thing is cauſe ſufficient, why duties, belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reaſon teach them, ſhould, nothwithſtanding, be preſcribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whoſe eyes
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakſpeare.*

He, who has a probable belief that he ſhall meet with thieves in ſuch a road, thinks himſelf to have reaſon enough to decline it, *albeit* he is ſure to ſuſtain ſome leſs, though yet conſiderable, inconvenience by his ſo doing. *South.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Reſembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I opened it by inciſion giving vent firſt to an *albugineous*, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour ſunk. *Wiſeman.*

ALBU'GO. n. ſ. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs. The ſame with *leucoma.*

A'LBURN COLOUR. *n. ſ.* See AUBURN.

A'LCAHEST. *n. ſ.* An Arabick word, to expreſs an univerſal diſſolvent, pretended to by Paracelſus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID. *n. ſ.* [from *al*, Arab. and קדקד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caſtle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me, and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, firſt inſtituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCANNA. n. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infuſed in water, and a red in acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red ſtain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The roſe-noble, then current for ſix ſhillings and eight pence, the alchymiſts do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically.* *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

To ſolemnize this day, the glorious ſun
Stays in his courſe, and plays the *alchymiſt*,
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakſp.*

Every *alchymiſt* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *n. ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χυμος.]

1. The more ſublime and occult part of chymiſtry, which propoſes for its object the tranſmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the ſubſtance of metals; maketh of any thing what it liſteth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he ſits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richeſt *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthineſs. *Shakſp.*

Compared to this,
All honour's mimick, all wealth *alchymy*. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons, and kitchen utenſils.

White *alchymy* is made of pan-braſs one pound, and arſenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal ſounded, the great reſult:
Tow'rds the four winds, four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A'LCOHOL. *n. ſ.* An Arabick term uſed by chymiſts for a high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the ſame ſalt ſhall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymiſts ſpeak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted ſpaces will be extremely leſſened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleoſum will congulate the ſerum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified ſpirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughneſs.

A'LCORAN. *n. ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this would ſatisfy the conſcience, we might not only take the preſent covenant, but ſubſcribe, to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkiſh *alcoran*; and ſwear to maintain and defend either of them. *Stanleyſon againſt the Covenant.*

ALCO'VE. *n. ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition, and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in ſoft *alcoves*,
The nobleſt boaſt of thy romantick groves,
Oft, if the muſe preſage, ſhall be ſeen
By Roſamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams he hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.
Tickell.

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

A'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure. The ſpecies are, 1. The common or round-leaved *alder.* 2. The long-leaved *alder.* 3. The ſcarlet *alder.* Theſe trees delight in a very moiſt ſoil. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various ſylvan ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade.
Pope's Odyſſey.

ALDERLI'EVEST. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderliefeſt* ſovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

A'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*]

1. The ſame as ſenator, *Cowell.* A governour or magiſtrate, originally, as the name imports, choſen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have ſome conf'rence with his grace.
Shakſpeare.

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me commitring their eternal praiſe:
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. In the following paſſage it is, I think, improperly uſed.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in envy to their virtue and ſuperior genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* diſcretion) to attempt ſervice out of the common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean. *May.*

ALE. *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude raſcals.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.
Arbuthnot.

2. A merry meeting uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records,
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGHT. *n. s.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE. n. s. [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Dict.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, and therefore more grammatically written *ache*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakspeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakspeare.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakspeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addis.*

AKI'N. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts.*

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon, æ‡el, *noble*, *famous*; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of æ‡eling, *noble*, *splendid*, *famous*.

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon eald, *ancient*; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon eald. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'LABASTER. *n. s.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shak.*

A'LABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light, passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALA'CK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start,
Then at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrious*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrious* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had atchieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue*

ALA'CRITY. *n. s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakspeare.*

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly;
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the stars stood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMI'RE. n. s. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *n. s.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarm* against you. *Chronicles.*

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell.*

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryd.*

ALA'RMBELL. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes. *Dryden*

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RMPOST. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*.] See ALARM.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings. *Shakspeare*

That Almatro might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare*

ALA'S. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney*

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shak.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause! *Milton.*

ALGI'FIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. n. f. [Lat.] Extreme cold chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM. } *n. f.* Arabick words, which
A'LGORITHM. } are uſed to imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS adv. A Latin word, ſignifying *otherwiſe*; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simſon, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; that may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*

From native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young gauntlets progeny, he ſeeks
In ſome obſcure ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to: with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, is a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers' Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miſcellany.*

A'LIEN. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denizon; a man of another country or family; one not allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakſpeare.*

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, ſo as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakſp.*

The lawgiver condemned the perſons, who ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. A man born out of the land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one, born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denizons. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the ſon *alien* lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Common Law.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averſe: with *from*.

The king was diſquieted, when he found that the prince was totally *alienid from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon*

A'LIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory, and both muſt paſs from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries of the Turks were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no chriſtians left. *Ba ter*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections: with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing muſt not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet, if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as groſs and diſaffected humours, is either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honeſt Caſtilian, whom ſhe was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addiſon.*

A'LIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to: with the particle *from*.

The whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge by all deſperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſc.*

ALIENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordnance was for the maintenance of their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to facilege. Her ſucceſſour paſſed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property have created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated; as, the ſtate was waſted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his deſection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulſion, though not againſt, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to ſubdue: an old word even in the time of *Spenſer*, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why ſitten we ſo,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon ſo fair a morrow?
The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
That ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſlake the winter ſorrow? *Spenſer.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [ahlhtan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horſe or carriage; and generally of reſting or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary wane. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Slackneſs breeds worms: but the ſure traveller,
Though he *alights* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot his walks till night;
When with his horſe, he never will *alight*. *Denh.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coaſt at length he came,
And here *alighting* built the coſtly frame. *Dryd.*

When he was admoniſhed by his ſubject to deſcend, he came down gently, and circling in the air, and ſinging to the ground like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher flight at her next ſally. *Dryden.*

When finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their luſty ſteeds *alight*;
Like them diſmounted all the warlike train. *Dryd.*

Should a ſpirit of ſuperior rank, a ſtranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Spectator.*

2. It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones from the proud temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryden.*

AL'IKE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like.*] With reſemblance; without difference; in the ſame manner; in the ſame form. In ſome expreſſions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee; but the night ſhineth as the day; the darkneſs and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalms.*

With thee converſing, I forget all time;
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike*.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave.
Dryden.

Let us unite at leaſt in an equal zeal for thoſe capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike* in place,
But diſt'ring far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; that which nouriſhes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance; and, as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechaniſm it is diſtributed. *Glanville's Sceppſis Scientifica.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largeſt ſenſe by *aliment*, I underſtand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and ſeaſoning, as, ſalt, ſpice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That has the quality of aliment; that does nouriſh; that does feed.

The ſun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompence,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, theſe weeds muſt loſe their *alimental* ſap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' induſtrious, when the ſun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To ſink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juſt ſupply of *alimental* ſtreams,
Exhauſted ſap recruiting *Philips.*

ALIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental.*] So as to ſerve for nouriſhment.

The ſubſtance of gold is invincible by the powerfulleſt heat, and that only *alimentally* in a ſubſtantial mutation, but alſo medicamentally in any corporeal converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nouriſhment. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That belongs or relates to aliment.

The ſolution of the aliment by maſtication is neceſſary; without it, the aliment could not be diſpoſed for the changes which it receives as it paſſeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

I do not think that water ſupplies animals, or even plants, with nouriſhment, but ſerves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and diſtribute them to the ſeveral parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, ſome are pulpy and very nutritious; as turnips and carrots. Theſe have a fattening quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aliment.*]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nouriſhing.

2. The ſtate of being nouriſhed by aſſimilation of matter received.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That does nouriſh: a word very little in uſe.

The plethora renders us lean, by ſuppreſſing our ſpirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any ſeparation from him, provided it be not cauſed by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe.*

Before they ſeized hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, becauſe, being taken four times, it will juſt meaſure it.

A'LISH. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Reſembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it, and beating down the yeaſt, gives it the ſweet *aliſh* taſte. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'LITURE. *n. ſ.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nouriſhment *Dict.*

ALI'VE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But ſome faint ſigns of feeble life appear. *Dryd.*

Not youthful kings in battle ſeiz'd *alive*,
Not ſcornful virgins who their charms ſurvive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active; in full force.

Thoſe good and learned men had reaſon to wiſh, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of ſuch as inclined toward them kept *alive.* *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; ſprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not ſo much *alive* the whole day, if ſhe ſlept more than ſix hours. *Clariſſa.*

4. In a popular ſenſe, it is uſed only to add an emphaſis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *beſt* man *alive*; that is, the *beſt*, with an emphaſis. This ſenſe has been long in uſe, and was once admitted into ſerious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to thoſe brethren ſaid, riſe, riſe by-hive,
And unto battle do yourſelves addreſs;
For yonder comes the proweſt knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobleſs.
Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudeſt man *alive*, could not look upon the deſtruction of monarchy with any pleaſure. *Clarend.*

John was quick and underſtood buſineſs, but no man *alive* was more careleſs in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKAHEST. *n. ſ.* A word uſed firſt by Paracelſus and adopted by his followers, to ſignify an univerſal diſſolvent, or liquor which has the power of reſolving all things into their firſt principles.

ALKAL'ESCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkaleſcent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *n. ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glaſſwort. This herb they burnt to aſhes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white ſalt; this they called *ſal kali*, or *alkali* It is corroſive, producing putrefaction in animal ſubſtances to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*] Any ſubſtance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervеſcence and fermentation.

A'LKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from ſtarving very long, by diluting the fluids, and conſequently keeping them from an *alkaline* ſtate People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water *Arbuthnot*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] Having the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* ſalts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their ſyrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urineous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET. *n. ſ.* [*anchuſa*, Lat.] A plant. This plant is a ſpecies of bugloſs, with a red root, brought from the ſouthern parts of France, and uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. n. ſ A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter-cherry:* the plant bears a near reſemblance to ſolanum, or nightſhade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *veſicarium.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. n. ſ. In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the conſiſtence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, roſe-water, ſugar, ambergreaſe, muſk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the ſweets are uſually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpelier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found ſo plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adj.* [æll, æal, eaſle, alle, Sax. oll, Welſh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, all honourable men. *Shakeſp.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the aſſurance of a future reward. *Tillotſon.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou ſhalt labour, and do *all* thy work *Deuteronomy.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of ſuch laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and all this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On thoſe paſtures cheerful ſpring
All the year doth ſit and ſing;
And, rejoicing, ſmiles to ſee
Their green backs wear his livery. *Craſhaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano ſpeaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love all ready forth to come. *Spenſer.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſwore ſo loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the prieſt let fall the book. *Shak.*

The Saxons could call a comet a faxed ſtar, which is *all* one with *ſtella crinita*, or *cometa.* *Camden's Remains.*

For a large conſcience is *all* one,
And ſignifies the ſame with none. *Hudibras.*

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expreſsly the title of the firſt-born, but *all* along keeps himſelf under the ſhelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Juſtice may be furniſhed out of fire, as far as her ſword goes: and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addiſon.*

If e'er the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
He thinly ſpreads them through the public ſquare,
Where, *all* beſide the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other conſideration.

I am of the temper of moſt kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for preſent money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admiſſion of any thing elſe.

When I ſhall wed,
That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my plight, ſhall carry,
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I ſhall never marry like my ſiſter,
To love my father *all*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Although. This ſenſe is truly Teutonick, but now obſolete.

Do you not think th' accompliſhment of it
Sufficient work for one man's ſimple head,
All were it as the reſt but ſimply writ. *Spenſer.*

5. It is ſometimes a word of emphaſis, nearly the ſame with *juſt*.

A ſhepherd's ſwain, ſay, did thee bring,
All as his ſtraying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

6. It was anciently in Engliſh, what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them ſixpence *all* too dear.
Song in Shakſpeare.

Tell us what occaſion of import
Hath *all* ſo long detain'd you from your wife.
Shakſpeare.

ALL. *n. ſ.*

1. The whole: oppoſed to part, or nothing.

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me?
On me, whoſe *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shakſpeare.

Nought's had, *all*'s ſpent,
Where our deſire is got without content. *Shakſ.*

The youth ſhall ſtudy, and no more engage
There flattering wiſhes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitleſs care, and cheated ſtrife,
Chace fleeting pleaſure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have
But preſent food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at ſtake, and irretrievably loſt, if we fail of ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Every thing.

Then ſhall we be news-cramm'd—*All* the better, we ſhall be the more remarkable. *Shakſ.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that.
Shakſpeare.

All the ſitter, Lentulus; our coming
Is not for ſalutation, we have buſineſs. *Ben Jonſ.*

3. That is, *every thing is the better, the ſame, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I aſſume;
And gladder ſhall reſign, when in the end
Thou ſhalt be *all* and *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'ſt. *Milt.*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured ſpectacles before their eyes, and look through falſe glaſſes. *Locke.*

4. The phraſe *and all* is of the ſame kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little foothold, that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the ground, neſt, eagles, *and all*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A torch, ſnuff, and *all* goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addiſon.*

5. *All* is much uſed in compoſition; but, in moſt inſtances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it are fixed and claſſical; as, *almighty*. When it is connected with the participle, it ſeems to be a noun: as, *all-ſurrounding*: in other caſes an adverb; as, *all-accompliſhed*, or completely accompliſhed. Of theſe compounds, a ſmall part of thoſe which may be found is inſerted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he ſpoke, the ſovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew.
Pope.

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That gives gayety and cheerfulneſs to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* ſun
Should, in the fartheſt eaſt, begin to draw
The ſhady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shakſp.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the ſovereignty over all.

He now ſets before them the high and ſhining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compoſe*.] That quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring ſhades Ulyſſes lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addreſt
To break the bands of *all-compoſing* reſt. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That ſubdues every thing.

Second of Satan ſprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think ſt thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conſume*.] That conſumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-conſuming* care
Deſtroys perhaps the ſtrength that time would ſpare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deſtructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two; ſo named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are ſaid to make *all-fours*.

ALL-HAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps uſually reckoned among them; a term of ſalutation. *Salve*, or *Salvete*.

All hail, ye fields, where conſtant peace attends!
All hail, ye ſacred ſolitary groves!
All hail ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whoſe converſation pleaſes and improves! *Walſh.*

ALL HALLOW. } *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hal-*
ALL HALLOWS. } *low*.] All ſaints day; the firſt of November.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about All ſaints day.

Farewell, thou latter ſpring! farewell,
All-hallown ſummer. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

ALL HALLOWTIDE. *n. ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near All ſaints, or the firſt of November.

Cut off the bough about *All-hallowtide*, in the bare place, and ſet it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

ALL-HEAL. *n. ſ.* [*panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *ironwort*; which ſee.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That has the ſovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I deteſt my wretched ſelf, and curſe
My paſt polluted life. *All-judging* Heaven,
Who knows my crimes, has ſeen my ſorrow for them. *Rowe's Jane Shore*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniſcient; all-wiſe.

Shall we repine at a little miſplaced charity, we, who could no way foreſee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wiſe Being ſhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeſerving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all; omnifick. See ALL-SEEING.

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent; poſſeſſed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being! the leaſt motion of whoſe will can create or deſtroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy diſtreſſed ſervant. *Swift*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the ſaints; the firſt of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *ſee*.] He that ſees or beholds every thing; he whoſe view comprehends all things.

That high *All-ſeer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt what I begg'd in jeſt. *Shak.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſee*.] That beholds every thing.

The lame Firſt Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long thoſe periſhable forms ſhall laſt;
Nor can they laſt beyond the time aſſign'd
By that *all-ſeeing*, and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November.

This is *all ſouls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is my lord.—
Why then *all ſouls day* is my body's doomſday.
Shakſpeare.

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.

The teſtimonies of God are perfect, the teſtimonies of God are *all ſufficient* unto that end for which they are given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoſt elevation, for he is every way perfect and *all-ſufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wiſe*.] Poſſeſſed of infinite wiſdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wiſe* mind governing the affairs of the world. *Seed.*

Supreme, *all-wiſe*, eternal potentate!
Sole author, ſole diſpoſer of mankind! *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS, or *ALLANTO'IDES*. *n. ſ.* [from ἀλλᾶς, a gut, and εἶδος, ſhape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or paſſage, by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage: it is therefore derived by ſome from *à la loi, according to law*; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law: by others, from *alier*, to unite: perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe

most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See ALLOY.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison. *Shakspeare.*

No friendly offices shall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *allayer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shak.*

ALLA'Y. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen penny-weights is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are fruitborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner as the admixture of baser metals allays the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours only suffer a sensible *allay*, by little sevtering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Allay being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealousy, hope, and fear. *Rogers.*

ALLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *allay*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony: and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder potion,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shak.*

ALLEGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

How he got twit our sovereign lady love
With scornful mocking words, though darkly couched?
As if he had suborned some to swear
False accusations, thereby to overthrow his state? *Shakspeare.*

3. An excuse; a plea.

I submit to my friends to be informed of my errours, and I beg it not to be excused in any negligence [illegible] of youth, want of leisure, or any other such plea. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace and goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved that is *alleageable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *Dict.*

ALLE'GER. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilo, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Bacon.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. f.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king *Shak.*

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace. *Shakspeare.*

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurrings or rather fulsome assentings, to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*. Not used.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heaven for you. *Shakspeare.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. } *adj.* [from *allegory*.]
ALLEGO'RICK. } After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton.*

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To ALLE'GORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true *Raleigh.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his elaboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscene, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word nymphia meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, who else they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLEGRO. n. f. A word denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

ALLELUJAH. n. f. [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הללו and יה.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Pray God.*

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper preludium to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. n. f. [Ital.] A grave kind of musick. *Dict.*

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative, will much *alleviate* me in determining the practic part. *Harvey.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abundance plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLEY. *n. f.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far.
Spenser.

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.
Milton.

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we'll share,
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great; the dangling boughs to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryd.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade.
Pope.

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakspeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connexion with another by confederacy; a league. In this ſenſe, our hiſtories of queen Anne mention *the grand alliance*.
2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Auſonian line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's ſake,
And for *alliance* ſake, declare the cauſe
My father loſt his head. *Shakſpeare.*

Adraſtus ſoon, with gods averſe ſhall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence ſtrife ſhall riſe, and mortal war ſucceed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorſet, your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair *alliance* quickly ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The perſons allied to each other.

I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addiſon.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetiſm; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it ſtill occult. *Glanville.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together; the ſtate of being ſo tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLEGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturaliſts have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILL.

In his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An *alligator* ſtuff'd and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ſtrung,
And here a ſcaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Diſp.*

A'LLIGATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*allido*, *alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

There have not been any iſlands of note, or conſiderable extent, torn and caſt off from the continent by earthquakes, or ſevered from it by the boiſterous *alliſion* of the ſea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the critics call *alliteration*, or beginning of ſeveral words in the ſame verſe with the ſame letter, there are inſtances of the oldeſt and beſt writers, as,

Behemoth biggeſt born. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
3. An allowance made upon an account: a term uſed in the Exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION, *n. ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of ſuperiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. ſ. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but moſt probably of German original.] A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is oppoſed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates ſome kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*alonge*, Fr.]

1. A paſs or thruſt with a rapier, ſo called from the lengthening of the ſpace taken up by the fencer.
2. It is likewiſe taken for a long rein, when the horſe is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally ſpoke *halloo*, and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chaſe or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all by*, look all; ſhowing the object.] To ſet on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious maſtiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon them ears
A ſad memorial of their paſt offence. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another; addreſs; converſation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for proviſion,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world;
And on the ſixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſhall deſerve my fate, if I refuſe
That happy hour which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To diſtribute; to parcel out; to give each his ſhare

Since fame was the only end of all their ſtudies, a man cannot be too ſcrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allot.*]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the ſhare, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of ſecurity or quiet in this world, but in a reſignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though it is our duty to ſubmit with patience to more ſcanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reaſonably and lawfully aſk of God. *Rogers.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove of fruits and ſhade, a vineyard, and an *auotment* for olives and herbs. *Pocock.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any particular perſon in a diſtribution. See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me ſuch exerciſes as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by teſtament. *Shakſpeare.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a poſition; not to contradict; not to oppoſe.

The principles which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; thoſe that men of right reaſon admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind *Locke.*

The pow'r of muſick all our hearts *allow*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

That ſome of the Preſbyterians declared openly againſt the king's murder, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To juſtify; to maintain as right.

The law is above
All *allowance*. *Shakſpeare.*

The Lord *allow* thee in this thing. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* ſo much ſincerity to the profeſſions of moſt men, for thinking their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I ſhall be ready to *allow* the pope as much power here as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

4. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the Iriſh
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

But, as we were *allowed* of God to be put in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God, which truth our hearts. *1 Theſſ.*

They referred all laws, that were to be paſſed in Ireland, to be conſidered, corrected, and *allowed* here by the ſtate of England. *Davies.*

5. To give a ſanction to; to authorize.

There is no ſlander in an *allowed* fool. *Shakſp.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful man! if we no tears *allow*
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

7. To appoint for; to ſet out to a certain uſe; as, he *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income.
8. To make abatement, or proviſion; or to ſettle any thing, with ſome conceſſions or cautions regarding ſomething elſe.

If we conſider the different occaſions of ancient and modern medals, we ſhall find they both agree in recording the great actions and ſucceſſes in war; *allowing* ſtill for the different ways of making it, and the circumſtances that attended it. *Addiſon.*

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow.*]

1. That may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is obſervable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is repreſented before our Saviour waſhing his feet on her knees; which will not conſiſt with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That is permitted or licenſed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this ſort, the light of nature alone may diſcover that which is in the ſight of God *allowable*. *Hooker.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle.*

Reputation becomes a ſignal and a very precious thing to magiſtrates; and their purſuit of it is not only *allowable* but laudable. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *allowable.*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, uſe, and *allowableneſs*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLO'WANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admiſſion without contradiction.

That which wiſdom did firſt begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth no *allowance* of them that ſucceed, although they plead for it ſelf nothing. *Hooker.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of ſpirits, our philoſophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

You ſent a large commiſſion to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the ſtate's *allowance*,
A league betwee this Highneſs and Ferrara. *Shak*

3. Permiſſion; freedom from reſtraint.

They ſhould therefore be accuſtomed ſometimes to conſult and make uſe of their reaſon, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke*

4. A ſettled rate, or appointment, for any uſe.

The victual in plantations ought to be expenced almoſt as in a beſieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon*.

And his whole life was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. 2 *Kings*.

5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verſe, is of the Pindarique nature, as well in the thought as the expreſſion, and conſequently muſt admit the ſame grandeur of words and figures. *Dryden*.

Parents never give *allowance* for an innocent paſſion. *Swift*.

6. Eſtabliſhed character; reputation.

His bark is ſtoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved *allowance*. *Shakſp.*

ALLO'Y. *n. ſ.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage.

That precile weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the ſtandard. Fine ſilver is ſilver without the mixture of any baſer metal. *Alloy* is baſer metal mixed with it. *Locke*.

Let another piece be coined of the ſame weight, wherein half the ſilver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much, for the value of the *alloy* is ſo inconſiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke*.

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more exquiſite degree than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury*.

ALLUBE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] Willingneſs; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to inſinuate. It is uſed of perſons; as, *he* alludes *to an old ſtory*; or of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults.*

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom do ſeem to *allude* unto ſuch miniſterial garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker*.

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker*.

Then juſt proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and meaſure: and this I doubt not was that artificial ſtructure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory*.

ALLU'MINOR. *n. ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; becauſe he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch; belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw toward any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath ſeemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardneſs deterreth from it; and puniſhments, which may more deter from evil, than any ſweetneſs thereto alloreth. *Hooker*.

The golden ſun, in ſplendour likeſt heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Each flattering hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton*

ALLU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something ſet up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward*.

ALLU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleaſure.

Againſt *allurement*, cuſtom, and a world
Offended; fearleſs of reproach, and ſcorn,
Or violence. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell
Paradiſe Regained

To ſhun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once betray'd,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *allure*.] The perſon that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] That which is ſpoken with reference to ſomething ſuppoſed to be already known, and therefore not expreſſed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifeſt *alluſions* and reſemblings of the diſſolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its laſt ruin. *Burnet*

This laſt *alluſion* gall'd the panther more,
Becauſe indeed it rubb'd upon the ſore. *Dryd*

Expreſſions now out of uſe, *alluſions* to cuſtoms loſt, to us, and various particularities, muſt needs continue ſeveral paſſages in the dark. *Locke*

ALLU'SIVE *adj.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Lat.] Hinting at ſomething not fully expreſſed.

Where the expreſſion in one place is plain, and the ſenſe affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expreſſion, in the other, is figurative or *alluſive*, and the doctrine deduced from it liable to great objections; it is reaſonable, in this latter place, to reſtrain the extent of the figure and allution to a conſiſtency with the former. *Rogers' Sermons*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *alluſive*.] In an alluſive manner; by implication; by inſinuation.

The Jewiſh nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compaſs of one generation, were, according to his prediction, deſtroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by thoſe eagles (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.), by which, *alluſively*, are noted the Roman armies, whoſe enſign was the eagle. *Hammond*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluſive*.] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *n. ſ.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to ſomething elſe.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increaſe which ariſes from *alluvion*, which is defined an inſenſible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell.*

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon ſomething elſe.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy.

All theſe ſepts are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, ſo as there is no hope that they will ever ſerve faithfully againſt them. *Spenſer*.

Wants, frailties, paſſions, cloſer ſtill *ally*
The common intereſt, or endear the tye. *Pope*.

To the ſun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomſon*

2. To make a relation between two things, by ſimilitude, or reſemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *ally'd* to Virgil's ſenſe; but they are too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden*

ALLY'. *n. ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion; as, marriage, friendſhip, confederacy.

He in court ſtood on his own feet; for the moſt of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than ſtood him. *Wotton*

We could hinder the acceſſion of Holland to France, either as ſubjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple*

ALMACA'NTAR. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick word, written variouſly by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almucantar*, by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural, and means a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting in order to find the amplitude, and conſequently the variation of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *n. ſ.* [Derived, by ſome, from the Arabick *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; by others, from *al*, Arabick, and μην, a *month*, or [illegible], the *courſe of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al*, and *maan*, the *moon*, on account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the ſeaſons, with the return of feaſts and faſts, is noted for the enſuing year.

It will be ſaid, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not aſſailed this kingdom. *Bacon*.

This aſtrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inverſion of the common prognoſtications. *Government of the Tongue*.

Beware the woman too, and ſhun her ſight,
Who in theſe ſtudies does herſelf delight;
By whom a greaſy *almanack* is borne,
With often handling, like chaſt amber worn.
Dryden.

I'll have a faſting *almanack* printed on purpoſe for her uſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'LMANDINE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *almighty*.]

Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It ſerveth to the world for a witneſs of his *almightineſs*, whom we outwardly honour with the cheieſt of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making exiſtent the world univerſal, by the abſolute act of his own word, God ſhewed his power and *almightineſs*. *Raleigh*

In the wilderneſs, the bittern and the ſtork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his proviſions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightineſs*. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and ſaid unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Genеſis*

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you diveſt yourſelf, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations, 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakſpeare*

A'LMOND. *n. ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German, ſuppoſing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either ſweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the ſweet taſte into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond* tree, mounted high
On top of Green Selenis, all alone,
With bloſſoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whoſe tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Queen.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus of a mucous and ſlippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating thoſe parts. When the œſophagus muſcle acts, it compreſſes the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occaſion of a ſore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonſils, or *almonds of the ears*, are alſo frequently ſwelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a ſpecies of it. *Wiſeman's Surgery*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called alſo the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining, to ſeparate metals from cinders and other foreign ſubſtances. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER, or A'LMNER. *n. ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perſon, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

I enquired for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthieſt man. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner reſides, or where the alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *moſt*; that is, *moſt part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to univerſality.

Who is there *almoſt*, whoſe mind, at ſome time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not ſo faſtened to ſome object, that it could not turn itſelf to any other object? *Locke.*

There can be no ſuch thing or notion, as an *almoſt* infinite; there can be nothing next or ſecond to a omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Aſia becomes unequal to his weight,
And *almoſt* ſinks beneath the glowing freight. *Addiſon*

ALMS. *n. ſ.* [in Saxon, elmeſ, from *eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitouſly in relief of the poor. It has no ſingular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my ſtirrup, bend like his
That hath receiv'd an *alms*. *Shakſpeare.*

The poor beggar hath a juſt demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injuſtice, and oppreſſion, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket*.] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

There ſweeping doors as well
As the beſt order'd meal;
For who the reliſh of theſe gueſts will hit,
Needs ſet them but the *alms-baſket* of wit. *Ben Jonſon.*

We'll ſtand up for our properties, was the beggar's ſong that lived upon the *alms-baſket*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A'LMSDEED. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds*, which ſhe did. *Acts.*

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*:
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'ſt back. *Shakſp.*

A'LMS-GIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that ſupports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *almſ-giver* in ſecret, which ſheweth that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe*.] A houſe devoted to the reception and ſupport of the poor; an hoſpital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almſhouſes* for the poor, and the letting out of the people into pariſhes, are manifeſt. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt corporal toil,
A hundred *almſhouſes* right well ſupplied. *Shakſp.*

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hoſpital, or *almſhouſe*, out of the ruins of the church, and the ſpoils of widows and orphans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold yon *almſhouſe*, neat, but void of ſtate,
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate. *Pope*

A'LMSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is ſupported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads;
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an *almſman*'s gown. *Shakſp.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture. Of its wood were made muſical inſtruments, and it was uſed alſo in rails, or in a ſtaircaſe. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*; others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is tranſlated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never anſwer the purpoſes of the almugim; the pine tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much eſteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or ſimply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be underſtood only and gummy ſorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the ſame with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moſes. *Calmet.*

And the navy alſo of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious ſtones. *1 Kings.*

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. *n. ſ.* [from *aln'ge*.] A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth, and to ſix the ſeals appointed upon it for that purpoſe; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *ſearcher*, *meaſurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *night*.]

A term which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt; whereby it cometh to paſs, that the wick fetcheth the nouriſhment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *n. ſ.* [אהלים, as it is ſuppoſed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold, and was the moſt valuable preſent given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermoſt part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Calambac*, which is ſometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much eſteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portugueſe, *Pao d' aquila*, or eagle-wood; but ſome account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another ſpecies. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*
2. A tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.
3. A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed into Socotorine, and Caballine, or horſe *aloes*: the firſt is ſo called from *Socotora*; the ſecond, becauſe, being coarſer, it ought to be

confined to the uſe of farriers. It is a warm and ſtrong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *alcetical*, ſcammoniate, or ſtimmonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. ſ.* [from *aloes.*] Any medicine is ſo called, which chiefly conſiſts of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Daniſh*; *loft*, air, *Icelandiſh*; ſo that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word uſed chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in ſtories oft,
That love his wings, and ſoars *aloft*. *Sir J. Beaumont.*

Upright he ſtood, and bore *aloft* his ſhield,
Conſpicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field.
Dryden.

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar conſtellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due,
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλογία.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*allen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*; that is, *ſingle.*]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shakſ.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryd.*

God, by whoſe *alone* power and converſation we all live, and move, and have our being.
Bentley.

2. Without company; ſolitary.

Eagles we ſee fly *alone*, and they are but ſheep which always herd together. *Sidney*

Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living, or lifeleſs, to be found was none. *Milton*

I never durſt in darkneſs be *alone*. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies ſometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himſelf.

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli,
If they ſet down before 's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakſpeare.*

Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonſon.

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client ſtole it, but he had better have *let* it *alone*; for he loſt his cauſe by his jeſt. *Addiſon.*

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty ſtone; ſome lug *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe.

A firebrand, carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Where Uſens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina ſtands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotſon.*

They were *all along* a croſs, untoward ſort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*, in company; joined with.

I your commiſſion will forthwith diſpatch,
And he to England ſhall *along with* you. *Shakſ.*

Hence, then! and evil go *with* thee *along*,
Thy offſpring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

Religious zeal is ſubject to an exceſs, and to a defect, when ſomething is mingled with it which it ſhould not have; or when it wants ſomething that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is underſtood.

Command thy ſlaves: my free-born ſoul diſdains
A tyrant's curb, and reſtive breaks the reins.
Take this *along*; and no diſpute ſhall riſe
(Though mine the woman) for my raviſh'd prize.
Dryden.

6. Forward; onward. In this ſenſe it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it ſeems, from *along.*] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep ſtrait watch and ward in all their ports *alongſt* the ſea coaſt. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off.*]

1. At a diſtance: with the particle *from*. It generally implies a ſmall diſtance, ſuch as is within view or obſervation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herſelf withdrew aſide,
From whence ſhe might behold the battle's proof,
And elſe be ſafe from danger far deſcried. *Fairy Q.*

As next in worth,
Came ſingly where he ſtood, on the bare ſtrand,
While the promiſcuous crowd ſtood yet *aloof*.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt

The noiſe approaches, though our palace ſtood
Aloof from ſtreets, encompaſs'd with a wood.
Dryden.

2. Applied to perſons, it often inſinuates caution and circumſpection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of ſteel,
And make the cowards ſtand *aloof* at bay. *Shakſ.*

Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being purſued, at laſt, when they were out of reach, they turned and croſſed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* ſeen the croſs ſet up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became chriſtian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots ſtood by a river, one of braſs, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen veſſel kept *aloof from* t'other.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

The ſtrong may fight *aloof*: Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by preſuming died. *Dryd.*

3. In a figurative ſenſe, it is uſed to import art or cunning in converſation, by which a man holds the principal queſtion at a diſtance.

Nor do we find him forward to be ſounded;
But with a crafty madneſs keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to ſome confeſſion
Of his true ſtate. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. It is uſed metaphorically of perſons that will not be ſeen in a deſign.

It is neceſſary the queen join; for, if ſhe ſtand *aloof*, there will be ſtill ſuſpicions: it being a received opinion, that ſhe hath a great intereſt in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakſpeare.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a ſtrong voice; with a great noiſe.

Strangled he lies! yet ſeems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and inſtruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be juſt,
Heav'n in a moment makes a heap of duſt.
Waller

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he ſhook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd.*

ALO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and ſeem to touch the ſky.
Dryden.

A'LPHA. n. ſ. The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, ſaith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.
Revelations.

A'LPHABET. *n. ſ.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the firſt two letters of the Greeks. The order of the letters, or elements of ſpeech.

Thou ſhalt not ſigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a ſign,
But I of theſe will teſt an *alphabet*,
And by ſtill practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shakſpeare.

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth, and the great variety of ſyllables compoſed of letters, and formed with almoſt equal velocity, and the endleſs number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more ſyllables, or of one, is wonderful. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurſes, little children get
This ſaying ſooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryden.*

To A'LPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*;
ALPHABE'TICK. } *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the ſeries of letters.

I have digeſted in an *alphabetical* order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their reſpective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical.*] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now compriſe in theſe hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deſign perſon is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this preſent time, or at ſome time paſt: oppoſed to futurity; as, *Will he come ſoon? He is here* already. *Will it be done? It has been done* already.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* anſwered, may ſerve for anſwer.
Hooker.

You warn'd me ſtill of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden.*

See, the guards from yon far eaſtern hill
Already move, no longer ſtay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming ſword,
Your ſignal to depart. *Dryden.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a ſtrict execution of the laws *already* in force.
Swift.

Methinks *already* I your tears ſurvey,
Already hear the horrid things they ſay,
Already ſee you a degraded toaſt,
And all your honour in a whiſper loſt! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe. Out of uſe.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves
With freſh deſire his voyage to purſue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

A'LSO. *adv.* [from *all* and *ſo.*]

1. In the ſame manner; likewiſe.

In theſe two, no doubt, are contained the cauſes of the great deluge, as according to Moſes ſo *alſo* according to neceſſity; for our world affords no other treaſures of water. *Burnet.*

2. *Alſo* is ſometimes nearly the ſame with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the ſentence.

God do ſo to me, and more *alſo*. 1 *Samuel.*

A'LTAR. *n. ſ.* [*altare*, Lat. It is obſerved by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with chriſtianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is uſed by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the chriſtian worſhip, in oppoſition to the *ara* of gentiliſm.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddeſs of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Reſolv'd the tainted hand ſhould be repell'd,
Which incenſe offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryd.*

2. The table in chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered.

Her grace roſe, and, with modeſt paces,
Came to the *altar*, where ſhe kneel'd, and ſaintlike
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakſpeare.

A'LTARAGE. *n ſ.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument ariſing to the prieſt from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I ſhould ſet down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings give this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *To alter*, ſeems more properly to imply a change made only in ſome part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to ſubſtitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is *altered from* pale *to* red.

Do you note
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the ſudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakſpeare.*

Acts appropriated to the worſhip of God, by his own appointment, muſt continue ſo, till himſelf hath otherwiſe declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stilling fleet.*

2. To take off from a perſuaſion, practice, or ſect.

For the way of writing plays in verſe, I find it troubleſome and ſlow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at leaſt with any reaſons which have oppoſed it. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy.*

A'LTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by ſomething elſe; diſtinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change, itſelf.

That *alterable* reſpects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a conſiderate diſcerner. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thouſand accidents, which we can neither foreſee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wiſh they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external cauſes.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *alo.*] The breeding, nouriſhing, or foſtering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to foſterage: the rich fell, the meaneſt ſort buying the *alterage* of their children, and the reaſon is, becauſe, in the opinion of the people, foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Sir J. Davies.*

A'LTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation, for elſe all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worſe to better, hath in it inconveniences, and thoſe weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not preſume, that God doth even call for ſuch change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themſelves doth make neceſſary? *Hooker.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once paſt, ſoon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration*! Sin, and Death, amain
Following his track (ſuch was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will ſatisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the ſenate the ſons of thoſe who had been ſlaves; by which, and ſucceeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a moſt corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter.*]

Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution, by changing the humours from a ſtate of diſtemperature to health. They are oppoſed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by ſuch *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controverſy; wrangle.

By this hot purſuit of lower controverſies amongſt men profeſſing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themſelves, time will cauſe *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little elſe than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and oſtentation of wit, than a ſober and ſerious ſearch of truth. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ALTE'RN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in ſucceſſion each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their uſe
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The leſs by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Latin.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendſhip conſiſts properly in mutual offices and a generous ſtrife in *alternate* acts of kindneſs. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurpriſe,
And bid *alternate* paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each change, the ſon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] The internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppoſite ſides of the cutting line; the one below the firſt parallel, and the other above the ſecond.

ALTE'RNATE. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate, adj.*] That which happens alternately; viciſſitude.

And rais'd in pleaſure, or repos'd in eaſe,
Grateful *alternate* of ſubſtantial peace,
They bleſs the long inſtrumental influence ſhed
On the crown'd goblet, and the feaſted bed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*altern*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Thoſe who, in their courſe,
Melodious hymns about the ſov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The moſt high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for ſundry wiſe ends, *alternates* the diſpoſition of good and evil. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion, ſo that each ſhall be ſucceeded by that which it ſucceeds, as light follows darkneſs, and darkneſs follows light.

The princeſs Melicinda, bath'd in tears,
And toſs'd *alternately* with hopes and fears
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.
Dryden.

Unhappy man! whom ſorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by ſome cauſe or other, *alternately* diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many viciſſitudes. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal ſucceſſion. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things.

The one would be oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with inſufferable cold; and to the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

A ſtrange *alternative*——
Muſt ladies have a doctor or a dance? *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative.*] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vaſteſt dimenſions, and longeſt duration, ſhould live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and viciſſitude of reſt, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conjunction.* [from *all* and *though.* See THOUGH.] Notwithſtanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obſcure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way poſſible to be underſtood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not ſeduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſtreſs muſt be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional ſecurities. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Riſing on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High ſpeech; pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT. } *adj.* [*altiſonus*, Latin.]
ALTI'SONOUS. } High ſounding; pompous or lofty in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *n ſ.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward.
Ten maſts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou haſt perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakſp.*
Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the higheſt mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*
She ſhines above, we know; but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly gueſs'd;
Diſtance and *altitude* conceal the reſt. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.
Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much conſiderable, whether we conſider its aſcent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he obſerve them and their influences in their oppoſitions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depreſſions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.
Thoſe members which are peers, ſtand by one another in equal *altitude*, and anſwer on each ſide one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; ſuperiority.
Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of thoſe who want the power to riſe. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; higheſt point.
He did it to pleaſe his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo.*] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together.*]

1. Completely; without reſtriction; without exception.
It is in vain to ſpeak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* ſubdued. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*
If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to ſuffer for his conſcience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as abſurd to imagine a man obliged to ſuffer, as to do impoſſibilities. *South.*
I do not *altogether* diſapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of ſcripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together.*
Couſin of Somerſet, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoiſt duke Humphry from his ſeat. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LUDEL. n. ſ. [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute.*]
Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occaſion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be ſublimed; and at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that riſe up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *n. ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency.
The ancient naturaliſts allow of two ſorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the iſland of Milo, being a kind of whitiſh ſtone, very light, friable, and porous, and ſtreaked with filaments reſembling ſilver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the Engliſh *roche alum* is made from a bluiſh mineral ſtone, in the hills of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire.
Saccharine alum is a compoſition of common *alum*, with roſe-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the conſiſtence of a paſte, and thus moulded at pleaſure. As it cools it grows hard as a ſtone.
Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.
Plumoſe or *plume alum* is a ſort of ſaline mineral ſtone, of various colours, moſt commonly white, bordering on green: it riſes in threads, or fibres, reſembling thoſe of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*
By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the moſt part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corroſive.
She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum ſtones.* *Wiſeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.
Nor do we reaſonably conclude, becauſe by a cold and *aluminous* moiſture, it is able awhile to reſiſt the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it ſubſiſteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*
The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery*

A'LWAYS. *adv.* [It is ſometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; ealle þæga, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: oppoſed to *ſometime*, or to *never.*
That, which ſometime is expedient, doth not *always* ſo continue. *Hooker.*
Man never is, but *always* to be bleſt. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation: oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *now and then.*
He is *always* great, when ſome great occaſion is preſented to him. *Dryden*

A. M. ſtands for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts; the ſecond degree of our univerſities, which in ſome foreign countries is called doctor of philoſophy.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be.* [See *To* BE.]
And God ſaid unto Moſes I *am* that I *am*: and he ſaid, thus ſhalt thou ſay unto the children of Iſrael, I *am* hath ſent me unto you. *Exod.*
Come then, my ſoul, I call thee by that name,
Thou buſy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that muſt needs exiſt, which can impart.
Prior

AMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Lovelineſs; the power of pleaſing.
No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehenſions make that; and ſo is our ſelf-liking. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. n. ſ. A ſort of pear. [See PEAR.] So called, ſays, *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT. n. ſ. A ſort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine* or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is uſed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.
Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To ſignify that rebels there are up. *Shakſpeare.*
What! when we fled *amain*, purſued and ſtruck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and beſought
The deep to ſhelter us? *Milton.*
The hills to their ſupply,
Vapour and exhalation duſk and moiſt
Sent up *amain.* *Milton.*
From hence the boar was rous'd, and ſprung *amain*,
Like lightning ſudden, on the warriour train,
Beats down the trees before him, ſhakes the ground;
The foreſt echoes to the crackling ſound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around.
Dryden.

AMA'LGAM. } *n. ſ.* [ἅμα and γαμέω.]
AMA'LGAMA. } The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.
The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture reſulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam.* *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam.*] To unite metals with quickſilver, which may be practiſed upon all metals, except iron and copper. The uſe of this operation is, to make the metal ſoft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the reſt are anſwerable: Take ſix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; ſtir theſe well that they may incorporate; then caſt the maſs into cold water, and waſh it. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of ſending on a meſſage, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and μαραίνω.] A plant. Among the many ſpecies, the moſt beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth.* 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddiſh coloured ſeeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding.*

2. In poetry it is ſometimes an imaginary flower, ſuppoſed, according to its name, never to fade.
Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In Paradiſe, faſt by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but ſoon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where firſt it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, ſhading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliſs, thro' midſt of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream:
With theſe, that never fade, the ſpirits elect
Bind their reſplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; conſiſting of amaranths.

By the ſtreams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the elyſian flow'rs;
By thoſe happy ſouls that dwell
In yellow meads of aſphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amaſment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impoſtures. *Glanvill's Scep. Scient.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or maſs.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made uſe of any unlawful means to *amaſs* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injuſtice. *Atterbury.*

When we would think of infinite ſpace or duration, we, at firſt ſtep, uſually make ſome very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which poſſibly we double and multiply ſeveral times. All that we thus *amaſs* together in our thoughts, is poſitive, and the aſſemblage of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, to add one thing to another, generally with ſome ſhare of reproach, either of eagerneſs or indiſcrimination.

Such as *amaſs* all relations, muſt err in ſome, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt your improvements only *amaſs* a heap of unintelligible phraſes. *Watts' Improv. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amaſſing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order tell a ſtory of him to the world. *Pope*

AMA'SS. *n. ſ.* [*amas*, Fr.] An aſſemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amaſs* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate*. See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. Obſolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modeſt wiſe *amate*,
And each one fought his lady to aggrate *Fairy Q.*

2. To terrify; to ſtrike with horrour. In this ſenſe, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to cruſh or ſubdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. ſ.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little inſignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; cauſing love.

It is the ſame thing whether one raviſh Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but neceſſitate her to ſatisfy his luſt, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him ſpontaneouſly. *Bp. Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compreſſed by the blood veſſels being too much diſtended; ſo that in many of its parts, all ſenſe is loſt, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes continually rolling round, many parts of objects, falling ſucceſſively upon them, are obſcure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ſtagnations in the extremities of thoſe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuſe with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings ſhall be horribly afraid for thee when I ſhall brandiſh my ſword before them, and they ſhall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.*

2. To put into confuſion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot chooſe but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakſpeare.*

AMA'ZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*. *Milton.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling ſea;
Then caſting back his eyes, with dire *amaze*,
Sees on the Punick ſhore the mounting blaze.
Dryden

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement; with confuſion.

I ſpeak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my meſſage. *Shakſpeare*

Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?
Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights. *Shak.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; aſtoniſhment; wonder; confuſion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old ſhepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedneſs*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaze.*]

1. Such a confuſed apprehenſion as does not leave reaſon its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He anſwer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his firſt *amazement*, ſtaring wide,
With ſtony eyes, and hairleſs hollow hue,
Aſtoniſh'd ſtood, as one that had eſpy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Q.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother ſits;
O ſtep between her and her fighting ſoul:
Conceit in weakeſt bodies ſtrongeſt works. *Shak.*

2. Extreme dejection.

—ceeded, and his words impreſſion left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Diſtracted and ſurpriz'd with deep diſmay
At theſe ſad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, ſome ages paſt, this race of glory
Run with *amazement* we ſhould read your ſtory;
But living virtue, all achievements paſt,
Meets envy ſtill to grapple with at laſt. *Waller.*

4. Aſtoniſhment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which ſat for alms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

It is an *amazing* thing to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy, when one conſiders what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addiſon.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment; wonderfully.

If we riſe to the world of ſpirits, our knowledge of them muſt be *amazingly* imperfect when there is not the leaſt grain of ſand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wiſeſt philoſopher to anſwer. *Watts' Log.*

A'MAZON. *n. ſ.* [α and μαζὸς.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucaſus; they are ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts, to uſe their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, ſtay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightſt with the ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

AMBA'GES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of ſpeech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expreſſion.

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily record and diſcourſe of things they were daily converſant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages.*] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] Embaſſy; character or buſineſs of an ambaſſadour. Not in uſe.

When you diſgrac'd me in my *ambaſſade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakſp.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is ſuppoſed to come from the French or Spaniſh language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not eaſy to ſettle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew בשר *to tell*, and מבשר a *meſſenger*; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gauliſh, ſignified a *ſervant*; whence *ambaſcia*, in low Latin, is found to ſignify *ſervice*, and *ambaſciator*, a *ſervant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, ſignifying a *government*, and *Junius* mentions a poſſibility of its deſcent from ἀναβαίνω; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *baſſas*, *low*, as ſuppoſing the act of ſending an ambaſſadour, to be in ſome ſort an act of ſubmiſſion. All theſe derivations lead to write *ambaſſadour*, not *embaſſadour*.] A perſon ſent in a public manner from one ſovereign power to another; and ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent. The perſon of an *ambaſſadour* is inviolable.

Ambaſſadour is, in popular language, the general name of a meſſenger from a ſovereign power, and ſometimes, ludicrouſly, from common perſons. In the juridical and formal language, it ſignifies

fies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadours*. *Shak.*

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambassadour*.
Dryden.

Oft have their black *ambassadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.
Addison.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadress*——
Come you to menace war and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow?
Rowe.

A'MBASSAGE. *n. f.* [from *ambassadour*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

A'MBER. *n. f.* [from *ambar*, Arabic; whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia.

Some naturalists refer *amber* to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephisis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it: and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber*, into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*, *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell; almost like ambergris. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *ocsol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Add.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of bravery,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.
Shakspeare.

A'MBER-DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS. *n. f.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *gray*; that is, *gray amber*.] A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

Some imagine *ambergris* to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding, in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *musk seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans*.] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *n. f.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn.
Fenton to L. Gower.

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main.
Prior.

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

AMBIGU. n. f [French.] An entertainment consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part.
King's Art of Cookery.

AMBIGU'ITY *n. f.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakspeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*, and therefore I shall not trouble you, by framing for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding? *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

In' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her labring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.
Dryden.

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke
Pope.

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful ſignification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous and doubtful expreſſions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The uſe of doubtful and indeterminate expreſſions; diſcourſe of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT. *n. ſ.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing; the line that encompaſſes any thing.

The tuſk of a wild boar winds about almoſt into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In meaſuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its baſis an inch over. *Grew's Muſæum*

AMBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambitio*, Lat. the deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent.]

1. The deſire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having ſuch a mind as Antiphilus, that ſo great goodneſs could not have found gratefulneſs? and ſo high advancement not have ſatisfied his *ambition*? *Sidney.*

2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and ſo would reſt;
The ſenſe would not be only, but be well;
But will's *ambition* longeth to the beſt,
For it deſires in endleſs bliſs to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them, while their ſouls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Leſt zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of ſoft petitions, pity, and remorſe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakſp.*

3. It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition to* recommend myſelf to your Lordſhip's patronage. *Addiſon.*

There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; eager of honours; aſpiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expreſſed by a verb.

We ſeem *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo.
Donne.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canſt not chooſe alone. *Dryd.*

You have been pleaſed not to ſuffer an old man to go diſcontented out of the world, for want of that protection *of* which he had been ſo long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, deſcended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, ſeeing, a veſſel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aſpiring.

I have ſeen
Th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds. *Shakſ*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

With ſuch glad hearts did our deſpairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken,
That with firſt eyes did diſtant ſafety meet. *Dryd.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiouſly deſign'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compaſs; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See AMBLE.

It is good, on ſome occaſions, to enjoy as much of the preſent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, becauſe he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal. *Shak.*

3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction; as, a horſe that *ambles* uſes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering ſhe,
Shall make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage,
And take the diſtaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am ruddy ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shakſ*

A'MBLE *n. ſ.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his legs on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and a hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill. An *amble* is the firſt pace of young colts, but when they have ſtrength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-maſters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horſe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ſtopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a ſtop, which interrupts the juſtneſs of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *To amble*.] A horſe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. n. ſ. [αμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte is called *ambroſia*.

2. A plant.

It has male floſculous flowers, produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame plant from the fruit, having no viſible petals; the fruit which ſucceeds the female flowers, is ſhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong ſeed in each. The ſpecies are, 1. The marine or ſea *ambroſia*. 2. Taller unſavoury ſea *ambroſia*. 3. The talleſt Canada *ambroſia*. *Miller.*

AMBRO'SIAL. *adj.* [from *ambroſia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God ſpake *ambroſial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleſſed ſpirits elect
Senſe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following ſong purſues,
Aerial honey and *ambroſial* dews. *Dryden.*

To fartheſt ſhores th' *ambroſial* ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the ſkies.
Pope.

A'MBRY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.

2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in *Scotland*.

AMBS ACE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakſpeare.*

This will be yet clearer, by conſidering his own inſtance of caſting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppoſing the poſture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves, ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramhall.*

AMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and inviſible motion of the muſcles, in ſtation, proceed more offenſive laſſitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown.*

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are ſuch as require ſome baſis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions; ſuch were thoſe ſelf moving ſtatues, which, unleſs violently detained, would of themſelves run away. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

2. That happens during a paſſage or walk.

He was ſent to conduce further the princeſs, of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. ſ.* A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

Then waving high her torch, the ſignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*.
Dryden.

When I behold a faſhionable table ſet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diſtempers, lie in *ambuſcade* among the diſhes. *Addiſon.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

Sometimes ſhe draweth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakſpeare.*

A'MBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*embuche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embucher*, to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.]

1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The reſidue retired diſcaſifully towards the place of their *ambuſh*, where it ſtuffed more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the Engliſh further into their *ambuſh*, turned away at an eaſy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge! charge! then ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.

Nor ſhall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault or ſiege,
Or *ambuſh* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe; the ſtate of lying in wait.
4. Perhaps the perſons placed in private ſtations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaſter,
Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life. *Shakſp.*

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambuſh*.] Placed in ambuſh; lying in wait.

Thick as the ſhades, there iſſue ſwarming hordes
Of *ambuſh'd* men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Tyrrhenian enemies I gueſs. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*; which ſee.] Ambuſh; ſurpriſe. Not uſed.

Like as a wily fox, that having ſpied
Where on a ſunny bank the lambs do play,
Full cheſely creeping by the hinder ſide,
Lies in *ambuſhment* of his hoped prey. *Spenſer.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambuſtus*, Lat.] Burnt; ſcalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glaſs, melted with calcined tin, compoſe an undiaphanous body. This white *ame'l* is the baſis of all thoſe fine concretes that goldſmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. adv. [A word of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, ſignifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word ſeems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, ſignifies firmneſs, certainty, fidelity.] A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is*.

One cried God bleſs us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands.
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay *amen*,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakſpeare*

Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, from everlaſting and to everlaſting. *Amen*, and *amen*. *Pſalms.*

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*ameſnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, ſignifies, to oblige one to appear to anſwer a charge exhibited againſt him.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

Again, becauſe the inferiour ſort were looſe and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beſt and eldeſt perſons of every ſept, ſhould bring in all the idle perſons of their ſurname, to be juſtified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENAGE. } *n. ſ.* [They ſeem to come
A'MENANCE. } from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: words diſuſed.

For he is fit to uſe in all eſſays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spenſer.*

Well kend him ſo far ſpace,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance. *Fairy Queen*

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.
2. To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs. In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.*

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers, which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *To amend* differs from *to improve*; *to improve* ſuppoſes, or not denies, that the thing is well already, but *to amend* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently *amend*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. n. ſ. [French.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompence is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *amend*.] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the teſtimony which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers. *Hooker*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amendment*.
2 Eſdras.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgment whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleaſant comedy. *Shakſp.*

AME'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidently corrupted.] Recompence; compenſation; atonement.

If I have too auſterely puniſh'd you,
Your compenſation makes *amends*. *Shakſp.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that had ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh's Eſſays*

There I, a priſoner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire.
Milton.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world ſome part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroic poem. *Dryden.*

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compenſation for the frailties of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vitious perſons proſperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

AME'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs of ſituation.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt as in the days of Herodotus, it was a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure. *Brown.*

AMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. ἀμφὶ καὶ μέτρον ἴσασι, ſeems to give the original.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is uſed by *Spenſer* of puniſhments in general.

Where every one that miſſeth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerc'd* with penance due. *Spenſer.*

But I'll *amerce* you with ſo ſtrong a fine,
That you ſhall all repent the loſs of mine. *Shak.*

All the ſuitors were conſiderably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for thoſe miſchiefs. *Hare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They ſhall *amerce* him *in* an hundred ſhekels of ſilver, and give them unto the father of the damſel, becauſe he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut.*

3. Sometimes it is uſed, in imitation of the Greek conſtruction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of ſpirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal ſplendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AME'RCER. *n ſ.* [from *amerce*.] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary puniſhment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *amerce*.]
AME'RCIAMENT. } The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender, who ſtands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that ſhall be impoſed upon them, ſhall come unto themſelves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early ſoftened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And deal'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun *ames ace*, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

A'MESS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A prieſt's veſtment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n. ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenneſs; ſo called, either becauſe it is not quite of the colour of wine, or becauſe

it was imagined to prevent inebriation.] A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyſt* is the hardeſt, ſcarceſt, and moſt valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though ſome are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spaniſh are of three ſorts; the beſt are the blackeſt or deepeſt violet: others are almoſt quite white, and ſome few tinctured w th yellow. The *amethyſt* is not extremely hard, but eaſy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Chambers.*

Some ſtones approached the granate complexion; and ſeveral nearly reſembled the *amethyſt*. *Woodward.*

A'METHYST, in heraldry, ſignifies the ſame colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyſt*.] Reſembling an amethyſt in colour.

A kind of *amethyſtine* flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains, but one entire maſſy ſtone *Grew.*

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*amiable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely, pleaſing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* alſo. *Hooker.*

She told her while ſhe kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, ſubdue my father
Entirely to her love; but if ſhe loſt it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

2. Pretending love; ſhowing love.

Lay *amiable* ſiege to the honeſty of this Ford's wife; uſe your art of wooing. *Shakſpeare.*

A'MIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being amiable; lovelineſs; power of raiſing love.

As ſoon as the natural gaiety and *amiableneſs* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuſe of the ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an amiable manner; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly uſed of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we ſeldom ſay, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be ſo uſed in this paſſage.

O grace! O truth! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* gueſt;
Receive and wrap me in eternal reſt. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendlineſs; good-will.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with good-will and concord.

They ſee
Through the dun miſt, in blooming beauty freſh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant mead, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conqueſts. *Philips.*

I found my ſubjects *amicably* join
To leſſen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itſelf, where it is pretended that the variety of ſects live ſo *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to deſtroy the republick. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

A'MICE. *n. ſ.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex ſex indumentis epiſcopo & preſbyteriis communibus ſunt* amictus, *alba, cingulum, ſtola, manipulus, & planeta* Du Cange. Amictus *quo collum ſtringitur, & pectus tegitur, caſtitatem interioris hominis deſignat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; ſtringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam tranſeat mendacium.* Bruno.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On ſome a prieſt, ſuccinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or
AMI'DST. } *midſt*.]

1. In the midſt; equally diſtant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidſt*
The garden, God hath ſaid, ye ſhall not eat. *Milton.*

Th' two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's ſtatue of the great duke, *amidſt* the four ſlaves chained to his pedeſtal, are very noble ſights. *Addiſon.*

2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy ſwain,
The boat *amidſt* my cryſtal ſtreams I bring,
And ſouthern winds to blaſt my flow'ry ſpring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breaſt the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the ſylvan ſhades. *Dryd.*

3. Among; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor ſound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever ſinging, as they ſhine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addiſon.*

AMI'SS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of compoſition, often ſignifies *according to*, and *miſs*, the Engliſh particle, which ſhows any thing, like the Greek ἁμαρτ, to be wrong; as, to *miſcount*, to count erroneouſly; to *miſdo*, to commit a crime: *amiſs* therefore ſignifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that, which thou haſt ſworn to do *amiſs*,
Is yet *amiſs*, when it is truly done. *Shakſp.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourſelves, if at any time we have done *amiſs*, is not to ſever ourſelves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that ſearch
The heart of man, and weigh his inmoſt thoughts,
If I have done *amiſs*, impute it not. *Addiſon.*

3. In an ill ſenſe.

She ſigh'd withal, they conſtrued all *amiſs*,
And thought ſhe wiſh'd to kill who long'd to kiſs. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counſels only and perſuaſions, not *amiſs* to be followed by them, whoſe caſe is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all ſcience and all principles, yet it might not be *amiſs* to have ſome conſcience. *Tillotſon.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiſs*, 'tis true;
Yet I am ſome what better born than you. *Dryd.*

I built a wall, and when the maſons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me ſo much as to ſtand by while my ſervants threw down what was *amiſs*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which ſpeak any thing *amiſs* againſt the God of Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, ſhall be cut in pieces, and their houſes ſhall be made a dunghill; becauſe there is no other God that can deliver after this ſort. *Daniel.*

7. Impaired in health; as, I was ſomewhat *amiſs* yeſterday, but am well today.

8. *Amiſs* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; becauſe it always follows the ſubſtantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in Engliſh; and though we ſay the action was *amiſs*, we never ſay an *amiſs* action.

9. *Amiſs* is uſed by *Shakſpeare* as a noun ſubſtantive.

To my ſick ſoul, as ſin's true nature is,
Each toy ſeems prologue to ſome great *amiſs*. *Hamlet.*

AMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Lat.] Loſs.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe; a word little in uſe.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendſhip, whether publick between nations, oppoſed to *war*; or among the people, oppoſed to *diſcord*; or between private perſons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears moſt ſtrongly
In bearing thus the abſence of your lord *Shakſp.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this race, this ſervice dedicate,
To my deplored aſhes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMO'NIAC. *n. ſ.* A drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioſcorides ſays, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agaſyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he ſays, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowiſh without, eaſily fuſible, reſinous, ſomewhat bitter, and of a very ſharp taſte and ſmell, ſomewhat like garlick. This gum is ſaid to have ſerved the ancients for incenſe, in their ſacrifices. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient ſort, deſcribed by Pliny and Dioſcorides, was a native ſalt, generated in thoſe large inns where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and thoſe creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple ſtood, urining in the ſtables, or in the parched ſands, out of this urine, which is remarkably ſtrong, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated ſometimes from the temple,

Ammoniac, and ſometimes from the country, *Cyrenaic*. No more of this ſalt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, ſome ſuſpect there never was any ſuch thing; but this ſuſpicion is removed, by the large quantities of a ſalt, nearly of the ſame nature, thrown out by mount Ætna.

The modern *ſal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glaſs bottles, filled with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of aſhes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual ſtrong fire. The ſteam ſwells up the cotton, and forms a puffe at the vent-hole, hinder ing the ſalts from evaporating; which ſtick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in thoſe large cakes, which they ſend to England. Only ſoot exhaled from dung is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the ſtrongeſt.

Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to ſix of urine, with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot; and putting the whole in a veſſel, they raiſe from it, by ſublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous ſubſtance, which they call *ſal ammoniac*. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac.

Human blood calcined yields no fixed ſalt; nor is it a ſal ammoniack, for that remains immutable after repeated diſtillations; and diſtillation deſtroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts, and turns them alkaline: ſo that it is a ſalt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but ſoft and benign, approaching neareſt to the nature of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNI'TION *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by ſome to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, ſeems to have ſignified ſupply of proviſion; but it ſurely may be more reaſonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choſes à munitions*, things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

They muſt make themſelves defenſible againſt ſtrangers; and muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſome able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon.*

All the rich mines of learning ranſacked are,
To furniſh *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now, his ſtores of *ammunition* ſpent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon ſent,
And ſolitary guns are fearfully heard. *Dryden.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garriſons.

A'MNESTY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may ſafely commit, upon the laſt of June, what he would not dare by be hanged for if he committed it on the firſt of July; by which the greateſt criminals may eſcape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and by ſtifling them a while, deceive the legiſlature into an *amneſty*. *Swift.*

AMNI'COLIST *adj.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river.

AMNION. } *n. ſ.* [Latin; perhaps from
AMNIOS. } ἀμνὸς.] The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is moſt immediately covered, and with which the reſt of the ſecundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It alſo contains a nutritious humour, ſeparated by glands for that purpoſe, with which the fœtus is preſerved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which ſometimes ſtick ſo cloſe to one another, that they can ſcarce be ſeparated. It has alſo its veſſels from the ſame origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioſcorides ſuppoſe it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *piſon* of the ancients, or *baſtard ſtone-parſley*. It reſembles the muſcat grape. This fruit is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot ſpicy taſte and ſmell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [amang, gemang,
AMO'NGST. } Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other perſons or things on every ſide.

Amongſt ſtrawberries low here and there ſome borage-ſeed; and you ſhall find the ſtrawberries under thoſe leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by ſoft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his preſence hid themſelves *among*
The thickeſt trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you ſee, obſerved the failings of many great wits *amongſt* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, *among* the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the ſame deſign. *Addiſon.*

A'MORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a gallant; a man profeſſing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds: though caſualties ſhould ſpare them, age brings in a neceſſity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and her beauty, both which are neceſſary to the *amoriſt*'s joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO. n. ſ. [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'MOROUS. *adj* [*amoroſo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured: with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakſpeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakſpeare.*

The *am'rous* maſter own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his firſt ſurprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the paſſion grew. *Prior.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; diſpoſed to fondneſs; fond.

Apes, as ſoon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes faſtened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty, ſo *amorous* is nature *of* whatſoever ſhe produces. *Dryd.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glaſs,
I, that am rudely ſtampt. *Shakſpeare.*

And into all things from her air inſpir'd
The ſpirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
Firſt caught, they lik'd; and each his liking choſe. *Milton.*

O! how I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the plantane's ſhade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain
Invoke the muſes, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou with twim in that live-bath,
Each fiſh, which every channel hath,
Will *amorouſly* to thee twim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being amorous; fondneſs; lovingneſs; love.

All Gyneca's actions were interpreted by Baſilius, as proceeding from jealouſy of his *amorouſneſs*. *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit and *amorouſneſs* enough to make him find it more eaſy to defend fair ladies than to defend himſelf againſt them. *Id.*

AMO'RT. adv. [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the ſtate of the dead; dejected; depreſſed; ſpiritleſs.

How fares my Kate? what, ſweeting, all *amort*? *Shakſpeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [*amortiſſement*,
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } *amortiſſable*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to ſome community that never is to ceaſe.

Every one of the religious order was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an eſpecial proviſion for them, after the laws of *amortization* were deviſed and put in uſe by princes. *Aylifſe's Parergon Juris Canon.*

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom, to have lands ſufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation; a juridical ſenſe.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Therewith, *amoved* from his ſober mood,
And lives he yet, ſaid he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food?
Fairy Queen.

At her ſo piteous cry was much *amov'd*
Her champion ſtout. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To riſe to in the accumulative quantity; to compoſe in the whole: with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be neceſſary to compoſe this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. It is uſed, figuratively, of the conſequence riſing from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of buſineſs; but the errours of aged men *amount* but *to* this, that more might have been done, or ſooner. *Bacon.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong ſide of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of ſkill, without either credit or effect. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſum total; the reſult of ſeveral ſums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount?*
Vexation, diſappointment, and remorſe. *Thomſon.*

AMO'UR. *n. ſ.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally uſed of vitious love. The *ou* ſounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of ſo general and diffuſive a luſt, as to proſecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never ſo outrageouſly, yet the impure flame will either die of itſelf, or conſume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The reſtleſs youth ſearch'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found? *Addiſ.*

A'MPER. *n. ſ.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour with inflammation; bile. A word ſaid, by *Skinner*, to be much in uſe in Eſſex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHI'BIOUS *adj.* [ἀμφὶ and βίος.]

1. That partakes of two natures, ſo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beaſt, a fiſh in water. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are obſerved to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of thoſe creatures that live at eaſe, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fiſhes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate ſomewhat of the nature of fiſhes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in alluſion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley fruit of mungrel ſeed;
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,
By the ſire exil'd from dung. *Swift*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amphibious*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from *equivocation*, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum eſt*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning, by *lepores*, either hares or jeſts, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themſelves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and ſuch as conclude from miſtakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation, and *amphibology*. *Brown.*

He that affirm'd, 'gainſt ſenſe, ſnow black to be,
Might prove it by this *amphibology*;
Things are not what they ſeem. *Perſ. on Clearveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to uſe what is moſt plain and eaſy; that the mind be not miſled by *amphibologies* into fallacious deductions. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφὶ and βάλλω.] Toſſed from one to another; ſtriking each way.

Never was there ſuch an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themſelves for the king, and making uſe of his name in all their remonſtrances, to juſtify their actions. *Howel.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφὶ and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. n. ſ. [Lat. ἀμφισβαινα.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads, and by conſequence to move with either end foremoſt.

That the *amphiſbæna*, that is, a ſmaller kind of ſerpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander and others. *Brown.*

Scorpion and aſp, and *amphiſbæna* dire. *Milt.*

AMPHI'SCII. n. ſ. [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφὶ and σκιὰ, a ſhadow.] Thoſe people dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the ſun is in the ſouthern ſigns; and to the ſouth pole, when he is in the northern ſigns. Theſe are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ, and θέατρον.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another; where ſpectators might behold ſpectacles, as ſtageplays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a ſemicircle, only exceeding a juſt ſemicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; ſo that the longeſt diameter of the amphitheatre was to the ſhorteſt, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to ſixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryd.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the inſults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and ſtill keeping his ſeat; or ſtretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his ſoul among the exquiſite ſufferings of ſuch a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaſpheme his Saviour. *Addiſon.*

A'MPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n deſcends
In univerſal bounty, ſhedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's *ample* lap. *Thomſon.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?——
She took 'em, and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an *ampler* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without reſtriction.

Have what you aſk, my princeſs I receive;
Land where and when you pleaſe, with *ampler* leave *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parſimony.

If we ſpeak of direct juſtice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in ſo large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth ſo far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; ſplendid.

To diſpoſe the princes the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promiſes, that, within ſo many days after the ſiege ſhould be raiſed, he would advance his highneſs's levies with two thouſand men. *Carew.*

6. Diffuſive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample; largeneſs; ſplendour.

Impoſſible it is for a perſon of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleneſs* of the body you repreſent or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He ſhall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extenſion.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be reſtrained and interpreted in the mildeſt ſenſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Diffuſeneſs; enlargement.

The obſcurity of the ſubject, and the prejudice and prepoſſeſſion of moſt readers, may plead excuſe for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilſt I labour to expreſs myſelf plain and true. *Hale.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to ſpread out; to amplify *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extenſion.

2. It is uſually taken in a rhetorical ſenſe, and implies exaggerated repreſentation, or diffuſe narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumſtances.

I ſhall ſummarily, without any *amplification* at all, ſhew in what manner defects have been ſupplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown ſeem greater than they are, and are uſually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is the poet juſtifiable for relating ſuch incredible *amplifications*? It may be anſwered, if he had put theſe extravagances into the mouth of Ulyſſes, he had been unpardonable; but they ſuit well the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that repreſents any thing with a large diſplay of the beſt circumſtances: it being uſually taken in a good ſenſe.

Dorilaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the higheſt point of praiſe. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increaſe any material ſubſtance, or object of ſenſe.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, and coins, and bags, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in ſeveral parts, and to examine it according to the ſeveral circumſtances. *Bacon.*

All conceives that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the ſound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As to the purpoſe of the Roman prelates grow up in thoſe bodies, ſo grew up in them withal a deſire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as their opinions have formed them in ſpiritual matters. *Bacon.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of repreſentation

I by general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified.* *Shakſp.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is paſt, I would not willingly ſeem to flatter the preſent, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of thoſe ſervitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphraſe the author's words are not ſtrictly followed, his ſenſe too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's tranſlation of Virgil. *Dryd.*

I feel age advancing, and my health is inſufficient to increaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks, to confirm and improve theſe rules, and to illuminate the ſeveral pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To ſpeak largely in many words; to lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a diſcourſe, you will often lay a neceſſity upon yourſelf of contracting the latter, and prevent yourſelf in the moſt important part of your deſign. *Watts' Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous repreſentations.

An excellent medicine for the ſtone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehenſions able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have ſometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here, where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, that the harveſt overcomes the reaper, I am ſhortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, ſo they might be men of great ſtature, or giants. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeneſs; greatneſs.

Men ſhould learn how ſevere a thing, the true inquiſition of nature is, and accuſtom themſelves, by the ſight of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowneſs of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,
Perfections abſolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greateſt deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or eſtates, to add *amplitude* and greatneſs to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Copiouſneſs; abundance.

You ſhould ſay every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulneſs of your diſcourſe, to your great deſign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts' Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line ſubtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting. It is eaſtern or ortive, when the ſtar riſes; and weſtern or occiduous, when the ſtar ſets. The eaſtern or weſtern *amplitude* are alſo called northern or ſouthern, as they fall in the northern or ſouthern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun at his riſing, and the eaſt or weſt points of the compaſs; or, it is the difference of the riſing or ſetting of the ſun, from the eaſt or weſt parts of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whoſe well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were reſolved not to be convinced; and to thoſe who are reſolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reſerve.

At return
Of him ſo lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's ſeed, obſcurely then foretold,
Now *ampler* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words: others muſt be caſt into ſhadows; that is, paſſed over in ſilence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word uſed only in chirurgery.

Amongſt the cruizers, it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

The uſual method of performing *amputation* in the inſtance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the ſkin and fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another looſe one is paſſed, for the gripe; which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtrained to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed to the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation, and the gripe ſufficiently twiſted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſtroke or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembering knife. Then the periofteum being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the ſaw. This being done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportunity of ſearching for the large blood veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the ſtump, looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the ſkin and the fleſh, as far as conveniently may be, over the ſtump, to cover it; and ſecure them with the croſs ſtitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the ſkin. Then apply pledgets, aſtringents, plaiſters, and other neceſſaries. *Chambers.*

The amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breaſt, had the freer uſe of their bow. *Brown.*

A'MULET. *n. ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amoletum; quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preſervative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of ſome particular diſeaſes.

That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems at firſt view a conceit derogative unto himſelf; yet herein he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falſity of what they report; and then ignorance muſt ſerve you as an *amulet* againſt the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. To *divert* implies ſomething more lively, and to *pleaſe*, ſomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a ſenſe bordering on contempt.

They think they ſee viſions, and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuſe* themſelves with the fantaſtick idea of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with tales. *Hare.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment.

Every intereſt or pleaſure of life, even the moſt trifling *amuſement*, is ſuffered to poſtpone the moſt neceſſary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amuſement* was to give poiſon to dogs and cats, and ſee them expire by ſlower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to ſtand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleaſant *amuſement* to look on with ſafety, whilſt another was giving them diverſion at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes, as with falſe promiſes. The French word is always taken in an ill ſenſe.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuſe*.] That has the power of amuſing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd,
Behold th' *amuſive* arch before him fly,
Then vaniſh quite away. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*. Lat.] Made of almonds

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, uſed before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as, there ſtands *an* ox.

Since he cannot be always employed in ſtudy, reading, and converſation, there will be many an hour, beſides what his exerciſes will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or ſome: as, *an* elephant might ſwim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the leaſt at a loſs concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it ſignifies, like *a*, ſome particular ſtate; but this is now diſuſed.

It is certain that odours do, in a ſmall degree nouriſh; eſpecially the odour of wine: and we ſee men *an* hungred do love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is ſometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and if*.

He can't flatter, he!
An honeſt mind and plain; he muſt ſpeak truth,
An they will take it ſo; if not, he's plain. *Shak.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before if.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
——He will *an'* if he live to be a man. *Shakſp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*.

My next pretty correſpondent, like Shakeſpeare's lion in Pyramus and Thiſbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addiſon.*

A'NA. *adv.* [ἀνὰ.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity; as wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥ ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the ſame weight innocence and prudence take,
Ana of each does the juſt mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

A'NA. *n. ſ.* Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana, Thuaniana*; they are looſe thoughts, or caſual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* ſound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *n. ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. ſ.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upward. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or ſummary of the principal heads of a diſcourſe. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. ſ.* [ſometimes vitiANA'CHORITE. } ouſly written *anchorite*; ἀναχωρητὴς.] A monk who, with the leave of his ſuperiour, leaves the convent for a more auſtere and ſolitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth ſit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anchorite*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are miſplaced with regard to each other. It ſeems properly to ſignify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally uſed for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachroniſm*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almoſt two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the laſt word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the firſt of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amid all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtues brought upon him.*

ANAGOGI'CAL. *adj.* [ἀναγωγὴ.] That contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; myſterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Myſterious; elevated; religiouſly exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Myſteriouſly; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W,i,l,l,i,a,m N,o,y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' uſual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we ſay? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen tumbicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quinteſſence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatiſm*, or metagrammatiſm, which is a diſſolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀναλήπτικὸς.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of phyſick.

Analeptick medicines cheriſh the nerves, and renew the ſpirits and ſtrength. *Quincy.*

ANA'LOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous.*] Analogous; having relation.

When I ſee many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I ſee them ſpontaneous, I have reaſon to conclude that theſe in their principle are not ſimply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Uſed by way of analogy. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* ſignifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of repreſenting relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeneſs, but by *analogical* repreſentation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, not by way of reſemblance, but on the account of ſome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; ſo a ſound or healthy pulſe, a ſound digeſtion, ſound ſleep, are ſo called, with reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of ſound doctrine, or ſound ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Analogous; having reſemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating ſomething *analogical* to either. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the ſimplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is ſome one univerſal principle, running through the whole ſyſtem of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitneſs to be applied for the illuſtration of ſome analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογισμὸς.] An argument from the cauſe to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form ſome reſemblance between different things; to conſider ſomething with regard to its analogy with ſomewhat elſe.

We have ſyſtems of material bodies, diverſly figured and ſituated, if ſeparately conſidered; they repreſent the object of the deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing ſome reſemblance or proportion; having ſomething parallel.

Exercite makes things eaſy, that would be otherwiſe very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is ſomething *analogous* in the exerciſe of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many important conſequences may be drawn from the obſervation of the moſt common things, and *analogous* reaſonings from the cauſes of them. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the reſemblance is noted.

This incorporeal ſubſtance may have ſome ſort of exiſtence, *analogous to* corporeal extenſion; though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογία.]

1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects; as *learning* is ſaid to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to diſcover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a preſcript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the ſame, yet, for the moſt part, retaining the ſame *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here obſerve of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to thoſe communications of God's will, that are requiſite to ſalvation. *South.*

2. When the thing, to which the analogy is ſuppoſed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is uſed.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were neceſſary in a hot diſtempered ſtate. *Dryden.*

By *analogy with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the ſame with that of the preſent earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal expreſs the cuſtoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *hate*, *hated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts.

There is an account of dew falling, in ſome places, in the form of butter, or greaſe, which grows extremely fetid; ſo that the *analyſis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the beſt

method of finding ſuch contents of the ſoil as are within the reach of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A conſideration of any thing in parts, ſo as that one particular is firſt conſidered, then another.

Analyſis conſiſts in making experiments and obſervations, and in drawing general concluſions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but ſuch as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements; as, of a ſentence to the ſingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to ſingle notes; of an argument, to ſimple propoſitions.

We [illegible] any thing of nature, but by an *analyſis* or its true intrinſick cauſe; till we know the firſt ſprings of natural motions, we are ſtill but [illegible] *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL. *adj.* [from *analyſis.*]

1. That reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that ſeparates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained againſt the inaccurateneſs of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly recorded. *Boyle.*

2. That proceeds by analyſis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diſtinct and particular conſideration.

Deſcartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philoſophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the univerſal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheſes. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into ſimples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALY'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικὸς.] The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts: applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly ſkill'd in *analytick.* *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a ſpecies or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by reſolving into its firſt principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its ſpecial properties; and therefore it is called the method of reſolution. *Watts' Logick.*

To A'NALIZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chemiſtry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in ſome meaſure to *analyze* them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immortality of any action into its laſt principles; if it be enquired, why ſuch an action is to be avoided, the immediate anſwer is, becauſe it is ſin. *Norris' Miſcellanies.*

When the ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into ſubject and predicate, propoſition, argument, act, object, cauſe, effect, adjunct, oppoſite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphyſically. This laſt is what is chiefly meant in the theological ſchools, when they ſpeak of *analyzing* a text of ſcripture. *Watts' Logick.*

A'NALYZER. *n. ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reaſons incline me to doubt whether the fire be the true and univerſal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perſpective projection of any thing, ſo that to the eye, at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular repreſentation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuſed to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANA'NA. n. ſ. The pineapple.

The ſpecies are, 1. Oval-ſhaped pine-apple, with a whitiſh fleſh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow fleſh. 3. Pine-apple, with ſmooth leaves. 4 Pine-apple, with ſhining green leaves, and ſcarce any ſpines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witneſs thou beſt *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imagin'd in the golden age. *Thomſon.*

ANA'NA, wild. The ſame with *penguin.*

ANA'PHORA. n. ſ. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word, or ſound; as, *Where is the wiſe? Where is the ſcribe? Where is the diſputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναπληρωτικὸς.] That fills up any vacuity: uſed of applications which promote fleſh.

A'NARCH. *n. ſ.* [See ANARCHY.] An author of confuſion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring ſpeech, and viſage imcompos'd,
Anſwer'd. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious ſtate of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world preſume to determine the nature of ſubjects belonging to the ſupreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate in which every man is unaccountable; a ſtate without magiſtracy.

Where eldeſt Night
And, Chaos, anceſtors of Nature hold
Eternal *anarchy* amidſt the noiſe
Of endleſs wars, and by confuſion ſtand. *Milt.*

Arbitrary power is but the firſt natural ſtep from *anarchy*, or the ſavage life; the adjuſting power and freedom being an effect and conſequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA. n. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and σὰρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha ſtagnates, or is extravaſated under the ſkin, it is called an *anaſarca.* *Arbuth.*

ANASA'RCOUS. *adj.* [from *anaſarca.*] Relating to an anaſarca; partaking of the nature of an anaſarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an aſcites, with an *anaſarcous* ſwelling of her belly, thighs, and leg. *Wiſeman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] That has the quality of opening the veſſels, or of removing obſtructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS. n. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels, or the opening of one veſſel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀναστροφὴ, a prepoſterous placing, from ἀναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. n. ſ. [ἀνάθεμα.]

1. A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like ſo many *brutæ fulmina* upon the ſchiſmatical; who think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from the body, which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curſe, or perſon curſed. This ſeems the orignal meaning, though now little uſed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That has the properties of an anathema; that relates to an anathema

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with deteſtation, branded and baniſhed out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in uſe.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whoſe corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOCISM. *n. ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Lat. ἀνὰ and τόκος.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt: the addition of the intereſt due for money lent, to the original ſum. A ſpecies of uſury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of diviſion, it has the uſe of an *anatomical* knife, which diſſects an animal body, and ſeparates the veins, arteries, nerves, muſcles, membranes, &c. and ſhews us the ſeveral parts which go to the compoſition of a complete animal. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; conſidered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter; but there is another cauſe of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; diſſected; ſeparated.

The continuation of ſolidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardneſs. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the ſenſe of an anatomiſt; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While ſome aſſumed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have conſtrued *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to diſcover the various parts.

Anatomiſts adjudged, that if nature had been ſuffered to run her own courſe, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel.*

Hence when *anatomiſts* diſcourſe,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might ſqueak love odes, dogs bark ſatire. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal; to divide the body into its component or conſtituent parts.
Our induſtry muſt even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*
2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.
I ſpeak but brotherly of him, but ſhould I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and then muſt look pale and wonder. *Shak.*
Then dark diſtinctions reaſon's light diſguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομία.]
1. The art of diſſecting the body.
It is proverbially ſaid, *Formicæ ſua bilis ineſt, habet et muſca ſplenem*; whereas theſe parts *anatomy* hath not diſcovered in inſects. *Brown.*
It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by ſtudying too much ſuch finer nerves and veſſels, as will for ever eſcape our obſervation. *Pope.*
2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body, learned by diſſection.
Let the muſcles be well inſerted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*
3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.
When a moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in ſeveral parts. *Bacon.*
4. The body ſtripped of its integuments; a ſkeleton.
O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a paſſion I would ſhake the world,
And rouſe from ſleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shak*
5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perſon.
They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-eye'd, ſharp looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NATRON. *n. ſ.* The ſcum which ſwims upon the molten glaſs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common ſalt It is likewiſe that ſalt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY *n. ſ.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR. *n. ſ.* [*anceſtor*, Lat. *anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*; which is not, like *anceſtor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch ſucceeds to his *anceſtors*; an elective to his *predeceſſors*.
And ſhe lies buried with her *anceſtors*,
O, in a tomb where never ſcandal ſlept,
Save this of her's. *Shakſpeare.*
Cham was the paternal *anceſtor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whoſe ſon was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*
Obſcure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandſire, and great grandſire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but gueſs beyond the fourth degree.
The reſt of my forgotten *anceſtors*
Were ſons of earth like him, or ſons of whores. *Dryd.*

A'NCESTREL. *adj.* [from *anceſtor*.] Claimed from anceſtors; relating to anceſtors: a term of law.
Limitations in actions *anceſtrel*, was anciently ſo here in England. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *anceſtor*.]
1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors, or progenitors; the perſons who compoſe the lineage.
Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *anceſtry* from famous Coradin,
Who firſt to raiſe our houſe to honour did begin. *Spenſer.*
A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties tranſmitted from a wiſe and virtuous *anceſtry*, publick ſpirit, and a love of one's country, are the ſupport and ornaments of government. *Addiſon.*
Say from what ſcepter'd *anceſtry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathleſs fame? *Pope.*
2. The honour of deſcent; birth.
Title and *anceſtry* render a good man more illuſtrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addiſon.*

A'NCHENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.
Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a cinque pace; the firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]
1. A heavy iron, compoſed of a long ſhank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is faſtened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upward, with barbs or edges on each ſide. Its uſe is to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground.
He ſaid, and wept; then ſpread his ſails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman ſhore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the veſſels moor. *Dryden.*
2. It is uſed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ſtability or ſecurity.
Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the ſoul, both ſure and ſtedfaſt, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*
3. The forms of ſpeech in which it is moſt commonly uſed, are, to *caſt anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.
The Turkiſh general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at ſea, withdrew his fleet when *caſting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles.*
Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the maſt,
His veſſel moor'd, and made with hauſers faſt. *Dryden.*
Far from your capital my ſhip reſides
At Rethrus, and ſecure *at anchor rides*. *Pope.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]
1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor.
The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock. *Shakſpeare.*
Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*
Or the ſtrait courſe to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimas' ſhaggy brow. *Pope.*
2. To ſtop at; to reſt on.
My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Iſabel. *Shakſpeare.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. a.*
1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ſhip.
2. To fix on.
My tongue ſhould to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* *Shakſpeare* ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret*, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.
To deſperation turn my truſt and hope!
And *anchor's* cheer in priſon be my ſcope! *Shak.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor; and, figuratively, ſecurity.
The old Engliſh could expreſs moſt aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for Example the holy ſervice of God, which the Latins called *religion*, becauſe it knitted the minds of men together, and moſt people of Europe have borrowed the ſame from them, they called moſt ſignificantly *eun-faſtneſs*, as the only aſſurance and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſoul's health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.
Smithing comprehends all trades which uſe either forge or file, from the *anchor-ſmith* to the watch-maker; they all working by the ſame rules, though not with equal exactneſs; and all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor*.]
1. The hold of the anchor.
Let me reſolve whether there be indeed ſuch efficacy in nurture and firſt production; for if that ſuppoſal ſhould fail us, all our *anchorage* were looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Wotton.*
2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.
The bark that hath diſcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at firſt ſhe weigh'd her *anchorage*. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.
Like a well-twiſted cable, holding faſt
The *anchor'd* veſſel in the loudeſt blaſt. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. ſ.* [contracted from
A'NCHORITE. } *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητὴς.] A recluſe; a hermit; one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.
His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himſelf. *Sprat.*
You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a ſolitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY. *ſ. n.* [from *ancheva*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce or ſeaſoning. *Savary.*
We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as the ſalſo-acid gravies of meat; the ſalt pickles of fiſh, *anchoves*, oyſters. *Flover.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]
1. Old; that happened long ſince; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs,

a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved, for we mention *old cuſtoms*; but though *old* be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern*, *ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common perſons, he cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Doomſday Book; and ſuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demeſnes. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days underſtanding. *Job.*

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the moſt *ancient*, becauſe he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Induſtry
Gave the tall *ancient* foreſt to his axe. *Thomſon.*

3 Paſt; former.

I ſee thy fury: if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakſp.*

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior. Not in uſe.

He toucheth it as a ſpecial pre-eminence of Junius and Andronicus, that in chriſtianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.*

1. The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*; whence, in preſent uſe, enſign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The ſame indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shakſp.*

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebiſond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; exiſtence from old times.

The Peſcenine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden*

A'NCIENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven the Spaniard is the moſt mingled and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, ſtealing, fighting. *Shakſpeare.*

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. *n. ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.

Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thift,
And borrow baſe, *and* ſome good lady's gift. *Spenſer.*

What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offſpring march behind;
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme ſelf-lovers, as they will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, an' *if* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NDIRON. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of braſs, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from ἀνὴρ and γυνὴ.] Having two ſexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two ſexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown.*

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS. n. ſ. [See ANDROGYNAL.] A hermaphrodite; one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτος.]

1. Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now uſed, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute paſſage of private life.

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE. n. ſ. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind-flower.

Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the centre; the ſeeds are collected into an oblong head, and ſurrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple, ſometimes curiouſly intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones. The broad-leaved *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September. Theſe with ſmall leaves muſt not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer.*

From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomſon.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκοπέω.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes*, ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he ſaid nothing* anent *this particular*.

2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-houſe*.

ANES. } *n. ſ.* The ſpires or beards of
AWNS. } corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman.*

ANE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.

Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden.*

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can ſpeak; and you,
To ſhew how well you play, muſt play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, to practiſe duties to which he is utterly a ſtranger. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus*,
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding paſſages.

Behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone, ſo to intend the leaſt ſound imaginable, that the ſenſe might be affected with it; as we ſee in ſubterraneous caves and vaults, how the ſound is redoubled *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractuous*.] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

A'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakſpeare.*

Had we ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as it is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs.*

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Revelation.*

3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God, prophet.*

4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtyle of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel.* *Shakſp.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were chriſtians, they would be *angeli*, or *angels.* The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

Take an empty baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go ſo far from the baſon, till you cannot ſee the *angel*, becauſe it is not in a right line; then fill the baſon with water, and you will ſee it out of its place, becauſe of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of hoarded abbots; their impriſon'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NGEL. *adj.* Reſembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing apparitions
Start into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In *angel* whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shak.*

Or virgins viſited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreathes of heav'nly flowers. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like.*] Reſembling an angel.

In heav'n itſelf thou ſure wert dreſt
With that *angel-like* diſguiſe. *Waller.*

A'NGEL-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [perhaps properly *angle-ſhot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain-ſhot being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. n. ſ. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] A plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica.* 2. Greater wild *angelica.* 3. Shining Canada *angelica.* 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA. n. ſ. (Berry-bearing) [*aralia*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. } *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]
ANGE'LICK. }

1. Reſembling angels.

It diſcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* ſwiftneſs, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his viſible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels; above human.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp
Their own heroick deeds, and hapleſs fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou alſo. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to angels; ſuiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to conſider the pleaſure of ſpeculations, which do raviſh and ſublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angelical.*] The quality of being angelical; reſemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

A'NGELOT. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *n. ſ.* [A word of no certain etymology, but, with moſt probability, derived by *Skinner* from ange, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango.*]

1. Uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakſpeare.*

Was the Lord diſpleaſed againſt the rivers? was thine *anger* againſt the rivers, was thy wrath againſt the ſea, that thou didſt ride upon thine horſes and thy chariots of ſalvation? *Habb.*

Anger is, according to ſome, a tranſient hatred, or at leaſt very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or ſmart, of a ſore or ſwelling. In this ſenſe it ſeems plainly deducible from *angor.*

I made the experiment, ſetting the moxa where the firſt violence of my pain began, and where the greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs ſtill continued, notwithſtanding the ſwelling of my foot. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meaneſt artiſan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shakſpeare.*

There were ſome late taxes and impoſitions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

The *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To ſee a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

1. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious impoſthumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an angry manner, like one offended: it is now written *angrily.*

Why, how now, Hecat? you look *angerly.* *Shakſpeare.*

Such jeſters diſhoneſt indiſcretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or ſeriouſly to be confuted. *Carew.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λογος.] A treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον, and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the veſſels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſected or meeting, ſo as, if continued, they would interſect each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whoſe vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whoſe legs are two ſemidiameters of that circle. *Sturt's Dict.*

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angel*, German and Dutch.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She alſo had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was ſo taken, that ſhe had forgotten to bring *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My muſick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fiſh; my bending hook ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakſpeare.*

The patient fiſher takes his ſilent ſtand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the ſcaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the cryſtal lake,
Feaſt on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices, as fiſhes are caught by a bait.

If he ſpake courteouſly, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were ſilent, he muſed upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,
This ſeeming brow of juſtice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakſp.*

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NGLI-ROD. *n. ſ.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatneſs; the ſmalleſt being fit for thatching of houſes; the ſecond bigneſs is uſed for *angle-rods*; and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furniſhes the whole country with *angle-rods.* *Addiſ.*

A'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he ſtrook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many ſorts of fiſhes, feed upon inſects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

A'NGLICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language; an Engliſh idiom.

They corrupt their ſtyle with untutored *anglicisms* *Milton.*

A'NGOBER. *n. ſ.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be ſupprized with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiouſly; peeviſhly.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not ſtir, nor wince, nor ſpeak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily.* *Shakſpeare.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will ſpeak peradventure there ſhall be thirty found there. *Geneſis.*

2. It ſeems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon; but this is not always obſerved.

Your Coriolanus is not much miſſed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth ſtand and ſo would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shakſp.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourſelves, that ye ſold me hither: for God did ſend me before you to preſerve life. *Geneſis.*

I think it a vaſt pleaſure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, ſo many ſcoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: ſo doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Proverbs.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; ſmarting.

This ſerum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regreſs into the maſs, firſt gathers into a hard ſwelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and ſo diſcharageth. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [*angoiſſe*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body: applied to the mind, it means the pain of *ſorrow*, and is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions.

Not all ſo cheerful ſeemed ſhe of ſight,
As was her ſiſter; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguiſh*, in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Q.*

Virtue's but *anguiſh*, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and circumſtantial;
True virtue's ſoul's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had perſecutors, whoſe invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conſpired to find out freſh deaths, and thoſe of ſuch incredible *anguiſh*, that only the manner of dying was the puniſhment, death itſelf the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguiſh* fill's his anxious breaſt,
Nor ſtopt by buſineſs, nor compoſ'd by reſt;
No muſick cheers him, nor no feaſt can pleaſe. *Dryden.*

ANGUI'SHED. *adj.* [from *anguiſh.*] Seized with anguiſh; tortured; exceſſively pained. Not in uſe.

Feel no touch
Of conſcience, but of fame, and be
Anguiſh'd, not that 'twas ſin, but that 'twas ſhe. *Donne*

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle.*]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part hexagonal, or ſix cornered, being built upon a confuſed matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures ariſe, even as in the amethyſt and bataites. *Brown.*

2. Conſiſting of an angle.

The diſtance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the diſtance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular.*] With angles or corners.

Another part of the ſame ſolution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethyſts, or emeralds, which grow in the fiſſures, are ordinarily cryſtallized, or ſhot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the ſtrata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; ſince the coherence of the parts of theſe will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *adj.* [*anguſtus*, Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait.

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anguſtus.*] The act of making narrow; ſtraitening; the ſtate of being narrowed.

The cauſe may be referred either to the grumouſneſs of the blood, or to obſtruction of the vein ſomewhere in its paſſage, by ſome *anguſtation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIL'NTED. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night.*] In the night time

Sir Toby, you muſt come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NIL. *n. ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The
ANI'LITY. } ſtate of being an old woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure; blame.

He diſmiſſed theſe commiſſioners with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Puniſhment. When the object of *animadverſion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is uſual to have the controverſy handled by pamphlets on both ſides, without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and an eccleſiaſtical *animadverſion*, are different things; for a cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual puniſhment; but an *animadverſion* has only a reſpect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the perſon over to the ſecular court. *Ayliffe.*

4. Perception; power of notice. Not in uſe.

The ſoul is the ſole percipient which hath *animadverſion* and ſenſe, properly ſo called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of perceiving; percipient. Not in uſe.

The repreſentation of objects to the ſoul, the only *animadverſive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of ſenſe. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animadverſive.*] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To paſs cenſures upon.

I ſhould not *animadvert on* him, who was a painful obſerver of the decorum of the ſtage, if he had not uſed extreme ſeverity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakſpeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict puniſhment. In both ſenſes with the particle *upon.*

If the Author of the univerſe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher ſtate of being? *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments.

God is a ſtrict obſerver of, and a ſevere *animadverter upon*, ſuch as preſume to partake of thoſe myſteries, without ſuch a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, diſtinct, on the one ſide, from pure ſpirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are ſuch beings, which, beſide the power of growing and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed alſo with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion. Mr. *Ray* gives two ſchemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
- Sanguineous, that is, ſuch as have blood, which breathe either by
  - Lungs, having either
    - Two ventricles in their heart, and theſe either
      - Viviparous,
        - Aquatick as the whale kind,
        - Terreſtrial, as quadrupeds;
      - Oviparous, as birds.
    - But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoiſes, and ſerpents.
  - Gills, as all ſanguineous fiſhes, except the Whale kind.
- Exſanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
  - Greater, and theſe either
    - Naked,
      - Terreſtrial, as naked ſnails.
      - Aquatick as the poulp, cuttle-fiſh, &c.
    - Covered with a tegument, either
      - Cruſtaceous, as lobſters and crab fiſh.
      - Teſtaceous, either
        - Univalve, as limpets;
        - Bivalve, as cockles, muſcles, cockles;
        - Turbinate, as periwinkle, ſnail's, &c.
  - Leſſer, as inſects of all ſorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either
- Hoofed, which are either
  - Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horſe and aſs.
  - Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
    - Two principal parts, called bifulca, either
      - Such as chew not the cud, as ſwine.
      - Ruminant, or ſuch as chew the cud; divided into
        - Such as have perpetual and hollow horns,
          - Beef kind,
          - Sheep kind,
          - Goat-kind.
        - Such as have ſolid, branched, and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
    - Four parts, or quadrifulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
- Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
  - Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;
  - Many toes or claws; either
    - Undivided, as the elephant;
    - Divided, which have either
      - Broad nails, and an human ſhape, as apes;
      - Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in reſpect of their teeth, are divided into ſuch as have

Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw;
- The greater, which have
  - A ſhorter ſnout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
  - A longer ſnout and head, as the dog kind.
- The leſſer, the vermin or weazel-kind.

Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the ſame ſpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and as conſiſting of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the ſap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

Some of the animated ſubſtances have various organical or inſtrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a ſpring of life within themſelves, as beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects; theſe are called *animals*. Other animated ſubſtances are called vegetables, which have within themſelves the principles of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts' Log. k.*

2. By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a *ſtupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of ſpirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confuſed; ſuch as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converſe with each other. *Watts' Log. k.*

2. *Animal* functions, diſtinguiſhed from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is oppoſed, on one ſide, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMA'LCULE. *n. ſ.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A ſmall animal; particularly thoſe which are in their firſt and ſmalleſt ſtate.

We are to know, that they all come of the ſeed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray*

ANIMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *animal*.] The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

The word animal firſt only ſignifies human *animality*. In the minor propoſition, the word animal, for the ſame reaſon, ſignifies the *animality* of a gooſe; thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the concluſion upon. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a* [*animo*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the ſoul *animates* the body; man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none, can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with vocal ſouls inſpire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heav'nly praiſe ſo well
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell *Dryden*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he ſtood on high, from whence he might be beſt heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the prediction of a ſoothſayer, that one ſhould ſucceed pope Leo, whoſe name ſhould be Adrian. *Bacon.*

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life.

All bodies have ſpirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the firſt is, that the ſpirits of things *animate* are all contained within themſelves, and are branched in veins and ſecret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort; but the ſpirits in things inanimate are ſhut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in ſnow. *Bacon*

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſummed up in man. *Milton*

There are ſeveral ſhifts uſed againſt atheiſm and idolatry; ſuch as the viſible marks of divine wiſdom and goodneſs in the works of the creation, the vital union of ſouls with matter, and the admirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *participal adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours the fires with *animated* ſounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animate*.] The ſtate of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the firſt *producat*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encreaſe; and two more to run through its ſtate and declination. *Brown.*

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Thoſe bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite to their *animator*. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *adj.* [*animoſus*, Lat.] Full of ſpirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animoſe*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. It implies rather a diſpoſition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itſelf.

They were ſure to bring paſſion, *animoſity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence ſoever they had from others. *Clarendon*

If there is not ſome method found out for allaying theſe heats and *animoſities* among the fair ſex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addiſon.*

No religious ſect ever carried their averſions for each other to greater heights than our ſtate parties have done; who, the more to inflame their paſſions, have mixed religious and civil animoſities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

A'NISS. *n. ſ.* [*aniſum*, Lat.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet-ſcented ſeeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for uſe, becauſe the ſeeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *anis*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: theſe ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone. *Matthew*

A'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure chiefly uſed at Amſterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans; each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *n. ſ.* [ancleop, Saxon; *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his ſores ſeemed much wilder and ulcerated on the ankle, in ſeveral places. *Wiſeman.*

My ſimple ſyſter ſhall have care,
That all impediments of fear,
That may the merits of diſpute,
Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The ſhin-bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing on half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow; the *ankle-bone* will ſhew itſelf by a ſhadow given underneath, as the knee *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

Their own *annaliſt* has given the ſame title to that of *Syracuſe*. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *n. ſ. without ſingular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould run,
The day would ſooner than the tale be done! *Dryden.*

We are aſſured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumſtances of diſtreſs, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *n. ſ. without ſingular.* [*annates*, Lat.]

1. Firſt fruits; becauſe the rate of firſt fruits paid of ſpiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Maſſes ſaid in the Romiſh church for the ſpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the ſoul of a perſon deceaſed, or for the benefit of a perſon living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may be fixed.

But when thou doſt *anneal* in glaſs thy ſtory,
——then the light and glory
More reſplend grows, and more doth win,
Which elſe ſhews wat'riſh, black, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpoſe to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven, or take a blue ſtone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Which her own inward ſymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture ſhone in lights *annealed*. *Dryd.*

2. To heat glaſs after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a ſmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed*, a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à poſteriori*; annexion always

presuppoſing ſomething: thus we may ſay, puniſhment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to puniſhment.

Concerning fate or deſtiny, the opinions of thoſe learned men, that have written thereof, may be ſafely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and faſtened an inevitable neceſſity, and made it more general and univerſally powerful than it is. *Raleigh*

Nations will decline ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not the authority which is *annexed* to your office; I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your perſon. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happineſs always to the exerciſe of it. *Atterbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNE'X. *n. ſ.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his firſt attempt to be but like the higheſt in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the ſame on earth, and hath accordingly aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedneſs, which Chriſt ſo vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promiſe, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth.* vi. that all other chriſtian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices firſt came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great diſpute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is neceſſary to engage the fear of men, by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleaſure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence,
Attends the boiſt'rous ruin. *Shakſpeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That may be reduced to nothing; that may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiſtence.

It is impoſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make ſomewhat of nothing, ſo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn ſomewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou thought'ſt me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practiſe this one way t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He deſpaired of God's mercy: he by a deculation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Whole friendſhip can ſtand againſt aſſaults, ſtrong enough to *annihilate* the friendſhip of puny minds, ſuch an one has reached true conſtancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water ſufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the buſineſs was done, diſſolved and *annihilated*. *Woodward.*

2. To deſtroy, ſo as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, ſo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to deſtroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reaſon, that any one commonwealth ſhould *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing; the ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very eſſence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not chooſe but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as ſpirits we obtain,
Is to be valued in the midſt of pain:
Annihilation were to loſe heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, while thought can ſoar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *n. ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive chriſtians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praiſe God for them, and to obſerve the *anniverſary* of their ſufferings. *Stilling fleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day.

Donne had never ſeen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniverſary* is an office in the Romiſh church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moſt conſtantly finiſhing its *anniverſary* viciſſitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worſhip to a creature, as inconſiſtent with chriſtianity; but confeſs the honour and eſteem for the martyrs, which they expreſſed by keeping their *anniverſary* days, and recommending their example. *Stilling fleet.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeenth hundred and fifty-firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNO'ISANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy*, but not now in uſe.] It hath a double ſignification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or ſuch like means. The writ that is brought upon this tranſgreſſion. See NUISANCE, the word now uſed. *Blount.*

A'NNOLIS. n. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publiſh *annotations*, without the text itſelf whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Of the Meſſiah, I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firſt I knew. *Milt.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

Thoſe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publiſh laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaſe; to moleſt.

Woe to poor man! each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moſt deſtroys him *Sidney*

Her joyous preſence and ſweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealouſy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Q.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight *Milton*

Inſects ſeldom uſe their offenſive weapons mereleſs provoked: let them but alone, and many them not. *Ray*

ANNO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, ſleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakſpeare*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring leſs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themſelves they cannot ſtay. *Dorset*

What then remains, but, after paſt *annoy*,
To take the good viciſſitude of joy? *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a duſt, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious ſenſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſtate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The ſpit venom of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker*

The greateſt *annoyance* and diſturbance of mankind has been from one of thoſe two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any beſieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

ANNO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That comes yearly.

Annual for me the grape, the roſe, renew
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope*

2. That is reckoned by the year.

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you; to which
A thouſand pounds a-year, *annual* ſupport,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

3. That laſts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, ſeemeth to be cauſed by the overexpence of the ſap; which being prevented, they will ſuperannuate, if they ſtand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in ſome ſenſe, be ſaid to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was ſuperinduced over the wood the laſt year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNU'ITANT. *n. s.* [from *annuity.*] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *n. s.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years.

The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct, And all her various objects of delight *Annull'd*, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *n. s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum.*

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIA'TION DAY. *n. s.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *adj.* [from *a* and ὀδύνη.] That has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst the not too deeply probe the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts were sound: But strove with *anodynes* t' assuage the smart, And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryd.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain, of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shak.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in brazen cauldrons borne, Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint, And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shakſp.*

ANO'INTER. *n. s.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *n. s.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passes through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS. *adj.* [ἀ *priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

These will raise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron, to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANO'MALY. *n. s.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνωμαλία.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother devouring her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not purpose the many pseudographies in use, but note 'em to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. *Holder.*

A'NOMY. *n. s.* [ἀ *priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and awful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ANO'N. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *neon*, or *near*; *Minsheu* from *en*, *on.*]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little louse, tumbling about, *Anon* becomes a mountain. *Shakſpeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon*? Shall we see young Oberon? *Ben Jonson.*

However, witness, Heav'n! Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not wilt out design at that present, as shall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire, With such a purple light they shone, As if they had been made of fire, And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever and anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill Sometimes *anon* in shady vale, each night, Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [ἀ *priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

These animalcule serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof skulking. *Not on the Duncial.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints of spurious editions. *Swift.*

A'NOREXY. *n. s.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other.*]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find *another* rule of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——A fourth? ——

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Another* yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shak.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him. *1 Samuel.*

Why not of her? preferr'd above the rest By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd? So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd. *Dryden.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole concernments so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart, besides his own, both to share and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

It my father had not plaid the hafty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than Demetas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely uſed in writing, is ſomewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guiſe*; that is, of a different *guiſe*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It uſed to go in *anotherguеſs* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*anſatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or ſomething in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had andƿaꝛian, but in another ſenſe; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion.

Are we ſuccour'd? are the Moors remov'd? *Anſwer* theſe queſtions firſt, and then a thouſand more.

Anſwer them altogether. *Dryden.*

2. To ſpeak in oppoſition.

No man was able to *anſwer* him a word. *Matt.*

If it be ſaid, we may diſcover the elementary ingredients of things, I *anſwer*, that it is not neceſſary that ſuch a diſcovery ſhould be practicable. *Boyle.*

2. To be accountable for: with *for*.

Thoſe many had not dared to do evil
If the firſt man that did th' edict infringe
Had *anſwer'd for* his deed. *Shakſpeare.*

Some men have ſinned in the principles of humanity, and muſt *anſwer for* not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

If there be any abſurdity in this, our author muſt *anſwer for* it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of: with *for*.

The night, ſo impudently fixed for my laſt, made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot *anſwer for* my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been ſince received, and ſo well improved, let thoſe *anſwer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of ſuch wiſe council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You muſt bear
The future blame, and *anſwer to* the world,
When you refuſe the eaſy honeſt means
Of taking care of him. *Southern.*

6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with.

As in water face *anſwereth* to face, ſo the heart of man to man. *Proverbs.*

7. To be equivalent to; to ſtand for ſomething elſe.

A feaſt is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *anſwereth* all things. *Eccles.*

8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition of right or juſtice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bade him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would *anſwer* it. *Sidney.*

Revenge the jeering and diſdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who ſtudies day and night
To *anſwer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Even with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shakſpeare.*

Let his neck *anſwer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakſpeare.*

Men no ſooner find their appetites *unanſwered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh.*

That yearly rent is ſtill paid, even as the former caſualty itſelf was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *anſwered*. *Bacon.*

9. To act reciprocally.

Say, doſt thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the ſtrings *anſwer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd.*

10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe.

There can but two things create love, perfection and uſefulneſs; to which *anſwer* on our part, 1. Admiration; and 2. Deſire: and both theſe are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons muſt needs be dangerous things, if they *anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a perſon. *Swift.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to chooſe out the moſt deſerving objects, and the moſt likely to *anſwer* the ends of our charity; and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the reſt muſt be left to providence. *Atterbury.*

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *anſwered*. *Shakſpeare*

14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event.

Jaſon followed her counſel, whereto when the event had *anſwered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh.*

In operations upon bodies for their verſion or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *anſwer* the trial in ſmall: and ſo deceiveth many. *Bacon*

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons; in which ſenſe, though figuratively, the following paſſage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *anſwer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakſpeare.*

16. To be over-againſt any thing.

Fire *anſwers* fire, and, by their pale beams,
Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shakſp.*

A'NSWER. *n. ſ.* [from *To anſwer*.]

1. That which is ſaid, whether in ſpeech or writing, in return to a queſtion, or poſition.

It was a right *anſwer* of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in wine than in your ſight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *anſwer* to the queſtions which he ſhall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the ſick and impriſoned? *Atterbury.*

2. An account to be given to the demand of juſtice.

He'll call you to ſo hot an *anſwer* for it,
That you ſhall chuſe your tie paſs. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

A perſonal *anſwer* ought to have three qualities: it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be abſolute and unconditional: it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing anſwers.

What diſguſts me from having any thing to do with *anſwer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *anſwer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that may be anſwered; as, the argument, though ſubtle, is yet *anſwerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account; obliged to anſwer any demand of juſtice; or ſtand the trial of an accuſation.

Every chief of every kindred or family ſhould be *anſwerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be juſtified, when he ſhould be required, or charged with any treaſon or felony. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a phyſician ſhould manifeſtly preſcribe poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is *anſwerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more juſtly laid to their charge, than to other men, becauſe that would be to make church government *anſwerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correſpondent.

It was but ſuch a likeneſs as an imperfect glaſs doth give, *anſwerable* enough in ſome features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying ſuch as came to be regiſtered among the worthies, brought forth children *anſwerable* in quality to thoſe that begot them. *Raleigh.*

4. Proportionate; ſuitable.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *anſwerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come, call'd charity, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton*

5. Suitable; ſuited.

The following, by certain eſtates of men, *anſwerable* to that which a great perſon himſelf profeſſeth, as of ſoldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If *anſwerable* ſtyle I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whoſe means are *anſwerable* unto other men's deſires. *Raleigh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there ſhould be ſome *anſwerable* ſentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requiſite *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwerable*.] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *anſwerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

The broader ſeas are, if they be entire, and free from iſlands, they are *anſwerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages*

It bears light ſorts, into the atmoſphere, to a greater or leſſer height, *anſwerably* to the greater or leſſer intenteneſs of the heat. *Woodward.*

A'NSWERER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer*.]

1. He that anſwers; he that ſpeaks in return to what another has ſpoken.

I know your mind, and I will ſatisfy it, neither will I do it like a niggardly *anſwerer*, going no further than the bounds of the queſtion. *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

It is very unfit in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; becauſe it gives his *anſwerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. ſ.* [æmeꝛꝛ, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been firſt contracted to æmt, and then ſoftened to *ant*.] An emmet; a piſmire. A ſmall inſect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll ſet thee to ſchool to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no labouring in the winter. *Shakſp.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the ſeveral labourers I ſee
For children, houſe, proviſion, taking pain,
They're all but *ants* carrying eggs, ſtraw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies;
The *ants* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon inſects; and ſome live wholly upon them; as two ſorts of

tamandues upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. *Ray*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The ſmall protuberances of earth in which ants make their neſts.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be ſtained with red; becauſe the ants drop upon them their ſtinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Thoſe who have ſeen *ant-hillocks*, have eaſily perceived thoſe ſmall heaps of corn about their neſts. *Addiſon.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't pleaſe you*; that is, *and if it pleaſe you.*

ANTA'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.

Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies may have met with ſome not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker.*

What was ſet before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he ſtill perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagoniſt*. *Milton.*

It is not fit that the hiſtory of a perſon ſhould appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagoniſts* and adherents be ſoftened and ſubdued. *Addiſon.*

2. Contrary.

The ſhort club conſiſts of thoſe who are under five feet; ours is to be compoſed of ſuch as are above ſix. Theſe we look upon as the two extremes and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies; conſidering all thoſe as neuters, who fill up the middle ſpace. *Addiſon.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome other.

A relaxation of a muſcle, muſt produce a ſpaſm in its *antagoniſt*, becauſe the equilibrium is deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *adj.* [rrom ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀλγος, pain.] That ſoftens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS. n. ſ. [Latin; from ἀντανάκλασις, from ἀνταναπλάω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary ſignification; as, *In thy youth learn ſome* craft, *that in old age thou mayeſt get thy living without* craft. *Craft*, in the firſt place, ſignifies ſcience or occupation; in the ſecond, deceit or ſubtilty.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, Shall that heart *(which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them)* ſhall that heart, *I ſay*, &c. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀποπληξία, an apoplexy.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρκτος, the bear or northern conſtellation.] Relating to the ſouthern pole, as oppoſite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctick*. *Milton.*

They that had ſail'd from near th' *antarctick* pole,
Their treaſure ſafe, and all their veſſels whole,
In ſight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or ſea. *Waller*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀρθρῖτις, the gout.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It ſeems conſonant to reaſon, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *antecede*.] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

It is impoſſible that mixed bodies can be eternal, becauſe there is neceſſarily a pre-exiſtence of the ſimple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their conſtitution preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To aſſert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it, when, without any *antecedent* ſin of his, it was impoſſible for him not to fall, ſeems a thing that highly reproaches eſſential equity and goodneſs. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

No one is ſo hardy as to ſay, God is in his debt; that he owed him a noble being: for exiſtence muſt be *antecedent* to merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood firſt exiſt, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to ſet the effect before the cauſe. *Bentley.*

ANTECE'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of ſo mighty an influence, that it is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*, if not alſo the direct cauſe of a ſinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of ſubſtantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. *Aſcham.*

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme, or argument conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

Conditional or hypothetical propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke. The firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *conſequent*. *Watts' Logick.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

We conſider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of poſſibilities. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Dict.*

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empreſs has the *antichambers* paſt,
And this way moves with a diſorder'd haſte.
Dryden.

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little ſquare chambers wainſcoted. *Addiſon.*

ANTECU'RSOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To A'NTIDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haſt lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow, when thou leav'ſt, what wilt thou ſay?
Wilt thou then *antedate* ſome new-made vow,
Or ſay, that now
We are not juſt thoſe perſons, which we were? *Donne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and make himſelf contemporary with the ages paſt. *Collier.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliſs above. *Pope.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally diſſolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

A'NTELOPE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolfe both fierce and fell. *Spenſer.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἐμέω, to vomit.] That has the power of calming the ſtomach, or preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to conſent of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the ſound returneth after ſix, or after twelve; ſo that the ſeventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the ſixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

A'NTEPAST. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *paſtum*, to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliſs only in the ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by

frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profane perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two, as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [ ] and ἐπιλαμβάνω.] A medicine againſt convulſions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To ſet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the ſtudy of logick, previouſly to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *anterior*.] Priority; the ſtate of being before, either in time or ſituation.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the ſenſes are placed, and that the poſteriour and lower part, which is oppoſite thereunto, there is no interiour or former part in this animal; for the ſenſes being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impoſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'NTES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *ſtomach*.] A cavity which leads into the ſtomach.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *anteſtomach*, which I have obſerved in piſcivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That kills worms.

Anthelminthicks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθυμνος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy ſong; a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

God Moſes firſt, then David did inſpire,
To compoſe *anthems* for his heavenly quire.
Denham.

There is no paſſion that is not finely expreſſed in thoſe parts of the inſpired writings, which are proper for divine ſongs and *anthems*. *Addiſon.*

ANTHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος, a flower, and λέγω, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A ſcab or blotch that is made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἄνθρωπος, man, and λόγος, to diſcourſe.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and ſtructure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHIT... *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and μορφὴ, form.] One who believes a human form in the deity.

Chriſtians as well as Turks have had whole ſects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human ſhape; though few profeſs themſelves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongſt the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke*

ANTHROPO'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, paſſion.] The ſenſibility of man; the paſſions of man.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and, φάγω, to eat.] Maneaters; cannibals; thoſe that live upon human fleſh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whoſe heads
Do grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakſpeare*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN *n. ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakſpeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the ſake of a formidable ſound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll ſpeak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I ſay. *Shakſ.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and, φάγω, to eat.] The quality of eating human fleſh, or maneating.

Upon ſlender foundations was raiſed the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horſes. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wiſdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὕπνος, ſleep.] That has the power of preventing ſleep; efficacious againſt a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑποχόνδριακος.] Good againſt hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθυποφορὰ.] A figure in rhetorick, which ſignifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or diſproved by the oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑστερικὸς.] Good againſt hyſtericks.

ANTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkaline.

Oils are *antiacids*, ſo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digeſtion, they produce acrimony of another ſort. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and κάκεξις, a bad habit.] Adapted to the cure of a bad conſtitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which ſee.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and χριστιανὸς.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity.

That deſpiſed, abject, oppreſſed ſort of men, the miniſters, whom the world would make *antichriſtian*, and ſo deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Oppoſite or contrariety to chriſtianity.

Have we not ſeen many, whoſe opinions have faſtened upon one another the brand of *antichriſtianiſm*? *Decay of Piety*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

ANTICHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him that comes after; to take firſt poſſeſſion.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoſſeſſion, and ſo to engage him in holineſs. *Hammond.*

If our Apoſtle had maintained ſuch an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our ſouls before all exerciſe of reaſon; what did he talk of teaching the Lord, ſeeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him, but I am of the temper of kings, who are for preſent money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the deſperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the deſolations of hell. *Brown.*

Why ſhould we
Anticipate our ſorrows? 'tis like thoſe
That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'ſt* my dread exploits:
The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakſpeare*

I am far from pretending to inſtruct the profeſſion, or *anticipating* their directions to ſuch as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anticipate*]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reaſon of the aforeſaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough to be miſerable when the time comes, unleſs we make ourſelves ſo beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Foretaſte.

If we really live under the hope of future happineſs, we ſhall taſte it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and ſtay there, as all pleaſing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known.

The eaſt and weſt, the north and ſouth, have the ſame *anticipation* concerning one ſupreme diſpoſer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity. *Derham.*

A'NTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of uſe appear old] Odd; ridiculouſly wild; buffoon in geſticulation.

What! dares the ſlave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and ſcorn at our ſolemnity? *Shak.*

Or all our *antick* ſights, and pageantry,
Which Engliſh idiots run in crowds to ſee. *Dryd.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whiſtler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* poſtures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addiſon.*

A'NTICK. *n. ſ.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* ſits,
Scoffing his ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

If you ſhould ſmile he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourſelves,
Were he the veriell *antick* in the world. *Shakſp.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mould,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*

For ev'n at firſt reflection the reſpect
Such toys, ſuch *antick*, and ſuch vanities,
As the retires and ſhrinks for ſhame and fear.
Davies.

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks; the wild diſguiſe hath almoſt
Antickt us all. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd poſtures, wild geſticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scramb ing, out facing, fashion-mongers, boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
Go *antickly*, and ſhew an outward hideouſneſs,
And ſpeak of half a dozen dangerous words.
Shakſpeare.

ANTICLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and κλῖμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part expreſſes ſomething lower than the firſt.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by ſome an *anticlimax*. *Addiſ.*

This diſtich is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhouſſey, the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *convulſive*.] Good againſt convulſions.

Whatſoever produces an inflammatory diſpoſition in the blood, produces the aſthma, as *anticonvulſive* medicines. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural ſwelling of a round figure, occaſioned by a ſanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horſe, unleſs it be brought to a ſuppuration by good remedies. *Far. Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *courtier*.] One that oppoſes the court.

A'NTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poiſon.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we ſhall not deny.
Brown

Animals that can innoxiouſly digeſt theſe poiſons, become *antidotal* to the poiſon digeſted.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'NTIDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in oppoſition to ſomething elſe.] A medicine given to expel the miſchiefs of another, as of poiſon. *Quincy*

Truſt not the phyſician,
His *antidotes* are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakſpeare.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierius againſt the ſting of a ſcorpion? to ſit upon an aſs, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Poiſon will work againſt the ſtate: beware;
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden junr.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *dyſenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good againſt the bloody flux.

ANTIFE'BRILE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *febris*, a fever.] Good againſt fevers.

Antiſebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a fine, tangent, or ſecant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and paſſages in an author. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *loquor*, to ſpeak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and μοναρχία, government by a ſingle perſon.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

When he ſpied the ſtatue of king Charles in the middle of the crowd, and moſt of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* aſſembly could never chooſe ſuch a place. *Addiſon*

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages ſhould impart,
This diſſipation, this profuſe expence,
Nor ſhrinks their ſize, nor waſtes their ſtores immenſe. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [The ſtibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called στίμμι. The reaſon of its modern denomination is referred to Baſil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown ſome of it to the hogs, obſerved that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like doſe. The experiment, however, ſucceeded ſo ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine, antimonk*.]

Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance of a metalline nature, having all the ſeeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a ſemimetal, being a foſſile glebe of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and ſtony ſubſtance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned beſt. It has alſo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*: that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuſes in the fire, though with ſome difficulty; and diſſolves more eaſily in water. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold; and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in ſpeculums, or burning concaves; ſerving to give them a finer poliſh It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the ſound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and ſound; and with lead, in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and eſpecially in caſting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetic. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφρίτις.] Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the ſame law.

Antinomies are almoſt unavoidable in ſuch variety of opinions and antiquities. *Baker.*

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παραλυτικός.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The foil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel.*

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or ſtate of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTI'PATHY. *n. ſ* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πάθος, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakſpeare.*

To this perhaps might be juſtly attributed moſt of the ſympathies and *antipathies* obſervable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace; becauſe I took armies to be hired by the maſter of the family, to keep his children in ſlavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to*.

Aſk you, what provocation I have had;
The ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more denſe, they will draw, condenſe, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS. *n. ſ* [from ἀντιπερίστασις, formed of ἀντὶ, and περιστάω, to ſtand round.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition; or an intention of the activity of one quality cauſed by the oppoſition of another. Thus quicklime is ſet on fire by the effuſion of cold water; ſo water becomes warmer in winter than in ſummer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperiſtaſis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philoſophy.

Th' *antiperiſtaſis* ſtout
Moſt inflam'd its ſanguine rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal deteſts covetouſneſs; yet let him find the ſpring grow dry which feeds his luxury, covetouſneſs ſhall be called in: and ſo, by a ſtrange *antiperiſtaſis*, prodigality the ſubject of rapine. *Decay of Piety*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *peſtilential*.] Efficacious againſt the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestilential* unguents, to anoint the noſtrils with. *Harvey.*

ANTI'PHRASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and φράσις, a form of ſpeech.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cauſe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of juſtice, ſo called only by *antiphraſis*. *South.*

A'NTIPODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πούς, feet.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

We ſhould hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in abſence of the ſun. *Shakſp.*
So ſhines the ſun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here.
Waller.

A'NTIPOPE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

This houſe is famous in hiſtory for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix v. *Addiſon.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίπτωσις] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the reliefs of an intellect defaced with ſin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the ſtamp it once bore. *South.*

With ſharpen'd ſight, pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is ſtill very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underſtood, unleſs by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

A'NTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times;
He muſt, he is, he cannot but be wiſe. *Shak.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe; to make obſolete.

The growth of chriſtianity in this kingdom might reaſonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate ſome old ones, that ſeemed leſs conſiſtent with the chriſtian doctrines. *Hale.*

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harſhneſs of their ſound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable ſound. *Addiſon.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being antiquated, worn out of uſe, or obſolete.

ANTI'QUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced, according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now, after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Celario, but that piece of ſong,
That old and *antique* ſong we heard laſt night.
Shakſpeare.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In ſuch a ſtyle as courts might boaſt of now.
Waller.

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The ſeals which we have remaining of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wiſely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And rifles I alike purſue,
Becauſe they're old, becauſe they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old faſhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well be ſeem. *F. Queen.*

Muſt he no more divert the tedious day?
Not ſparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey.
Smith to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me;
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And ſooner may a gulling weather-ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats, or ruffs, or ſuits next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar; as alſo another ſeal, ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and ſet in gold. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work; but we would ſee the deſign enlarged. *Addiſon.*

ANTI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time paſt long ago.

I mention Ariſtotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greateſt philoſopher, the moſt impartial hiſtorian, and the moſt conſummate ſtateſman, of all *antiquity*. *Addiſon.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That fifty plants were taught by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obſervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguiſh all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe.

Is not your voice broken? your wind ſhort? your chin double? your wit ſingle? and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourſelf young? *Shakſpeare.*

5. Ancientneſs; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTI'SCII. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ and σκιὰ] In geography, the people who inhabit on different ſides of the equator, who conſequently at noon have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. Thus the people of the north are *antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; the one projecting their ſhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the ſouth pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, **ANTISCORBU'TICK.** } againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

The warm *antiſcorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal ſalts, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπάω, to draw.] The revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt; and σπασμὸς, the cramp.] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπάω.] That cauſes a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

Anti ſplenecticks open the obſtructions of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιστροφὴ, from ἀντὶ, the contrary way, and στροφὴ, turning.] In an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza; ſo called becauſe the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſtruma*, a ſcrophulous ſwelling.] Good againſt the kingſevil.

I preſcribed him a diſtilled milk, with *anti-ſtrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiſeman.*

ANTI'THESIS. *n. ſ.* in the plural *antitheſes.* [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments; contraſt; as in theſe lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full.
Dryden.

I ſee a chief, who leads my choſen ſons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he ſoars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Meſſiah, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieſt of the moſt high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the ſubſtance, Chriſt himſelf. *Id.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype.*] That relates to an antitype; that explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

If the lues be joined with it, you will ſcarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiſeman.*

A'NTLER. *n. ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow *antlers*, or loweſt ſuckations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well-grown ſtag, whoſe *antlers* rite
High o'er his front, his beams invade the ſkies.
Dryden.

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of ſtags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Pope.*

ANTO'ECI. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [Lat. from ἀντὶ, and οἰκέω, to inhabit.] In geography, thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equa-

tor; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude, and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination. They are in the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but oppoſite parallels. They have preciſely the ſame hours of the day and night, but oppoſite ſeaſons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA. n. ſ. [from ἀντ, and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majeſty; a nobleman, his lordſhip. We ſay the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wiſe man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

A'NTRE. *n. ſ.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. Not in uſe.

With all my travels hiſtory;
Wherein of *antres* vaſt, and deſarts idle,
It was my hint to ſpeak. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NVIL. *n. ſ.* [æn ille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.

I law a ſmith ſtand with his hammer thus,
The whilſt his iron did on his *anvil* cool. *Shak*
On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round.
Dryden.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clap
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do contend
Hotly and nobly. *Shakſpeare*

3. Figuratively, to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houſe knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the energy, and deſired their judgment. *Swift*

ANXI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diſeaſes of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit; not only to enjoy the pleaſures of ſenſe, but peace of conſcience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the medical language, lowneſs of ſpirits, with uneaſineſs of the ſtomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and becauſe *anxieties* often happen by ſpaſms from wind, ſpices are uſeful. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous; being in painful ſuſpenſe; painfully uncertain.

His penſive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryd.*
With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;
But, ah! the mighty bliſs is fugitive;
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be ſolicitous about the meaning of, but thoſe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be leſs *anxious about* the ſenſe of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but ſometimes *of*; leſs properly.

Anxious of neglect, ſuſpecting change. *Granv.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; ſolicitouſly; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loſs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us to *anxiouſly* to prevent it, ſince it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiouſly* inquiſitive to know. *Dryden*

A'NXIOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY. *adj.* [anig, enig, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.

I know you are now, ſir, a gentleman born—
Ay, and have been ſo *any* time theſe four hours. *Shakſpeare*

You contented yourſelf with being capable, as much as *any* whatſoever, of defending your country with your ſword. *Dryden.*

How ſit is this retreat for uninterrupted ſtudy! *Any* one that ſees it will own, I could not have choſen a more likely place to converſe with the dead in *Pope*

2. Whoſoever; whatſoever; as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely tuitors that are likely to come? *Shakſpeare*

An inverted motion being begun *any* where below, continues itſelf all the whole length *Locke.*

3. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none*.

I wound and I make neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand. *Deuteronomy.*

A'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, ὁρίζω.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA. n. ſ. [ἀορτή.] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; ſpeedily: uſed of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard ſhe did chace,
She could then nimbly move, and after fly *apace*.
Spenſer.

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ſter,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.
And ſince, methinks, I would not grow ſo faſt,
Becauſe ſweet flow'rs are ſlow, and weeds make haſte. *Shakſpeare.*

He promiſ'd in his eaſt a glorious race;
Now ſunk from his meridian, ſets *apace*. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent, who, ſeeing the tide making haſte towards him *apace*, will ſleep till the ſea overwhelm him? *Tillotſon.*

2. With haſte: applied to ſome action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king, who ſhows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*

3. Haſtily; with ſpeed: ſpoken of any kind of progreſſion from one ſtate to another.

This ſecond courſe of men,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milt*

The life and power of religion decays *apace*, here and at home, while we are ſpreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If ſenſible pleaſure, or real grandeur, be our end, we ſhall proceed *apace* to real miſery. *Watts.*

APAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἄγω, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonſtration is ſuch as does not prove the thing directly, but ſhows the impoſſibility, or abſurdity, which ariſes from denying it; and is alſo called *reductio ad impoſſibile*, or *ad abſurdum*. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the reſt in place.

Since I enter into that queſtion, it behoveth me to give reaſon for my opinion, with circumſpection; becauſe I walk aſide, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party-diſcerned, that the earl of Eſſex would never ſerve their turn; they reſolved to have another army *apart*, that ſhould be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet *apart* for any uſe.

He is ſo very big native, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to conſtrue him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant ſhall demand your ſacred load,
And gold and veſſels ſet *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Diſtinctly.

Moſes firſt nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a diſtance; retired from the other company.

So pleaſe you, madam,
To put *apart* theſe your attendants. *Shakſpeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A part of the houſe allotted to the uſe of any particular perſon; a room; a ſet of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, deſpoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryd.*

The moſt conſiderable ruin is that on the eaſtern promontory, where are ſtill ſome *apartments* left very high and arched at top. *Addiſon.*

A'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paſſion; freedom from mental perturbation.

O good and evil much they argued then,
Paſſion, and *apathy*, and glory, and ſhame. *Milt.*

To remain inſenſible of ſuch provocations, is not conſtancy but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let Stoicks boaſt
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in froſt,
Contracted all, retiring to the breaſt;
But ſtrength of mind is exerciſe, not reſt. *Pope.*

APE. *n. ſ.* [*ape*, Iceland.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he ſees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my deſires than a monkey. *Shakſpeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape*, worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaſeth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beaſt. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within.
Granville.

Celeſtial beings, when of late they ſaw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law,
Admir'd ſuch knowledge in a human ſhape,
And ſhow'd a Newton, as we ſhow an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator: uſed generally in the bad ſenſe.

Julio Romano, who, had he himſelf eternity, and could put breath into his work, would be-

guile nature of her cuſtom: ſo perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakſpeare.*

To APE *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dreſs,
Which, bought at greater coſt, becomes him leſs.
Dryden.

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he *apes* his betters!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon.*

APE'AK, or APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a poſture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπεψία.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening: chiefly uſed of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of tree ſtems of plants, ſome contain a fine *aperient* ſalt, and are diuretick and ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening the excrementitious paſſages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paſſage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, ſtatecaſes, chimneys, or other conduits, in their, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or ſtate of being opened

The plenitude of veſſels, otherwiſe called the plethora, when it happens, cauſeth an extravaſation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiſeman.*

APE'RTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apert*.] Openneſs.

The freedom, or *apertneſs* and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloſeneſs of muffling, and lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound different *Holder.*

A'PERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariſeth the facility of joining a conſonant to a vowel, becauſe from an appulſe to an *aperture* is eaſier than from one appulſe to another. *Holder.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the eaſy motion of the ſpirits through the opened paſſages, images, without doubt, paſs through the ſame *apertures*. *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a ſenſe ſeldom found.

It is too much untwiſted by the doctors, and, like philoſophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and diſſolution of diſtinctions. *Taylor.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of ἀ *priv.* and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apetalous*.] State of being without leaves.

APEX. n. ſ. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or leſſer end of it is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. n. ſ. [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. n. ſ. aphelia, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the ſun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

The reaſon why the comets move not in the zodiack is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greateſt diſtances from one another; and conſequently diſturb one another's motions the leaſt that may be. *Cheyne.*

APHETA. n. ſ. [with aſtrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or diſpoſer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [ἄ, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [ἄ, without, and φωνὴ, ſpeech.] A loſs of ſpeech. *Quincy.*

A'PHORISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a ſhort ſentence; an unconnected poſition.

He will eaſily diſcern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though ſometimes they are flattered with that *aphoriſm*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I ſhall at preſent conſider the *aphoriſm*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more uſeful, and conſequently a more valuable, member of a community. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *aphoriſm*.] Having the form of an aphoriſm; written in ſeparate and unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoriſtical*.] In the form of an aphoriſm.

Theſe being carried down, ſeldom miſs a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewiſe *aphoriſtically* tell us *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from Ἀφροδίτη,
APHRODISI'ACK. } Venus.] Relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Thoſe who are ſkilled in bees, when they ſee a foreign ſwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they pleaſe. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purpliſh colour. By the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of *cupſulæ ſeminales*, or ſeed veſſels, containing in them ſmall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

Men, in whoſe mouths at firſt ſounded nothing but mortification, were come to think that they might lawfully have ſix or ſeven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night diſpatched ſixteen buſineſſes, a month's length *apiece*, by an abſtract of ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

One copy of this paper may ſerve a dozen of you, which will be leſs than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy *apiſh* nation
Limps after, in baſe awkward imitation. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Foppiſh; affected.

Becauſe I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods, and *apiſh* courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; inſignificant.

All this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry; and, to give a name divine and excellent, is abuſive and unſit. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy fits the queen,
Till happy chance reverts the cruel ſcene;
And *apiſh* folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Pope.*

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apiſh*.] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apiſh*.] Mimickry; foppery; inſignificance; playfulneſs.

API'TPAT. *adv.* [A word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome my boy, welcome back: again, my heart has gone *apitpat* to you *Congreve.*

APLUSTRE. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ancient enſign carried in ſea veſſels.

The one bears a ſword in her hand, to repreſent the Iliad; as the other has an *apluſtre*, to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; diſcovery: a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who ſaw
Th' *apocalyptic* ſecrets of heav'n aloud
With this throne, of the glory of the Father
compare the throne of the Son of God, as it is in the *apocalypſe*. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypſe*.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we ſhould find it a repreſentation of the myſterious ſaviour. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical*.] In ſuch a manner as to diſcover ſomething ſecret.

APO'COPE. n. ſ. [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure in grammar, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni* for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀπὸ κρούω, to drive.] Endued with a repelling and aſtringent power: applied to remedies which prevent the too great afflux of humours.

APOCRYPHA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπόκρυφος, to put out of ſight.] Books not publickly communicated; books whoſe authors are not known. It is uſed for the books appended to the ſacred writings, which, being of doubtful authority are leſs regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as doth holy ſcripture, but for human compoſitions. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who ſaith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uſes not the title *apocryphal* as the reſt of the fathers ordinarily have done, whoſe cuſtom is ſo to name, for the moſt part, only ſuch as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To ſpeak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wiſdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addiſon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly; not indiſputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs of credit.

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπόδειξις, evident truth; demonſtration.] Demonſtrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it; verily, to perſuade their apprehenſions otherwiſe, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We can ſay all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical.* *Glanville.*

APODI'XIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from,
A'POGEE. } and γῆ, the earth.] A
APOGE'UM. } point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient aſtronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the ſyſtem, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the ſun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy ſin is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend. *Fairfax.*

It is yet not agreed in what time, precitely, the *apogeum* abſolveth one degree. *Brown.*

APOLOGI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογία,
APOLOGE'TICK. } to defend.] That is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon.

I deſign to publiſh an eſſay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one ſort of chymiſts. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

APO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *To apologize.*] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.

It will be much more ſeaſonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate: and therefore it imports thoſe, who dwell ſecure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the ſubject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indiſcretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

The tranſlator needs not *apologize* for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A'POLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æſop is beyond a ſyllogiſm, and proverbs more powerful than demonſtration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked for pleaſantneſs in raillery; others for *apologues* and appoſite deciding ſtories. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will ſhe thus addreſs'd. *Milton.*

2. It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: ſome will think it needs no excuſe, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I ſhall neither trouble the reader, nor myſelf, with any *apology for* publiſhing of theſe ſermons, for if they be in any meaſure truly ſerviceable to the end for which they are deſigned, I do not ſee what *apology* is neceſſary, and if they be not ſo, I am ſure no one can be ſufficient. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, μῆκος, diſtance, and μέτρον, to meaſure.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance. *Dict.*

APONEURO'SIS. *n. ſ* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expanſion of nerve into a membrane.

When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that runs over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO'PHASIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate; as, *Neither will I mention thoſe things, which, if I ſhould, you notwithſtanding could neither confute or ſpeak againſt them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And ſo it is in *apophlegmatiſms* and gargariſms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which cauſes an evacuation of ſerous or mucous humour by the noſtrils, as particular kinds of ſternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wiſdom, whereof many are to be ſeen in Laertius and Lycoſthenes. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

I had a mind to collect and digeſt ſuch obſervations and *apophthegms* as tend to the proof of that great aſſertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. *n. ſ.* [ἀποφυγή, flight, or eſcape.] That part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and were afterwards imitated in ſtone work. We ſometimes call it the ſpring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. It differs from an epiphyſis, as it is a continuance of the bone itſelf; whereas the latter is ſomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophyſis*, or head, of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*]
APOPLE'CTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the ſame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive ſeems abolliſhed; as may be obſerved in ſupporting perſons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies, and ſwoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

In an *apoplectical* caſe, he found extravaſated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

A lady was ſeized with an *apoplectical* fit, which afterward terminated in ſome kind of lethargy. *Wiſeman.*

A'POPLEX. *n. ſ.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The laſt ſyllable is cut away: but this is only in poetry.

Prefent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When, ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death. *Dryden.*

A'POPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Senſe, ſure, you have,
Elſe could you not have motion: but ſure that ſenſe
Is *apoplex'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. ſ.* [ἀποπληξία.] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax. The cauſe is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, mulled, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reaſon, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither ſenſe nor underſtanding. *Locke.*

APO'RIA. *n. ſ.* [ἀπορία.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the ſpeaker ſhews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to ſay in ſome ſtrange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the caſe with himſelf. Thus Cicero ſays, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more laſciviouſly, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more preſumptuouſly, I cannot well declare.* *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, ῥοὴ.] Efflu-vium; emanation; ſomething emitted by another. Not in uſe.

The reaſon of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhœas*, which paſſing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the ſalve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπάω, to be ſilent.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection, as ſorrow, baſhfulneſs, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech before it be all ended. A figure, when, ſpeaking of a thing, we yet ſeem to conceal it, though indeed

we aggravate it; or when the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence, not being uttered, may be underſtood. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *n. ſ.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apoſtaſy* to be a wilful departure from that ſtate of faith, which any perſon has profeſſed himſelf to hold in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forwarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoſtaſy, by what befel in heav'n
To thoſe apoſtates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedneſs, but *apoſtaſy* ungenerate wickedneſs. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worſhips, muſt bring in more gods; which is an *apoſtaſy from* one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APO'STATE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forſaken his profeſſion: generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for diſobedience, thou haſt reſerved to a miſerable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apoſtate from* thee and goodneſs, thou haſt given a Saviour. *Rogers' Serm.*

Apoſtates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, ſubject unto all puniſhments ordained againſt hereticks. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate.

To wear turbants is an *apoſtatical* conformity. *Sanderſon.*

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's profeſſion: commonly uſed of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſt. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have *apoſtatized* nevertheleſs. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To become an apoſteme; to ſwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abſceſſes of the breaſt and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening theſe too ſoon, they ſometimes *apoſtemate* again, and become crude. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The formation of an apoſteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as vomitings, *apoſtemations*, ſalivations, *&c.* *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } ſwelling, filled with purulent matter; an abſceſs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apoſteme* of the brains, do happen only in the left ſide. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

The opening of *apoſtemes*, before the ſuppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀποστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

But all his mind is bent to holineſs;
His champions are the prophets and *apoſtles.*
Shakſpeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myſelf into an *apoſtle*: a preſumption in any one that cannot confirm what he ſays by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a ſmall part of the notion of an *apoſtle*, by knowing barely that he is ſent forth. *Watts' Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

Where, becauſe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it ſome *apoſtleſhip* in me,
To ſpeak things, which by faith alone I ſee. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiſtles; which are all confined within the buſineſs of his *apoſtleſhip*, and ſo contain nothing but points of chriſtian inſtruction. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles; belonging to the apoſtles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apoſtolical*, which is not found in the apoſtles writings, in what other records ſoever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourſelf for that church which is founded upon ſcripture, reaſon, *apoſtolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtolical.*] The quality of relating to the apoſtles; apoſtolical authority.

APOSTO'LICK. *adj.* [from *apoſtle.* The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult.] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

Theſe oppoſitions in maintenance of publick ſuperſtition againſt *apoſtolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I not ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were *apoſtolick?* *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀποστροφη, from ἀπο, from, and στρεφω, to turn.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the ſpeech from one perſon to another many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the courſe of our ſpeech, and ſpeak to ſome new perſon, preſent or abſent, as to the people or witneſſes, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma, as, *tho'* for *though*; *rep'* for *reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apoſtrophes*; and by ſopping polyſyllables, leaving one or two ſyllables at moſt. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apoſtrophizing* Eumæus, and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *n. ſ.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *apoſtem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apoſtume* in the meſentery, breaking, cauſes a conſumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To A'POSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apoſtume.*] To apoſtemate. *Dict.*

APO'THECARY. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment is to keep medicines for ſale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to ſweeten my imagination. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the ſun and the freſh air, and that ſuch an one, as never ſends them to the *apothecary.* *South.*

Wandering in the dark,
Phyſicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, labt'ring for relief of human kind,
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'POTHEGM. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

By frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering thoſe *apothegms*, and little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, his ſon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀποθεωσις.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheoſis.* *South.*

Allots the prince of his celeſtial line
An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

2. In muſick, the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reaſon they called the firſt part ἀποτομη, and the other λειμμα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζεω, to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took openings broths and *apozems.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

See if to read Garth till *apoz.* marginal d[illegible]

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale.*] To fright; to ſtrike with ſudden fear to depreſs; to diſcourage.

Whilſt the ſpake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppreſs,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant
Shakſpeare.

The houſe of peers was ſomewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to conſider of it the next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that ſadders all
Pope.

The monſter curls
His flaming creſt, all other thruſt *appall'd*,
Or thiv'ring flies, or choak'd at diſtance ſtands
Dryden.

APPA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appal.*] Impreſſion; diſcouragement; impreſſion of fear.

As the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalement* to the reſt. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *n. ſ.* [*appanagium*, Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands ſet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became in fee for the earldom of Cheſter a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and uſing to be to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit
That wealth ſhould be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been ſo blind
To deal it to the worſt of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end; the tools of a trade; the furniture

house; amunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantials, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *n. f. It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog, and say that thou art this and that, like many of those lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time. *Shakſp.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. *2 Sam.*

Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoses. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover, or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks and precipices, and gulphs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley.*

4. To fit out; to furnish. Not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPA'RENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bignets of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible: in opposition to *secret*.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God; this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Attenbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown. *Shakſp.*

APPA'RENT. *n. f.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right.——
——I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it. *Shakſpeare.*

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shakſpeare.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health. *Tillotson.*

APPARI'TION. *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton.*

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. *Denham.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakſpeare.*

A glorious *apparition!* had no doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Milton.*

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. *Shak.*

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something
That checks my joys——
——Nor can I yet distinguish
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham.*

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary: opposed to *occultation*.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPA'RITORS. *n f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleased*; *ill appayed*, is *uneasy*. It is now obsolete.

How well *appaid* she was her bird to find! *Sidney.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. *Camden.*

So only can high justice rest *appaid*. *Milton.*

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is all assay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*? *Spenſ.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakſpeare.*

Disclose
The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
Which him and *appeached*; prick'd with guilty shame
And inward grief, he fiercely gan approach,
Resolv'd to put away that lordly shame. *Fairy Q.*

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on thy pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryden*

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the court did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another: with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society, and a fellow-subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe but in the open field,
And *to* their cause and *to* the gods *appeal'd*. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shakſpeare.*

APPE'AL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation *from* an inferior *to* a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal to* us
There make before them. *Shakſpeare.*

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*

There are distributers of justice, *from* whom there lies an *appeal to* the prince. *Addiſon.*

2. In the common law, an accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*

The duke's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse. *Shakſpeare.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakſpeare*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*;
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs.
The caſting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APP'ELLANT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals.
Lord *appellants*,
Your diff'rences ſhall all reſt under gage,
Till we aſſign you to your days of trial. *Shakſ.*

APPE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] One who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]
1. To be in ſight; to be viſible.
As the leproſy *appeareth* in the ſkin of the fleſh. *Leviticus*
And half her knee and half her breaſt *appear*,
By art, like negligence, diſclos'd and bare. *Prior.*
2. To become viſible as a ſpirit.
For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpoſe, to make thee a miniſter and a witneſs. *Acts.*
3. To ſtand in the preſence of another, generally uſed of ſtanding before ſome ſuperiour; to offer himſelf to the judgment of a tribunal.
When ſhall I come and *appear* before God? *Pſalms.*
4. To be the object of obſervation.
Let thy work *appear* unto thy ſervants, and thy glory unto their children. *Pſalms.*
5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court of juſtice.
Keep comfort to you, and this morning ſee
You do *appear* before them. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To be made clear by evidence.
Egfrid did utterly waſte and ſubdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint againſt him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenſer's Ireland.*
7. To ſeem, in oppoſition to reality.
His firſt and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, ſuch as he would have them be, and to be ſuch as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*
My noble maſter will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shak.*
8. To be plain beyond diſpute.
From experiments, uſeful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuth.*

APPE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear.*]
1. The act of coming into ſight; as, they were ſurpriſed by the ſudden *appearance* of the enemy.
2. The thing ſeen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the ſky.
3. Phenomenon; that quality of any thing which is viſible.
The advancing day of experimental knowledge diſcloſeth ſuch *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Sceptis.*
4. Semblance; not reality.
He encreaſed in eſtimation, whether by deſtiny, or whether by his virtues, or at leaſt by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayward.*
Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the ſubſtance not th' *appearance* choſe. *Dryden.*
The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the moſt proper means to gain love. *Addiſon.*
5. Outſide; ſhow.
Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there ſhould ever be the real ſubſtance of good. *Rogers.*
6. Entry into a place or company.
Do the ſame juſtice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by thoſe, who ſhall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addiſon.*
7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility.
I think a perſon terrified with the imagination of ſpectres, more reaſonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of ſpirits fabulous. *Addiſon.*
8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court.
I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this buſineſs my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*
9. Open circumſtance of a caſe.
Or grant her paſſion be ſincere,
How ſhall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all ſo ſtrong,
The world muſt think him in the wrong. *Swift*
10. Preſence; mien.
Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wiſdom enters the laſt; and ſo captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon.*
11. Probability; ſeeming; likelihood.
There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this prieſt being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his counterfeit, ſhould think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon that appears.
That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and preſignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Brown.*

APPE'ASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appeaſe.*] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] The quality of being eaſily appeaſed; reconcileableneſs.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace.
By his counſel he *appeaſeth* the deep, and planteth iſlands therein. *Peacham.*
England had no leiſure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeaſed*, and peace ſettled. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To pacify; to reconcile; to ſtill wrath.
So Simon was *appeaſed* toward them, and fought no more againſt them. *1 Mac.*
O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appeaſe* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakſp.*
The reſt ſhall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their ſinful ſtate, and to *appeaſe* betimes
Th' incenſed Deity. *Milton.*
3. To ſtill; to quiet.
The reſt
They cut in legs and fillets for the feaſt,
Which drawn and ſerv'd, their hunger they *appeaſe*. *Dryden.*

APPE'ASEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace.
Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to ſome good *appeaſements*. *Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] He that pacifies others; he that quiets diſturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]
1. A challenger; one that ſummons another to anſwer either in the liſts or in a court of juſtice.
In the devotion of a ſubject's love,
And free from other miſbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preſence. *Shakſ.*
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the liſts. *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe ſhifts refuted, anſwer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindneſs maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight. *Milton.*
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.
An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cauſe to the ſuperior judge; ſo that pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPE'LLATE. *n. ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon appealed againſt.
An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whoſe ſentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what ſentence it is appealed; the day of the ſentence pronounced, and appeal interpoſed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or perſon againſt whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.
Nor are always the ſame plants delivered under the ſame name and *appellation*. *Brown.*
Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by reſpective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are ſuch as ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial. Theſe are called *appellatives*. So fiſh, birds, man, city, river, are common names; and ſo are trout, eel, lobſter, for they all agree to many individuals, and ſome to many ſpecies. *Watts' Log. l.*

APPI'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules. Hercules* is uſed *appellatively*, to ſignify *a ſtrong man.*

APP'ELLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal.*] That contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPE'LLEE. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] One who is appealed againſt, and accuſed. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]
1. To hang any thing upon another; as the inſcription was *appended* to the column; the ſeal is *appended* to the record.
2. To add to ſomething, as an acceſſory not a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence, as a portico to the houſe.
Modeſty is the *appendage* of ſobriety, and to chaſtity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor.*
None of the laws of motion now eſtabliſhed will ſerve to account for the production, motion or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive the appearances. *Cheyne.*
He was ſo far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPE'NDANT. *adj.* [French.]
1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.
2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.
He that deſpiſes the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the moſt ſecure. *Taylor.*
He that looks for the bleſſings *appendant* the ſacrament, muſt expect them upon no terms but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*
Riches multiplied beyond the proportion our character, and he wants *appendant* to it, naturally diſpoſe men to forget God. *Rogers.*
3. In law.
Appendant is any thing belonging to another as *acceſſorium principali*, with the civilians; *adjunctum ſubjecto*, with the logicians. An appeal may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fiſhing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowel.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental adventitious part.
Pliny gives an account of the inventors of arms and *appendants* of ſhipping.

A word, a look, a tread, will ſtrike, as they are *appendants* to external ſymmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the caſe or fabrick of the ſtructure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appendicate.*] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are conſiderable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aſpectabilis*, impoſſible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. ſ.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worſhip, becauſe they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then propoſed as an object of worſhip, when it is ſet up by itſelf, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the Engliſh, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be ſurveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right: with *to.*

The honour of deviſing this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the ſword, would be found *appertaining to* Mahomed the falſe prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n ſupreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will *Milton.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the ſoul of man did ſerve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining to* this life would content him, as we ſee they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roaſted the paſſover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the ſacrifices, they ſod them in braſs pots. 1 *Eſdras.*

Both of them ſeem not to generate any other effect, but ſuch as *appertaineth to* their proper objects and ſenſes. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I ſhould know no ſecrets
That *appertain* to you? *Shakſpeare*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He ſent our meſſengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, viſiting of him. *Shakſpeare.*

APPER'TENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controverſy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenancies* of arts, and receptaries of philoſophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord
To furniſh him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakſpeare's Henry* v.

A'PPETENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.]
A'PPETENCY. } Carnal deſire; ſenſual deſire.

Bred only and completed to the taſte
Of luſtful *appetence*; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being deſirable.

That elicitation which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the ſight of a green bough. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; that may be the object of appetite.

Power both to ſlight the moſt *appetible* objects, and to controul the moſt unruly paſſions. *Bramhall.*

A'PPETITE. *n. ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural deſire of good; the inſtinct by which we are led to ſeek pleaſure.

The will, properly and ſtrictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man deſireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural deſire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatſoever ſenſible good may be wiſhed for; the object of will is that good which reaſon does lead us to ſeek. *Hooker.*

2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure.

Why, ſhe would hang on him,
As if increaſe of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And beſtial *appetite* in change of luſt. *Shakſ.*

Each tree
Loaden with faireſt fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, ſtirr'd in me ſudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Violent longing; eagerneſs after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or good, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the ſame from him. *Davies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly deſired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger; deſire of food.

There be four principal cauſes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the ſtomach, joined with ſome dryneſs; contraction; vellication, and abſterſion; beſides hunger, which is in emptineſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There is continual abundance, which creates ſuch an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but ſatiſhed with all. *Dryden.*

6. It has ſometimes *of* before the object of deſire.

The new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes *to.*

We have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

APPETIT'ION. *n. ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire.

The actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

We find in animals an eſtimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or averſation. *Judge Hale.*

A'PPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite.*] That does deſire; that has the quality of deſiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the ſenſual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I find in myſelf an *appetitive* faculty always in exerciſe, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That ſhould *applaud* again. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To praiſe in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names ſhall ſound,
And worlds *applaud* that muſt not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He that praiſes or commends.

I had the voice of my ſingle reaſon againſt it, drowned in the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville Sceptis.*

APPLA'USE. *n. ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed; praiſe: properly a clap.

This general *applauſe*, and cheerful ſhout,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakſpeare.*

Scylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd ſoft *applauſe*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that are ſo fond of *applauſe*, how little do they taſte it when they have it! *South.*

See their wide ſtreaming wounds; they neither came
For pride of empire, nor deſire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cauſe. *Dryden's Fables.*

A'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confeſs'd the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He inſtructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deuteronomy.*

APPLE *of Love.*

Apples of love are of three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer.*

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *graft.*] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the ſtock of another tree.

We have ſeen three and twenty ſorts of *apple-grafts* upon the ſame old plant, moſt of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*! *Shakſpeare.*

APPLE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tree.*] The fruit of this tree is for the moſt part hollowed about the foot ſtalk; the cells incloſing the ſeed are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is ſouriſh, the tree large and ſpreading; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves expanding in form of a roſe. There is a great variety of theſe fruits. Thoſe for the deſſert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer white Colville, ſummer red Colville, ſilver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil and Papi. Thoſe for the kitchen uſe are, codling, ſummer, marigold, ſummer red pearmain. Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtruous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin. And thoſe generally uſed for cyder are, Devonſhire royal wilding, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underleaf, John-apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches laſt longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple trees*, whoſe trunks are ſtrong to bear
Their ſpreading boughs, exert themſelves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells apples, that keeps fruit on a ſtall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* ſcolding, and juſt ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot.*

APPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That

may be applied. For this word the moderns uſe *applicable*; which ſee.

Limitations all ſuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker.*

All that I have ſaid of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another ſort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diſeaſes deſp'rate grown
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakſp.*

Are you chief'd?
Aſk God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only
Which you deſire require. *Shakſpeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to ſomething.

The action of cold is compoſed of two parts; the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That may be applied, as properly relating to ſomething.

What he ſays of the portrait of any particular perſon, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worſe likeneſs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worſe a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied.

The knowledge of ſalts may poſſibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableneſs*, be of uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.
2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be ſtaunched.
3. The act of applying to any perſon, as a ſolicitor or petitioner.

It ſhould ſeem very extraordinary that a patent ſhould be paſſed upon the *application* of a poor, private, obſcure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no ſtint which can be ſet to the value or merit of the ſacrificed body of Chriſt; it hath no meaſured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is alſo itſelf infinite in poſſibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy.

I have diſcovered no other way to keep our thoughts cloſe to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* ſuch publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleaſures. *Addiſon.*

This crime certainly deſerves the utmoſt *application* and wiſdom of a people to prevent it. *Addiſon.*

7. Reference to ſome caſe or poſition; as, the ſtory was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more ſucceſsfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That does apply.

The directive command for counſel is in the underſtanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall.*

A'PPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That comprehends the act of application.

A'PPLICATORY. *n. ſ.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Chriſt: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it muſt be the ſacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He ſaid, and to the ſword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate,
And ſuccour nature ere it be too late. *Addiſon.*

God has addreſſed every paſſion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakneſs, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable to ſomething.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verſes which I formerly *applied* to him *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To put to a certain uſe.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To uſe as means to an end.

Theſe glorious beings are inſtruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their ſervices, and governs their actions, and diſpoſes even their wills and affections *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy: with *to*. Locke uſes *about*, leſs properly.

Apply thine heart *unto* inſtruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Proverbs.*

Every man is conſcious to himſelf that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilſt thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a ſign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itſelf *to* ſeveral objects with a ſwift ſucceſſion. *Watts.*

7. To have recourſe to, as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myſelf *to* him for help.
8. To addreſs to.

God at laſt
To Satan firſt in ſin his doom *apply'd*,
Tho' in myſterious terms, judg'd as then beſt. *Milton.*

Sacred vows and myſtic ſong *apply'd*
To griſly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To buſy; to keep at work: an antiquated ſenſe, for which we now uſe *ply*.

She was ſkilful in *applying* his humours, never ſuffering fear to fall to deſpair, nor hope to haſten to aſſurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards haſtily,
Whoſe flying feet ſo faſt their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of duſt did fly.
Fairy Queen.

To APPLY'. *v. n.*

1. To ſuit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I ſhould win what you would enjoy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any but himſelf; he deſired I would ſpeak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and paſſion, and in what manner they can be moſt ſucceſsfully *applied to*. *Rogers.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Galatians.*

2. To ſettle any thing by compact.

He ſaid, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Geneſis.*

Now there was an *appointed* ſign between the men of Iſrael and the liers in wait. *Judges.*

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which choſe me before thy father, and before all his houſe, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.*

Unto him thou gaveſt commandment, which he tranſgreſſed, and immediately thou *appointedſt* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Eſdras.*

O Lord, that art the God of the ſpirits, thou haſt not *appointed* repentance to the juſt. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*

4. To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed anciently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

The Engliſh being well *appointed*, did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *appoint.*] He that ſettles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing ſome thing in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job.*

2. Decree; eſtabliſhment.

The ways of death he only in his hands, who alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto whoſe *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit ourſelves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none ſo near elſe. *Shakſp.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakſpeare.*

Here art thou in *appointment* freſh and fair,
Anticipating time with ſtarting courage. *Shakſp.*

5. An allowance paid to any man; commonly uſed of allowances to publick officers.

To APPO'RTION *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them riſe ſpeedily, and which ſlowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you deſire. *Bacon.*

To theſe it were good, that ſome proper parts were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *Southern.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like common, and ſhared among diſtinct proprietors. *Cole.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing of a rent into the parts or portions, according as the land whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put queſtions to. Not in uſe, except that, in ſome ſchools, to put grammatical queſtions to a boy is called *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themſelves to be ſurpriſed at ſuch times as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing ſomewhat which they are not accuſtomed; to the end they may be *appeſed* of thoſe things which of themſelves they are deſirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. To apply to: a latiniſm.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *appoſed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

A'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid and grave, and *appoſite* to the times and occaſions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himſelf, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *appoſite* anſwers. *Bacon*

Remarkable inſtances of this kind have been: but it will adminiſter reflections very *appoſite* to the deſign of this preſent ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *appoſite.*] Properly; fitly; ſuitably.

We may *appoſitely* compare this diſeaſe, of a proper and improper conſumption, to a decaying houſe. *Harvey*

When we come into a government, and ſee this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheiſt or a blaſphemer, may we not *appoſitely* and properly aſk, Whether there be any virtue, ſobriety, or religion, amongſt ſuch a people? *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *appoſite.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, or their congruity, fitneſs, rightneſs, *appoſiteneſs.* *Hale.*

APPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, ſo as that it may touch the firſt maſs.

Urine inſpected with a microſcope, will diſcover a black ſand; wherever this ſand ſticks; it grows ſtill bigger, by the *appoſition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe; as, *liber Suſanna matris*, the book of his mother Suſan.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing, in order to ſale.

APPRA'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at leaſt we have two hands to *apprehend* it *Taylor.*

2. To ſeize in order for trial or puniſhment.

The governor kept the city with a garriſon, deſirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Corinthians.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more ſtrange, not one *apprehended.* *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, cauſeth not action; unleſs, *apprehending* it as good, we like and deſire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deſign to dwell on earth,
So many and ſo various laws are given. *Milton.*

The Firſt Being is inviſible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death, I had reaſon to *apprehend* the ſtone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker.

Groſs *apprehenders* may not think it any more ſtrange, than that a bullet ſhould be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanvil'e.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*] That may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and ſouth ern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehenſible* in the other. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

APPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horſe, high, ſwift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, *&c.* *Watts.*

Simple *apprehenſion* denotes no more than the ſoul's naked intellection of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; ſentiments; conception.

If we aim at right underſtanding its true nature, we muſt examine what *apprehenſion* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be falſe, and to be thought falſe, is all one in reſpect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehenſion.* *South.*

The expreſſions of ſcripture are commonly ſuited in thoſe matters to the vulgar *apprehenſions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they paſs'd, and underſtood
Their nature, with ſuch knowledge God indu'd
My ſudden *apprehenſion.* *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world ſhould be held in awe, not by a vain ſurmiſe, but a true *apprehenſion* of ſomewhat which no man may think himſelf able to withſtand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil ſhall no leſs
In *apprehenſion*, than in ſubſtance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehenſion* of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt unacknowledged ſucceſſour to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehenſion* of theſe things, ſo they need no comfort againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no ſmall *apprehenſion* for his own life. *Addiſon.*

5. Suſpicion of ſomething to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And ſcourge you for this *apprehenſion.* *Shakſp.*

That he might take away the *apprehenſion*, that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders which he was ſure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they ſhould ſend proportions of corn into Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To queſtion of his *apprehenſion.* *Shakſpeare.*

7. The power of ſeizing, catching, or holding.

A lobſter hath the cheely or great claw of one ſide longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehenſion* whereby they ſeize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to underſtand.

And gives encouragement to thoſe who teach ſuch *apprehenſive* ſcholars. *Holder.*

If conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould truſt and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely *apprehenſive* of being Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon.*

They are not at all *apprehenſive* of evils at a diſtance, nor tormented with the fearful proſpect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my *apprehenſive* tendereſt parts. *Milton.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laſt, great help by the *apprehenſiveneſs* already gained in learning the conſonants. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond ſlave, could ever be more ready, than that young princeſs was. *Sidney.*

He found him ſuch an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to ſet up for himſelf. *Wotton.*

This rule ſets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufreſney.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

Muſt I not ſerve a long *apprenteehood*
To foreign paſſages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaſt of nothing elſe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakſp.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

In every art, the ſimpleſt that is, there is an *apprenticeſhip* neceſſary, before it can be expected one ſhould work. *Digby.*

Manyruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could proſets, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip.* *South.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*, part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He conſiders the tendency of ſuch a virtue or vice; is well *apprized*, that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, and ſome may terrify the conſcience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his miſtaking. *Cheyne.*

But if *apprizd* of the ſevere attack,
The country be ſhut up, lur'd by the ſcent,
On church yard drear (inhuman to relate)
The diſappointed prowlers fall. *Thomſon.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakſpeare.*

We ſuppoſe Ulyſſes *approaching* toward Polyphemus. *Broome.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the ſound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches.* *Gay.*

3. To make a progreſs toward, in a figurative ſenſe, as mentally.

He ſhall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jeremiah.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of con-

temptation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inſtances are few of thoſe who have, in any meaſure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or reſemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but ſlowly, and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the ſun,
He ſaw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

APPRO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the ſeventh welcome with ſo good a heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I ſhould be glad of his *approach*. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis with our ſouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkneſs
Are dazzl'd at th' *approach* of ſudden light.
Denham.

2. Acceſs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal perſons; and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hoſtile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakſp.*

4. Means of advancing.

Againſt beſeagur'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills pil'd on hills on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryd.*

APPRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *approach*.] The perſon that approaches or draws near.

Thou giv'ſt time ears, like tapſters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakſpeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaſſes of water, which will not eaſily freeze. *Brown.*

APPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed or ſatisfied.

That not paſt me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakſp.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in councils, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodneſs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it ſo. *South.*

3. Atteſtation; ſupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to. *Shak.*

APPRO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof*, from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O moſt perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the ſelf-ſame tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakſpeare.*

To APPRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To haſten; to ſet forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI'NQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The cloiſted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate*.] That may be appropriated; that may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

This conceit, applied to the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *appropria*, low Lat.]

1. To aſſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Things ſanctified were thereby in ſuch ſort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this ſpot of ground, this perſon, this thing, I have ſelected and *appropriated*, I have incloſed it to myſelf and my own uſe; and I will endure no ſharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And ſome to publick, ſome private ends.
Roſcommon.

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magiſtrate, that he might be invited to reverence himſelf. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exerciſe; to take to himſelf by an excluſive right.

To themſelves *appropriating*
The ſpirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton.*

Why ſhould people engroſs and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themſelves? *L'Eſtrange.*

Every body elſe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex by combination.

He need but be furniſhed with verſes of ſacred ſcripture; and his ſyſtem, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houſe finding one to ſerve the cure; that king redreſſed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; aſſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon; belonging peculiarly.

He did inſtitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guards; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own eaſe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themſelves had an apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome *appropriate* acts of divine worſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate*.]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.

The mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate the abſurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law.

Appropriation is a ſerving of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick, or college; becauſe, as perſons ordinarily have no right of fee ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple, and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the dioceſan, patron, and incumbent, are neceſſary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the dioceſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate*.] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Theſe *appropriators*, by reaſon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple, and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve*.] That merits approbation.

The ſolid reaſon, or confirmed experience of any men, is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word rarely found.

There is a conſtitution of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Howel.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

A man of his learning ſhould not ſo highly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reaſon. *Spenſer.*

Should ſhe ſeem
Soft'ning the keeſt *approvance* to beſtow,
Their colours burniſh, and, by hope inſpir'd,
They briſk advance. *Thomſon.*

To APPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with.

There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that whereby Medea ſaw,
And well *approv'd* and prais'd the better courſe,
When her rebellious ſenſe did ſo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs that ſhe purſu'd the worſe?
Daniel.

2. To expreſs liking.

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to ſet up his own opinion againſt that of ſome learned doctor, or otherwiſe *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to ſhow; to juſtify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes conſimply in nothing be deceived; but that he by in ſuch ſort *approved* his ſkill, that he ſeem worthy of credit for ever after, in matters pertaining to the ſcience he was ſkilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned errour but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shak.*

I'm ſorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

Would'ſt thou *approve* thy conſtancy? *Approve*
Firſt thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this ſhort life to that ſtate which will never end; and this will *prove* itſelf to the wiſdom at the laſt, what the world judge of it now. *Tillotſon.*

4. To experience. Not in uſe.

Oh! 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approved*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd.
Shakſpeare.

5. To make, or ſhow, to be worthy approbation.

The firſt care and concern muſt be to approve himſelf to God by righteouſneſs, holineſs, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it ſignifies *to be pleaſed*, but may be uſed without a prepoſition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, *of* your letter.

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer; which you were pleaſed to *approve of*, and be my cuſtomer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the firſt you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial.

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch
As mend upon the world. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In common law, one that, confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame: and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* diſpoſitions unto animation. *Brown.*

APPROXIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for, unto that poſition, it had been in a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceſſary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſeum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer, to the quantity ſought, though perhaps without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, through the *appulſe* of ſaline ſteams. *Harvey.*

In vowels, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another; but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To A'PRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To baſk in the ſun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſunſhine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

A'PRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn-buds; in one hand primroſes and violets, in the other the ſign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

A'PRON. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?——
——Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakſpeare.*

The nobility think ſcorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shakſpeare.*

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?——Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakſpeare.*

In theſe figures the veſt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits. *Addiſon.*

A'PRON. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON *of a gooſe*. The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakſpeare.*

A'PRONED. *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

The cobler *apron'd* and the parſon gown'd. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. n. ſ. apſides, plural, [ἁψὶς.] In aſtronomy, is applied to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greateſt and the leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth. The higher *apſis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apſides* of theſe orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of thoſe bodies will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This ſo eminent induſtry in making proſelytes, more of that ſex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to ſerve as inſtruments in the cauſe. *Apter* they are through the eagerneſs of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through ſundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a ſingular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them ſtand affected as concerning the ſame cauſe. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep thoſe forms which give them their being, cannot poſſibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my beſt ſouth walls were *apt* to have a ſoot or ſmuttineſs upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; diſpoſed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, ſhe is *apter* to do, than confeſs ſhe does. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

Men are *apt* to think well of themſelves, and of their nation, of their courage and ſtrength. *Temple.*

One who has not theſe lights, is a ſtranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addiſon.*

Even thoſe who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong conſequences, by reaſoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always ſeen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my uſe of anger
To better vantage. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Qualified for.

Uncle brothers had a while ſerved the king in war, when unto they were only *apt*. *Stanley.*

All that were ſtrong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the ſeveral graces
Of hiſtory, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where ſplendour, and where height,
Where ſweetneſs is required, and where weight. *Ben Jonſon.*

In ſome ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to diſpoſe; to prepare.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impreſſions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen the planet in poſition of houſe and dignities to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitneſs for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nouriſhing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, beſides the fruſtration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miſcarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Diſpoſition.

He that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they eaſily take, and what becomes them; what their native ſtock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; with juſt connexion, or correſpondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shak.*

But what the maſs nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth increaſe them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Juſtly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that thoſe nations, who were not poſſeſt of the goſpels, had the ſame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the evangeliſts. *Addiſon.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs.

The nature of every law muſt be judged of by the *aptneſs* of things thereon preſcribed, unto the ſame end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptneſſes* in things; with reſpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miſc.*

2. Diſpoſition to any thing: of perſons.

The nobles receive ſo to heart the baniſhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a right *aptneſs* to take all power from the people. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.

What ſhould be the *aptneſs* of birds, in compariſon of beaſts, to imitate ſpeech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency: of things.

Some ſeeds of goodneſs give him a reliſh of

such reflections, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon.*

A'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [of *α* and *πτωσις*.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

A'QUA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Water: a word much uſed in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. But if ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The diſſolving of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice verſâ*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a ſea or bluiſh green. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamomums, nutmegs, ginger, and ſpirit of wine, digeſted twenty-four hours, then diſtilled.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An acid water, ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold, the king of metals. Its eſſential ingredient is common ſea ſalt, the only ſalt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, or the ſpirit of them, with ſpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedneſs or ſolubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks. But ſome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua vitæ*, to that drawn after the ſame manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or myself to walk with my amazing goddess, than my wife with herself. *Shakſpeare.*

AQUA'TICK. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That inhabits the water.

The vaſt variety of worms found in animals, as well terreſtrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Birds may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. That grows in the water: applied to plants.

Flags, and ſuch like *aquaticks*, are beſt deſtroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'QUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That inhabits the water.

We behold many motions of the *aquatile* or water frog in ditches and ſtanding plaſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'QUEDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addiſon.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

A'QUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requiſite to its fuſion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moiſture. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*aqueſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

His noſe was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue. *Dryd.*

Gryps ſignifies ſome kind of eagle or vulture: from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* noſe. *Brown.*

AQUO'SE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *aquoſe*.] Wateriſneſs. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigeſimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that aſks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious taſks. *Dryd.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

ARACHNOI'DES. n. ſ. [from *ἀράχνη*, a ſpider, and *εἶδος*, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineneſs of the *arachnoides*, the acute ſenſe of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is alſo a fine thin tranſparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARA'IGNEE. n. ſ. [French.] A term in fortification, which ſometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARA'TORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Latin, to plough.] That contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine to throw ſtones.] A croſsbow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta, or *arbaliſt*, was firſt ſhewed to the French by our king Richard the Firſt, who was ſhortly after ſlain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBITER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.

He would put himſelf into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of deciſion or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majeſty, in this great conjuncture, ſeems to be generally allowed for the ſole *arbiter* of the affairs of Chriſtendom. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parſonage is in land called the glebe; in tythe, a ſet part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings beſtowed upon God by the people, either in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or cuſtoms of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This ſhould be written *arbitrement*.

Stand faſt! to ſtand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it ſtands;
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled, and came to the deſerved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

Theſe are ſtanding and irrepealable truths, ſuch as have no precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependence upon any will or underſtanding whatſoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleaſure.

Where words are impoſed *arbitrariouſly*, diſtorted from their common uſe, the mind muſt be led into miſpriſion. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Deſpotick; abſolute; bound by no law; following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reſigns her life
For the chaſte glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may falſe amours rehearſe,
And blaſt her name with *arbitrary* verſe. *Waller.*

Their regal tyrants ſhall with bluſhes view
Their little luſts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to ſee their vaſſals rude. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what intricacy to aſcribe effects depending on the natural period time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and ſuch vary at pleaſure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been preſented, and mi whole,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms mu
With fearful bloody iſſue *arbitrate*. *Shakſpe*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear. *Mi*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgme

It did *arbitrate* upon the ſeveral reports of ſe

not like a drowſy judge, only hearing, but alſo directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrary*.] Deſpoticalneſs; tyranny.

He that by harſhneſs of nature, and *arbitrarineſs* of commands, uſes his children like ſervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowell.*

Be a good ſoldier or upright truſtee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governour; a preſident.

Though heav'n be ſhut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* ſit ſecure
In his own ſtrength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*

3. He that has the power of preſcribing to others without limit or control.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates maſters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of deſpairs,
Juſt death, kind umpire of man's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shakſpeare.*

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakſpeare.*

ARBI'TREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.]

1. Deciſion; determination.

I know the knight is incenſed againſt you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumſtance more. *Shakſpeare.*

We of the offending ſide
Muſt keep aloof from ſtrict *arbitrement*. *Shakſ.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the ſword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromiſe.

Lukewarm perſons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

ARBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; conſtituting a tree.

A grain of muſtard becomes *arboreous*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch funguſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They ſpeak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excreſcence, or rather a ſuperplant bred of a viſcous and ſuperfluous lopp, which the tree itſelf cannot aſſimulate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'RBORET. *n. ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

No *arboret* with painted bloſſoms dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her ſweet ſmells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

A'RBORIST. *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arboriſts* obſerve to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold ſeaſons being paſt, he ſhoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'RBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under ſhady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open ſight
Of day-ſpring, and the ſun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbor*, a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shakſpeare.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moſt needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The claſping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon-days heat are cloiſter *arbours* made,
And for freſh ev'ning an the ope'ning glade. *Dryden.*

ARBOUR VINE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *bind-weed*; which ſee.

A'RBUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raiſed from the ſeeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſlips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plum tree ſtock. *May's Virg.*

ARC. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle, not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments, or *arcs*, for the moſt part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM. n. ſ. in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A ſecret.

ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building open below and cloſed above, ſtanding by the form of its own curve, uſed for bridges, and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* ſo hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. *Shakſpeare.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the ranſ'd empire fall! here is my ſpace. *Shak.*

The royal ſquadron marches,
Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land? *Shakſpeare.*

4. [from ἀρχὸς.] A chief. Obſolete.

The noble duke my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may get through. *Shakſpeare.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones, that conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without ſpilling, and making it riſe in ſeveral forms of feathers and drinking glaſſes, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to the uſe and ſweetneſs. *Bacon.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of piteous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakſpeare.*

There is ſpring up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch rogue*; unleſs it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jeſter to Charles I.

Ligonio ſet out from the univerſity; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift.*

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs [from ἀρχὸς, or ἀρχὴ.] as *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All her original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis ſure th' *archangel's* trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] A plant, called alſo deadnettle.

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHBE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for proſpect compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop*.] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shakſp.*

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop*.] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him, at his aſking,
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo, this is purpoſ'd. *Shakſpeare.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and

office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtyles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Leſt negligence might ſoon in abuſes, an *archidiacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Surrey.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archidiaconry*.
Carew's Surrey.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n ſ* [from *archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip *archduke* of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs*.] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher*.] Chief philoſopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philoſopher* was of, that the chiefeſt perſon in every houſehold was always as it were a king. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Baſil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name ſo far and wide called in queſtion? *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter*.] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters, according to the canon law: ſo are alſo preſbyters and *arch-preſbyters* in ſubjection to thoſe archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHPRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt*.] Chief prieſt.

The word decanus was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which included the *arch-prieſts*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology*.] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *n ſ* [ἀρχαϊσμὸς.] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shakſpeare.*

Let the *arched* knife,
Well ſharpen'd, now aſſail the ſpreading ſhades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

A'RCHER. *n ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw *archers*, draw your arrows to the head.
Shakſpeare.

This cupid is no longer an *archer*; his glory ſhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods.
Shakſpeare.

Thou frequent haunſt the ſhatten deer:
For feldom *archers* ſay, thou ſhootſt ſo ſure. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *n ſ.* [from *archer*.]

1. The uſe of the bow

Among the Engliſh archery *archers* challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation.
Camden.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakſpeare.*

3. The art of an archer.

Bleſt ſeraphims ſhall leave their quire,
And turn love's ſoldiers upon thee,
To exerciſe them *archery*. *Crashaw.*

Say from what golden quivers of the ſky
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftneſs and power by birth are thine.
'Tis, I believe, this *archery* to ſhew,
That ſo much coſt in colours thou
And ſkill in painting doſt beſtow
Upon thy ancient arms, the gawdy heavenly bow.
Cowley.

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone pillars, built *archwiſe*. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, becauſe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar juriſdiction of thirteen pariſhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: ſo that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cauſe, ſends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made.

Our ſouls, though they might have perceived images themſelves by ſimple ſenſe, yet it ſeems inconceivable, how they ſhould apprehend their *archetypes*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; ſo our ſenſations of hunger, cold, are all inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of theſe things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts' Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have ſeen
Him who is fairer than the ſons of men:
The ſource of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris.*

ARCHE'US. n. ſ. [probably from ἀρχὴ.] A word by which Paracelſus ſeems to have meant a power that preſides over the animal economy, diſtinct from the rational ſoul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenſured in an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are

A'RCHITECT. *n. ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſer of the art of building.

The *architect*'s glory conſiſts in the deſignment and idea of the work; his ambition ſhould be to make the form triumph over the matter.
Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The haſty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work ſome praiſe,
And ſome the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n by many a tower'd ſtructure high,
Where ſcepter'd angels held their reſidence,
And ſat as princes. *Milton.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

Thus inconvenience the divine architect of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of theſe woes. *Shak.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect*.] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the laſt mentioned, be furniſhed with *architective* materials? *Derham's Phyſico-Theo.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That has the power or ſkill of an architect; that can build or form any thing.

To ſay that ſome more fine part of ether, or all the hypoſtatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate ſtructure, is to give occaſion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* ſpirit, and what agent made ſo ſkilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle.*

ARCHITE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, beſides building of ſhips and veſſels, includes alſo ports, moles, docks, &c.
Chambers.

Our fathers next in *architecture* ſkill'd,
Cities for uſe, and forts for ſafety build;
Then palaces and lofty domes aroſe,
Theſe for devotion, and for pleaſure thoſe
Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

The formation of the firſt earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, aſcribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is ſometimes called the reaſon piece, or maſter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloyſters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builder's Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; though the lightneſs whereof the *architrave* could not ſuffer, nor the column itſelf, being ſo ſubſtantial. *Worſon's Architecture.*

Weſtward a pompous frontiſpiece appear'd,
On Doric pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And ſculpture riſing on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. ſ. without a ſingular* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where

cords or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

Though we think our words vaniſh with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witneſſes either for or againſt us. *Government of the Tongue.*

I ſhall now only look a little into the Moſaic *archives*, to obſerve what they furniſh us with upon this ſubject. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, ſo called *ab arcuata eccleſia*, or from Bow-church, by reaſon of the ſteeple or clochier thereof, raiſed at the top with ſtone pillars, in faſhion of a bow bent *archwiſe*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcto*, to ſtraiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compaſs.

A'RCTICK. *adj.* [from ἀρκτος, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during ſnows, perpetual ſhades
Of darkneſs would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract ſpontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the inconfuſion of ſpecies viſible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines; but ſounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'RCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate.*] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, or that bear no ſeed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is ſo called from bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the off-ſets or ſtools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE. *n. ſ.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſtra*, an engine.] A croſs-bow-man.

King John was eſpied by a very good *arcubalifter*, who ſaid, that he would ſoon diſpatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we ſhould procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a ſincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal diſpoſition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ardent*] Ardour; eagerneſs; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers ſhall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perſeverance, ſo far as concerns the end immediate to them. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

The ineffable happineſs of our dear Redeemer muſt needs bring in increaſe to ours, commenſurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymiſts obſerve, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. diſtilled before fermentation, yield oils, without any burning ſpirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* ſpirits without oils; which ſhews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into ſpirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of ſwarthy face
High on a cole-black ſteed purſued the chace;
With flaſhing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd. *Dryden.*

3. Paſſionate; affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may riſe,
To damp the ſinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confeſt,
And ſcorn the *ardent* vows that I have bleſt. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be moſt *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

A'RDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickneſs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, deſire, courage.

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, only pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love reſtrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by *Milton.*

Nor delay'd the winged ſaint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thouſand celeſtial *ardours*, where he ſtood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-ſpringing light,
Flew thro' the midſt of heav'n. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ARDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaſſus' top her ſons ſhe ſhow'd,
And pointed out thoſe *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the ſchool of arts and policy, and ſo to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God deſigned him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third perſon plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* raſh, old *are* cautious.

A'RE, or *Alamire.* The loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakſpeare.*

A'REA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the baſe. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Any open ſurface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An incloſed place, as liſts, or a bowling-green, or graſs-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth ſomewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reaſon of the high mountains that encompaſs it, looks like the *area* of ſome vaſt amphitheatre. *Addiſon.*

In *areas*, vary'd with Moſaick art,
Some whirl the diſk, and ſome the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED. *v. a.* [aræban, Sax. to counſel.] To adviſe; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whoſe praiſes having ſlept in ſilence long,
Me, all too meane, the ſacred muſe *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'ſt! If from this hour
Within theſe hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*areſacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *areſaction*, and moſt of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*areſacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhauſt of moiſture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eaſily exhale, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and ſo doth time or age *areſy*, as in the ſame bodies, &c. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy; having the qualities of ſand.

A piece of the ſtone of the ſame mines, of a yellowiſh brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable ſubſtance, and with ſome white ſpar mixed with it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ARENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arena*, Lat. ſand.] Is uſed by ſome phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand. *Dict.*

ARENO'SE. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of ſand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀραιωτικα.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuant: applied to medicines that diſſolve viſcidities, ſo that the morbific matter may be carried off by ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρετη virtue, and λογος, to diſcourſe.] That part of moral philoſophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]

1. The white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, ſuppoſed to be the repreſentation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As ſwift as fiery lightning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle, with her ſilver wings
In field of azure, fair Ermonia knew. *Fairfax.*

In an *argent* field, the god of wars
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.
Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*
Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver. *Dict.*

A'RGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like silver. *Dict.*

A'RGIL. *n. s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat soft kind of earth, of which vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.
Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown.*

A'RGOSY. *n. s.* [derived by *Pope* from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship; supposed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa* or *Ragosa*, a *Ragozine*, corrupted.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.
Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]
1. To reason; to offer reasons.
I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shaksp.*
Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks. *Decay of Piety.*
An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an idea. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument.
It is a sort of poetical logick which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play. *Congreve's Ded. to Old Batch.*

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.
Why do christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely *argue against* the salvability of each other. *Decay of Piety.*
He that by often *arguing against* his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself. *Locke.*
I do not see how they can *argue with* any one without setting down first boundaries. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument.
If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end.
Donne.

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.
So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside? *Milton*
It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually tossing from one side to the other. *South.*
This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the crystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of.*
I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them. *Dryden's Fables.*
The accidents are not the same which would have *argued* him *of* a servile copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the scas were the same. *Dryden's Fables.*

A'RGUER. *n. s.* [from *argue.*] A reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.
Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*
Neither good christians nor good *arguers*. *Atterbury.*

A'RGUMENT. *n. s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.
We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden.*
When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson.*
Our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.
That she who ev'n but now was your best object,
Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
To the height of this great *argument*
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*
Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroick than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Milton.*
A much longer discourse my *argument* requires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract.
The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals. *Dryden.*

4. A controversy.
This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shakspeare.*
An *argument* that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for.*
The best moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself. *Tillotson.*
This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument for* a future state. *Atterbury.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument; reasoning.
Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *argument.*] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.
Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised. Or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident; so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts' Logick*
I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect. *South.*
His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argumentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*
The whole course of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Addison.*

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument.*]
1. Consisting of argument; containing argument.
This omission, considering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury.*

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.
Another thing *argumentative of* providence, is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; disposed to controversy.

A'RGUTE. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
1. Subtle; witty; sharp.
2. Shrill.

A'RIA. n. s. [Ital. in musick.] An air, song, or tune.

A'RID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.
My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbuthnot and P.*
His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him summer were an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

ARI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *arid.*]
1. Dryness; siccity.
Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.
Strike my fool with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

A'RIES. n. s. [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; the first vernal sign.
At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]
1. To butt like a ram.
2. To strike in imitation of the blow which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arietate.*]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.
The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon.*
3. The act of striking or conflicting; general.
Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper resident in the midst of such tumultuary motions, *arietations* of other particles. *Glanv.*

ARIETTA. n. s. [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]
1. Rightly; without mental errour.
How him I lov'd, and love with all my mi
So thought I eke of him, and think I tho
aright. *Spe*

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge *aright*,
Till intereſt made a jaundice in thy ſight. *Dryd.*
The motions of the tongue are ſo eaſy, and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.
A generation that ſet not their heart *aright*. *Pſalms.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned.
Guardian of groves, and goddeſs of the night,
Fair queen, he ſaid, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a ſoothſayer.] Southſaying; vaticination.
The prieſts of elder time deluded their apprehenſions with *ariolation*, ſoothſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] The movement of a common air, ſong, or tune. *Dict.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen*. [from *a* and *riſe*.]

1. To mount upward as the ſun.
He roſe, and, looking up, beheld the ſkies
With purple bluſhing, and the day *ariſe*. *Dryd.*

2. To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt.
So Eldras *aroſe* up, and ſaid unto them, Ye have tranſgreſſed the law. 1 *Eſdras.*
How long wilt thou ſleep, O ſluggard; when wilt thou *ariſe* out of thy ſleep? *Proverbs.*

3. To come into view, as from obſcurity.
There ſhall *ariſe* falſe Chriſts and falſe prophets. *Matt.*

4. To revive from death.
Thy dead men ſhall live, together with my body ſhall they *ariſe*: awake and ſing, ye that dwell in duſt. *Iſaiah.*

5. To proceed, or have its original.
They which were ſcattered abroad upon the perſecution that *aroſe* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice. *Acts.*
I know not what miſchief may *ariſe* hereafter from the example of ſuch an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new ſtation; to ſucceed to power or office.
Another Mary then *aroſe*,
And did rig'rous laws impoſe. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hoſtility.
And when he *aroſe* againſt me, I caught him by his beard, and ſmote him. 1 *Samuel.*

For the various ſenſes of this word, ſee RISE.

ARISTO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [ἄριστος, greateſt, and κράτος, to govern.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and excluſively of the people.
The *ariſtocracy* of Venice hath admitted ſo many abuſes through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration ſeems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ariſto-*
ARISTOCRA'TICK. } *cracy.*] Relating to ariſtocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.
Ockham diſtinguiſhes, that the papacy, or eccleſiaſtical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for ſome time, into an *ariſtocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate. *Dict.*

ARI'THMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀριθμὸς, number, and μαντεία, divination] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

ARITHME'TICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.
The principles of bodies may be infinitely ſmall, not only beyond all naked or aſſiſted ſenſe, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew.*
The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatic colour, were in *arithmetical* progreſſion, as in the fifth obſervation. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.
Though the fifth part of a xeſtes being a ſimple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that meaſure. *Arbuthnot.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers.
A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to underſtand this author's works. His deſcription runs on like a multiplication table. *Addiſon.*

ARI'THMETICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς, number, and μετρέω, to meaſure.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.
On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shak.*
The chriſtian religion, according to the apoſtles *arithmetick*, hath but theſe three parts of it; ſobriety, juſtice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge.
Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms ſhalt thou make in the *ark*, and ſhalt pitch it within and without. *Geneſis.*
The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and houſehold, from amidſt
A world devoted to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.
This coffer was of ſhittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each ſide, through which the ſtaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were faſtened to the cover. It contained the two tables of ſtone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM. *n. ſ.* [eapm, eopm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the ſhoulder to the hand.
If I have lift up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my ſhoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*
Like helpleſs friends, who view from ſhore
The lab'ring ſhip, and hear the tempeſt roar,
So ſtood they with their *arms* acroſs. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.
The trees ſpread out their *arms* to ſhade her face,
But ſhe on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*
Where the tall oak his ſpreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual ſhade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the ſea.
Full in the center of the ſacred wood,
An *arm* ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*
We have yet ſeen but an *arm* of this ſea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this ſenſe is uſed the ſecular *arm*, &c.
Curſed be the man that truſteth in man, and maketh fleſh his *arm*, and whoſe heart departeth from the Lord. *Jeremiah.*
O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Aſcribe we all. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*

ARM'S END. *n. ſ.* A phraſe taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the ſtronger, if he can keep him from cloſing.
Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wiſh for a better companion. *Sidney.*
For my ſake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end*. *Shakſpeare.*
In the ſame ſenſe is uſed *arm's length.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.
And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained ſervants, born in his own houſe, three hundred and eighteen, and purſued them unto Dan. *Geneſis.*
True conſcious honour is to feel no ſin;
He's *arm'd* without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength.
Their wounded ſteeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead maſters. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To furniſh; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to caſe it with iron.
You muſt *arm* your hook with the line in the inſide of it. *Walton's Angler.*
Having waſted the callus, I left off thoſe tents, and dreſſed it with others *armed* with digeſtives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To provide againſt.
His ſervant, *arm'd* againſt ſuch coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was ſure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenſer.*

To ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.
Think we king Harry ſtrong;
And, princes, look you ſtrongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakſpeare.*

ARMA'DA. n. ſ. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneouſly ſpelt *armado.*
In all the mid-earth ſeas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his ſtrong herd untwines,
Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines. *Fairfax.*
So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected ſail
Is ſcatter'd and diſjoin'd from fellowſhip. *Shak.*
At length, reſolv'd t' aſſert the watry ball,
He in himſelf did whole *armados* bring:
Him aged ſeamen might their maſter call
And chooſe for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedgehog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoiſe. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His ſcales are of a bony or cartilaginous ſubſtance, but they are eaſily pierced. This animal hides himſelf a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, ſugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himſelf up in a ball, which the ſtrongeſt hand cannot open; and he muſt be brought near the fire before he will ſhew his noſe. His fleſh is white, fat,

tender, and more delicate than that of a ſucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war: generally uſed of a naval force.

ARMAME'NTARY. *n. ſ.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arſenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN. *n. ſ.* A confection for reſtoring appetite in horſes. *Dict.*

A'RMATURE. *n. ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; ſomething to defend the body from hurt.

Others ſhould be armed with hard ſhells; others with prickles; the reſt, that have no ſuch *armature*, ſhould be endued with great ſwiftneſs and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offenſive weapons: leſs properly.

The double *armature* is a more deſtructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED *Chair. n. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

ARME'NIAN *Bole. n. ſ.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN *Stone. n. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *ar-*
A'RMENTINE. } *mentinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTO'SE. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Shak.*

A'RMHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the ſides. The cauſe is the tenderneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the convex ſurface of a ſphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the ſphere's ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed; then that ſphere is called an *armillary* ſphere, becauſe it appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due poſition. *Harris.*

A'RMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſte-clothes, being clothes hung about the outſide of the ſhip's upperworks fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are alſo hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMI'POTENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguiſt, and the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakſpeare.*

For if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Thoſe armed angels in our aid down ſend,
That were at Dathan to his prophet ſent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple ſtood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*armiſonus*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.

A'RMISTICE. *n. ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET. *n. ſ.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the ſea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when ſhe takes thy hand, and doth ſeem kind,
Doth ſearch what rings and *armlets* ſhe can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her treſſes rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniack.*] A ſort of volatile ſalt. See AMMONIACK.

A'RMORER. *n. ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man. *Shak.*

The *armorers* make their ſteel more tough and pliant, by aſperſion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in ſteel for gains,
Were there: the butcher, *armorer*, and ſmith,
Who forges ſharpen'd ſauchions, or the ſcythe. *Dryden.*

When *arm'rers* temper in the lord
The keen-edg'd pole-axe, or the ſhining ſword,
The red hot metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dreſſes another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplithing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakſpeare.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial.*

A'RMORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*] A perſon ſkilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.

The ſword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen,
Nor ſolid, might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

Let a man conſider theſe virtues, with the contrary ſins, and then, as out of a full *armory* or magazine, let him furniſh his conſcience with texts of ſcripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celeſtial *armory*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Milton.*

3. Enſigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakſpeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Chriſt allows them is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour-bearer* firſt, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

The handles to theſe gouges are made ſo long that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon.*

Others hold their plate under their left *armpit*, the beſt ſituation for keeping it warm. *Sharp.*

ARMS. *n. ſ. without a ſingular number* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Thoſe *arms*, which Mars beſore
Had giv'n the vanquiſh'd, now the victor bore *Pope.*

2. A ſtate of hoſtility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shak.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I ſing. *Dryden.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing ſlaughter, both reſolv'd in *arms*
Pope.

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to *arms*,
The matin trumpet ſung. *Milton.*

And ſeas and rocks and ſkies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms!* *Pope.*

5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *n. ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itſelf importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meaneſt ſoldier that has fought once in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than that has writ whole volumes, but never ſaw any battle. *South.*

The Tuſcan leaders and their *army* ſing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their name declare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.

The ſeed hath planted in his memory an army of good words. *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick.*] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do ſerve liquors or powders.

Volatile oils refreſh the animal ſpirits likewiſe are endued with all the bad qualities of ſuch ſubſtances, producing all the effects an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a beam
And now their odours arm'd againſt them ſhine
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall
And ſome by *aromatick* ſplinters die.

2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain
Die of a roſe in *aromatick* pain.

AROMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* Spices.
They were furniſhed for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick ſpices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]
1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices.
Drink the firſt cup at ſupper hot, and half an hour before ſupper ſomething hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon.*
2. To ſcent; to perfume.
Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unſavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their converſion *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterit of the verb *ariſe*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round.*]
1. In a circle.
He ſhall extend his propagated ſway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad ſhoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryden.*
2. On every ſide.
And all above was ſky, and ocean all *around*. *Dryden.*

AROUND. *prep.* About; encircling, ſo as to encompaſs.
From young Iülus head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]
1. To wake from ſleep.
How loud howling wolves *arouſe* the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night. *Shakſp.*
2. To raiſe up; to excite.
But abſent, what fantaſtick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by reſtleſs muſing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blaſt the bloom of life. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row; with the breaſts all bearing againſt the ſame line.
Then ſome green gowns are by the laſſes worn
In chaſteſt plays, till home the walk *arow*. *Sidney*
But with a pace more ſober and more ſlow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology, but very ancient uſe.] Be gone; away: a word of expulſion, or avoiding.
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shak.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. ſpelt falſely *harquebuſs.*] A hand gun. It ſeems to have anciently meant much the ſame as our carabine, or fuſee.
A *harquebuſe*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the ſides. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *n. ſ.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe.
He compaſſed them in with fifteen thouſand *arquebuſiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed. *Knolles.*

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. *n. ſ.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for ſtrong waters of all kinds; for they call our ſpirits and brandy Engliſh *arrack*. But what we underſtand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*
I ſend this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spectator.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]
1. To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. One is ſaid to *arraign* a writ in a county, that ſits it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial *Cowell.*
Summon a ſeſſion, that we may *arraign*
Our moſt diſloyal lady; for as ſhe hath
Been publickly accuſed, ſo ſhall ſhe have
A juſt and open trial. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, in a ſatire.
Reverſe of nature! ſhall ſuch copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roſcommon.*
He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he deſpiſes him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*
3. It has *for* before the fault.
My own enemies I ſhall never anſwer; and if your lordſhip has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; an accuſation; a charge.
In the ſixth ſatire, which ſeems only an *arraignment* of the whole ſex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women. *Dryden*

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.
I chanc'd this day
To ſee two knights in travel on my way,
(A ſorry ſight!) *arrang'd* in battle new. *Fairy Queen.*
How effectually are its muſcular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows diſpoſed! *Cheyne.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order.
There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elaſtic bodies, which may be facilitated by uſe. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at firſt applied in its proper ſignification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, loſt, in time, its original ſignification, and being by its uſe underſtood to imply ſomething bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.
Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arranteſt* coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to the enemy. *Sidney.*
A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* fot than before. *L'Eſtrange.*
And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryd.*

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; ſhamefully.
Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning cloaks. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'RRAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven] Tapeſtry; hangings woven with images.
Thence to the hall, which was on every ſide
With rich array and coſtly *arras* dight. *Fairy Q.*
He's going to his mother's cloſet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myſelf,
To hear the proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
As he ſhall paſs the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

ARRA'UGHT. *v. a.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer* in the preter tenſe, of which I have not found the preſent, but ſuppoſe he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.
His ambitious ſons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraiatorum*, Knighton.]
1. Order, chiefly of war.
The earl eſpying them ſcattered near the army, ſent one to command them to their *array*. *Hayward.*
Wer't thou fought to death
That might requne th' *array* of war, thy ſkill
Of conduct would be ſuch, that all the world
Could not ſuſtain thy proweſs. *Milton.*
A general ſets his army in *array*
In vain, unleſs he fight and win the day. *Denham.*
2. Dreſs
A rich throne, as bright as ſunny day,
On which there ſat moſt brave embelliſhed
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen.*
In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich *array*. *Dryden.*
3. In law. *Array*, of the French *arroy*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men impannelled upon a cauſe. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to ſet forth, one by another, the men impannelled. *Cowell.*

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dreſs; to adorn the perſon: with the particle *with* or *in*.
Deck thyſelf now with majeſty and excellency, and *array* thyſelf *with* glory and beauty. *Job.*
Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, *array'd in* gold
Empyreal. *Milton.*
One veſt *array'd* the corpſe, and one they ſpread
O'er his cloſ'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. *Dryden.*
3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS. *n. ſ.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowell.*

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive ſignification of the word, which, though not now in uſe, ſeems to be retained by *Spenſer*. See REAR.
To leave with ſpeed Atlanta ſwift *arrear*,
Through foreſts wild and unfrequented land
To chaſe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRE'AR. *n. ſ.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize! th' *arrears* are yet to pay.
Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of ſome rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or loſt. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grandchildren, when they ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boaſting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. ſ.* a word now little uſed. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] The remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowell.*

Paget ſet forth the king of England's title to his debts and penſion from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tribute, ſend the *arrearages*.
Shakſpeare.

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Latina to uphold and maintain herſelf. *Howell's Vocal Forreſt.*

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *arrear*. *Dict.*

ARRENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] In the foreſt law, the licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt, to encloſe them with a low hedge and ſmall ditch, in conſideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.
2. [from *ad* and *repo*.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. [In law.] A ſtop or ſtay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to be arreſted. To plead in *arreſt* of judgment, is to ſhew cauſe why judgment ſhould be ſtayed, though the verdict of the twelve be paſſed. To plead in *arreſt* of taking the inqueſt upon the former iſſue, is to ſhew cauſe why an inqueſt ſhould not be taken. An *arreſt* is a certain reſtraint of a man's perſon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of impriſonment. *Cowell.*

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an *arreſt*, I would ſend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any caption, ſeizure of the perſon.

To the rich man, who had promiſed himſelf eaſe for many years, it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was ſurpriſed the firſt night. *Taylor.*

3. A ſtop.

The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air ſheweth, that the air hath little appetite of aſcending. *Bacon.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Haſtings, for the which I do *arreſt* thee, traitor, of high treaſon. *Shakſ.*

There's one yonder *arreſted*, and carried to priſon, was worth five thouſand of you all. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſeize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which muſt be paid to maſter Brook; his horſes are *arreſted* for it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze *Arreſted* all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen.*

Age itſelf, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, ſhall begin to *arreſt*, ſeize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the Engliſh juſtice was the main impediment that did *arreſt* and ſtop the courſe of the conqueſt. *Davies.*

As often as my dogs with better ſpeed
Arreſt her flight, is ſhe to death decreed.
Dryden.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thouſand lovers, the relentleſs hand
Of death *arreſt*. *Philips.*

5. To ſtop motion.

To manifeſt the coagulative power, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

6. To obſtruct; to ſtop.

Aſcribing the cauſes of things to ſecret proprieties, hath *arreſted* and laid aſleep all true enquiry. *Bacon.*

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [In horſemanſhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

A'RRETED. *adj.* [*arreſtatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is uſed ſometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowell.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe *rear*.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without ſhuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. ſ.* [*Caſſeneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *ban* denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, thoſe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France ſummons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vaſſals or the nobleſſe, and the vaſſals of his vaſſals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. A fee dependant on a ſuperiour one. Theſe fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, diſtributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted thoſe officers to gratify the ſoldiers under them in the ſame manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vaſſal of a vaſſal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

How are we chang'd ſince we firſt ſaw the queen!
She, like the ſun, does ſtill the ſame appear,
Bright as ſhe was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulyſſes upon his own iſland. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming. Not in uſe.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*. *Shakſpeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his eſtate, we ſtopped at a little inn, to reſt ourſelves and our horſes. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing by progreſſive approach.

It is the higheſt wiſdom by deſpiſing the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are bleſſed who converſe with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in ſpeculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the ſnares of the crafty. *Addiſon.*

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always ſuppoſed to be good.

6. To happen: with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death, *arrived*,
More to be valued than a thouſand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf; that ſpecies of pride which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithſtanding ſhe's your wife,
And love's not me, be you, good lord, aſſur'd
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shakſp.*

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf but pride; for ſupple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.
Shakſpeare.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate. *Proverbs.*

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we ſay, toſſed up. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A'RROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the ſignory therein, muſt be vain and *arrogant*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and ſtates, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himſelf admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becauſe he pleaſes you.
Dryden.

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowеſs
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preſum'd:
What if this ſword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave ſheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogant*.] The ſame with *arrogance*. *Dict.*

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to deſcribe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themſelves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Raleigh.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeſerv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herſelf any infallibility, but what ſhe pretended to be founded upon Chriſt's promiſe. *Tillotſon.*

ARROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud unjuſt manner. *Dict.*

ARRO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *arroſus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ꝑnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I ſwear to thee by Cupid's ſtrongeſt bow,
By his beſt *arrow* with the golden head. *Shakſp.*

Here were boys ſo deſperately reſolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their fleſh, and deliver them to be ſhot again by the archers on their ſide. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant, ſo called from the reſemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow.*] Conſiſting of arrows.

He ſaw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp fleet of *arrowy* ſhow'rs againſt the face
Of their purſuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milt.*

ARSE. *n. ſ.* [eaꝛꝛe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phraſe, ſignifying to be tardy, ſluggiſh, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one ſpur,
As wiſely knowing, could he ſtir
To active trot one ſide of 's horſe,
The other would not *keep an arſe.* *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl, called alſo a *dilapper.* *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. *n. ſ.* [*perſicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

A'RSENAL. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine of military ſtores.

I would have a room for the old Roman inſtruments of war, where you might ſee all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arſenal* of old Rome. *Addiſon.*

ARSE'NICAL. *adj.* [from *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick; conſiſting of arſenick.

An hereditary conſumption, or one engendered by *arſenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arſenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward*

A'RSENICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀρσένικον.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon; of which there are three ſorts. *Native* or *yellow arſenick*, called alſo auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. *White* or *cryſtalline arſenick* is extracted from the native kind, by ſubliming it with a proportion of ſea ſalt: the ſmalleſt quantity of cryſtalline *arſenick*, being mixed with any metal, abſolutely deſtroys its malleability; and a ſingle grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful ſeeming ſilver, but without ductility. *Red arſenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur. *Chambers.*

Arſenick is a very deadly poiſon: held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ART. *n. ſ.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art.*

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bleſt with each grace of nature and of *art.* *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts.*

Arts that reſpect the mind were ever reputed nobler than thoſe that ſerve the body. *Ben Jonſon.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at *arts* he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This obſervation is afforded us by the *art* of making ſugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity.

The *art* of our neceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Cunning.

More matter with leſs *art.* *Shakſpeare.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it ſo. *Shakſp.*

ARTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *artery.*] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the ſpringy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle paſſeth through the *arterial* tube, it is preſſed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward againſt the ſides of the tubes, and the elaſtick force of the air preſſing it on the oppoſite ſides of thoſe air-bladders, along the ſurface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in uſe among the French.

A'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Each *artery* is compoſed of three coats; of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the *artery*; the ſecond is made up of circular, or rather ſpiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ſtrata, according to the bigneſs of the *artery.* Theſe fibres have a ſtrong elaſticity, by which they contract themſelves with ſome force, when the power by which they have been ſtretched out ceaſes. The third and inmoſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwiſe, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow ſmaller, theſe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries.* *Quincy.*

The arteries are elaſtic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'RTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full.*]

1. Performed with art.

The laſt of theſe was certainly the moſt eaſy, but, for the ſame reaſon, the leaſt *artful.* *Dryd.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous.

O ſkill the ſame Ulyſſes, ſhe rejoin'd,
In uſeful craft ſucceſsful any refin'd,
Artful in ſpeech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully; dexterouſly.

The reſt in rank: Homera, chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to fit the face
To front the thicker, and behind the chace. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irreſiſtibly muſt it prevail, when the ſeeds of it are *artfully* ſown, and induſtriouſly cultivated. *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artful.*]

1. Skill.

Conſider with how much *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived, to have juſt matter to draw round him theſe maſſy bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *arthritis.*]
ARTHRI'TICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though ſome want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muſculous parts, are able to make progreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ARTHRI'TIS. n. ſ. [ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint.] Any diſtemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

A'RTICHOKE. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke.* *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'RTICHOKE *of Jeruſalem.* A ſpecies of ſunflower.

A'RTICK. *adj.* [it ſhould be written *arctick*, from ἄρκτος.] Northern; under the bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters like thoſe beyond the *artick* circle; for the ſun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, ſpelt after the French manner, and accented on the laſt ſyllable.

To you who live in chill degree,
As map uniforms of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thirner fifty-one,
Methinks all climes ſhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique.* *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not ſo. *Hooker.*

Have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve to ſhew in *articles.* *Shak.*

Many believe the *article* of remiſſion of ſins, but believe it without the condition of re-

pentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promiſes, and threatenings, of the goſpel will riſe up in judgment againſt us; and the *articles* of our faith will be ſo many *articles* of accuſation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the goſpel which we profeſſed to believe; that we made confeſſion of the chriſtian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotſon*

You have ſmall reaſon to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; ſtipulations.

I embrace theſe conditions; let us have *articles* between us *Shakſpeare.*

It would have gall'd his ſurly nature,
Which eaſily endures not *article*,
Tying him to ought. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Canſheld had not, in that *article* of time, given them that bruſh courage by which other troops were ready, the king himſelf had been in danger. *Clarendon*

To ARTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtipulate; to make terms.

Such is love's wayward ſtate, when I
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at laſt to ſhow this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the leaſt tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howel's Local Foreſt.*

If it be ſaid, God choſe the ſucceſſor, that is manifeſtly not to in the ſtory of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He whoſe life ſeems fair, yet if all his errours and follies were *articled* againſt him, the man would ſeem vicious and miſerable. *Tillotſon.*

ARTICULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a diſeaſe which more immediately infeſts the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis.*

ARTICULATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Diſtinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* ſounds; that is, ſounds varied and changed at proper pauſes, in oppoſition to the voice of animals, which admits no ſuch variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of ſpeaking clear and diſtinct, in which one ſound is not confounded with another.

In ſpeaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* ſounds, the words, are not confounded *Bacon.*

The firſt, at leaſt, of theſe I thought deny'd
To beaſts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* ſound. *Milton*

Antiquity expreſſed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thouſands *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in uſe.

Henry's inſtructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquiſition, than negotiation: requiring an anſwer in diſtinct articles to his queſtions. *Bacon.*

To ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article.*]

1. To form words; to utter diſtinct ſyllables; to ſpeak as a man.

The dogmatiſt knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* ſounds into voices. *Granville.*

Pariſian academiſts, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muſcles of the tongue, which do moſt ſerve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like thoſe of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themſelves with a little *articulate* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

Theſe things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market croſſes, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. Theſe two latter ſignifications are unuſual.

Send us to Rome
The beſt, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakſpeare.*

To ARTICULATE. *v. n.* To ſpeak diſtinctly.

ARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The ſecret purpoſe of our heart, no leſs *articulately* ſpoken to God, who needs not our words to diſcern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a two-fold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the *articulations* *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme ſmall, or an extreme great ſound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of ſound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of ſome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in ſome plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem.

It needs no legends, no ſervice in an unknown tongue; none of all theſe laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all theſe cloaks and coverings *South*

2. Art; trade; ſkill obtained by ſcience or practice.

ARTIFICER. *n. ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artiſt; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ſtairs, rather directed to the uſe of the gueſt, than to the eye of the *artificer.* *Sidney*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the pictures of *artificers*, and the manufactures of ſeveral kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, ſoon aware,
Each perturbation ſmooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the firſt
That practis'd falſehood, under ſaintly ſhew.
Milton.

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' aſſault, and his laſt batt'ry tries.
Dryden.

3. A dexterous or artful fellow. Not in uſe.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben Jonſon.*

ARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Baſilius uſed the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the ſpots their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains cloſely drawn the light to ſkreen,
As if he had contriv'd to be unſeen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is poſſible to contrive ſuch an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can ſmile, and murder while I ſmile,
And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shak.*

The reſolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been ſupported by an obſequious party, and then with uſual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with ſkill.

Theſe ſeem to be the more *artificial*, as the act of a ſingle perſon the more natural government *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL *Arguments.* [In rhetorick.] Are proofs on conſiderations which ariſe from the genius, induſtry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are ſaid to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines*, on a ſector or ſcale, are lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the logarithmick lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line and number, ſolve, with tolerable exactneſs, queſtions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are the ſame with *logarithms.*

ARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial.*]

1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance.

How cunning he made his faultineſs leſs, how *artificially* he ſet out the torments of his own conſcience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be caſt upon a deſolate iſland, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiouſly adorned. *Pope.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all ſides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* ſo. *Woodward.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs. *Dict.*

ARTIFICIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifex.*] The ſame with *artificial.*

ARTILLERY. *n. ſ.* It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war: always uſed of miſſive weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and ſaid unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field,
And Heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the ſkies? *Shak.*

Pitch the tow'r with all the baſtle round,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Sidney*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being ſixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainſt the weakeſt place. *Denham*

ARTISAN. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art.

What are the moſt judicious *artiſans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture*

Beſt and happieſt *artiſan*,
Beſt of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the miſtreſs of my heart. *Cowley*

2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman.

I who had none but generals to oppoſe me muſt have an *artiſan* for my antagoniſt. *Addiſon*

ARTIST. *n. ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]

1. The profeſſor of an art: generally of an art manual.
How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance caſt,
Inſtruct the *artiſts*, and reward their haſte. *Waller.*
Rich with the ſpoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artiſts* Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The maſter painters and the carvers came. *Dryd.*
When I made this, an *artiſt* undertook to imitate it; but uſing another way fell much ſhort.
Newton's Opticks.
2. A ſkilful man; not a novice.
If any one thinks himſelf an *artiſt* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body.
Locke.

A'RTLESLY. *adv.* [from *artleſs.*]
1. In an artleſs manner; without ſkill.
2. Naturally; ſincerely; without craft.
Nature and truth, though never ſo low or vulgar, are yet pleaſing, when openly and *artleſly* repreſented. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]
1. Unſkilful; wanting art: ſometimes with the particle *of.*
The high-ſhoed plowman, ſhould be quit the land,
Artleſs of ſtars, and of the moving ſand *Dryd.*
2. Void of fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.
3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe.
When thou doſt hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be *as* thou waſt.
Shakſpeare.
In ſinging, *as* in piping, you excel;
And ſcarce your maſter could perform ſo well.
Dryden.
I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you as I did; but all theſe are to no purpoſe: the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do. *Swift.*
. In the manner that.
Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With ſilent grief, but loudly bean'd the ſtate
Dryden's Æneid
The landlord, in his ſhirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn ſword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuth. & Pope*
3. That: in a conſequential ſenſe.
The enormities were ſo conquered by the form, *as* they thought it beſt with ſlacken'd reins to yield to be governed by it *Spenſer.*
He had ſuch a decency, or pudicity, *as* his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs.
Wotton.
The relations are ſo uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*
God ſhall by grace prevent ſin ſo ſoon, *as* to keep the ſoul in the virginity of its firſt innocence. *South.*
4. In the ſtate of another.
Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counſel; I'd ſpeak my own affairs. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular conſideration; with a particular reſpect.
Beſides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in ſome ſociety; there is a third which touches all ſeveral bodies politick, ſo far forth *as* one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccleſ. Polity.*
Dar'ſt thou be as good as thy word now?
—Why, Hal, thou knoweſt *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of a lion's whelp.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.
The objections that are raiſed againſt it *as* a tragedy, are as follow.
6. Like; of the ſame kind with.
A ſimple idea is one uniform idea, *as* ſweet, bitter. *Watts.*
7. In the ſame degree with.
Where you, unleſs you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous diſpoſition find.
Blackmore.
Well haſt thou ſpoke, the blue-ey'd maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wiſe. *Pope.*
8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.
The ſquire began higher to approach,
And wind his horn under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook *as* it would fall.
Fairy Queen.
They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themſelves, which they conceived he deſired they ſhould do. *Hayward.*
Contented in a neſt of ſnow
He lies, *as* he his bliſs did know,
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*
So not th' aſſault, ſo high the tumult roſe,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow ſpace. *Dryd.*
Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me wherefoe'er I go,
As fate fought only me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
9. According to what.
Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but miniſters by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man. 1 *Corinth.*
Their figure being printed,
As juſt before, I think, I hinted,
Alma informed can try the caſe. *Prior.*
The republick is ſhut up in the great duke's dominions, who at preſent is very much incenſed againſt it. The occaſion is *as* follows. *Addiſon*
10. As it were; in ſome ſort.
As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had ſaid enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, becauſe they were in his power, and at his diſpoſal. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
11. While; at the ſame time that.
At either end it whiſtled *as* it flew,
And *as* the brands were green, to dropp'd the dew;
Infected *as* it fell with ſweat of ſanguine hue.
Dryden.
Theſe haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* ſhe ſpoke. *Dryd.*
So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtorms
Of ruſhing torrents, and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and *as* it runs refines. *Addiſ.*
12. Becauſe.
He that commanded the injury to be done, is firſt bound; then he that did it; and they alſo are obliged who did ſo aſſiſt, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*
13. Becauſe it is; becauſe they are.
The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nouriſh the tree, *as* thoſe that would be trees themſelves. *Bacon.*
14. Equally.
Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices iſſue, and the ſound
Of Sybil's words *as* many times rebound. *Dryd.*
15. How; in what manner.
Men are generally permitted to publiſh books, and contradict others, and even themſelves, *as* they pleaſe, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being underſtood. *Beyle.*
16. With; anſwering to *like* or *ſame.*
Sitter well met; whither away ſo faſt?—
—Upon the like devotion *as* yourſelves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakſpeare.*
17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as.*
Every offence committed in the ſtate of nature, may, in the ſtate of nature, be alſo puniſhed, and *as* far forth *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*
As ſure *as* it is good, that human nature ſhould exiſt; ſo certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as poſſibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley.*
18. Going before *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood.
Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addiſon.*
Bright *as* the ſun, and like the morning fair.
Granville.
19. Anſwering to *ſuch.*
Is it not every man's intereſt, that there ſhould be *ſuch* a government of the world as deſigns our happineſs, *as* would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotſon.*
20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in a conditional ſenſe.
As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's underſtanding, *ſo* far, I hope, my labour may be of uſe to him *Locke.*
21. *So* is ſometimes underſtood.
As in my ſpeculations I have endeavoured to extinguiſh paſſion and prejudice, I am ſtill deſirous of doing ſome good in this particular.
Spectator.
22. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally.
So may th' auſpicious queen of love
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind;
As thou to whom the muſe commends
The beſt of poets and of friends,
Doſt thy committed pledge reſtore. *Dryden.*
23. Before *how* it is ſometimes redundant; but this is in low language.
As how, dear Syphax? *Addiſon's Cato.*
24. It ſeems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.
Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet laſted but ſix, yet there hath been much more action in the preſent war.
Addiſon.
25. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo.*
As when a dab-chick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades and hops;
So lab'ring on, with ſhoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure ſpread. *Pope.*
26. As FOR; with reſpect to.
As for the reſt of thoſe who have written againſt me, they deſerve not the leaſt notice.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
27. As IF; in the ſame manner that it would be if.
Anſwering their queſtions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*
28. As TO; with reſpect to.
I pray take ſpeak to me *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou doſt ruminate, and give thy worſt of thoughts
The worſt of words. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as to* what regards chriſtianity. *Addiſon on Italy.*
I was miſtaken *as to* the day, placing that accident about thirty-ſix hours ſooner than it happened. *Swift.*
29. As WELL AS; equally with.
Each man's mind has ſome peculiarity *as well as* his face, that diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Locke.*
It is adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture, *as well* modern *as* ancient. *Addiſon.*
30. As THOUGH; as if.
Theſe wounds he at firſt gently treated, *as though* we expected an impoſthumation.
Sharp's Surgery

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. } *n. ſ.* A gum or re-
ASSA FOETIDA } ſin brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell; which is ſaid to diſtil, during the heat of ſummer, from a little ſhrub. *Chambers.*

ASARABA'CCA. n. f. [*asarum*, Lat.] A plant.

ASBE'STINE. *adj.* [from *asbestos.*] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos.*

ASBE'STOS. n. f. [ἄσβεστος.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCA'RIDES. n. f. [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἅσκαρος, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to rise.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he *ascend*,
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.
Watts' Improvement of the Mind.

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Broome.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *ascend* the mountains, they descend the valleys. *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

ASCE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT. *n. f.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant.* *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star, I find,
Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind *Dryd.*

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves fearedows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCE'NDANT. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant.* *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendancy* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *n. f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising: frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Par. Lost*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vapours *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ASCE'NSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique. Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCE'NSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent. Not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown.*

ASCE'NT. *n. f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent* whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*
Accessible from earth one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy excels the sight
By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields unless it be diversified with depressive valleys and swelling *ascents.* *Bentley.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of.*

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty; that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond.*

This make us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASCERTA'INER. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*] The person that proves or establishes

ASCERTA'INMENT. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*] A settled rule; an established standard

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crime. *Swift to Lord Midleton.*

ASCE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *n. f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *ascetick*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man, and that shall ever scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

A'SCII. n. f. It has no singular. [from ἀ, without, and σκιὰ, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

ASCI'TES. *n. f.* [from ἀσκὸς, a bladder] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the *ascites*, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp.*

ASCI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ascites.*] Belong-
ASCI'TICK. } ing to an ascites; dropsical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarcous or *ascitical.* *Wiseman.*

ASCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe.*] That may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to ascribe it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more truly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to person or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God

in whom we ſuppoſe all other perfections to meet, than to any thing elſe. *Tillotſon.*

ASCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of aſcribing. *Dict.*

ASCRI'PTITIOUS *adj.* [*aſcriptitius*, Lat.] That is aſcribed. *Dict.*

ASH. *n. ſ.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æſc, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote diſtance from the fruit, have no petals, but conſiſt of many ſtamina. The ovary becomes a ſeed veſſel, containing one ſeed at the bottom, ſhaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the ſavage train,
And call'd the mountain *aſhes* to the plain. *Dryd.*

2. The wood of the aſh.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where againſt
My grain'd *aſh* an hundred times hath broke
And ſcar'd the moon with ſplinters. *Shakſpeare.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *aſh* and *coloured.*] Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an aſhen branch.

Clay, *aſh-coloured*, was part of a ſtratum which lay above the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward.*

ASHA'MED. *adj.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame: generally with *of* before the cauſe of ſhame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profeſs publickly the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, not being *aſhamed of* the word of God or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor.*

One would have thought ſhe would have ſtun'd; but ſtrove
With modeſty, and was *aſham'd to* move. *Dryd.*

Thus I have ſhadowed, that you may not be *aſhamed of* that hero, whoſe protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood.

At once he ſaid, and threw
His *aſhen* ſpear, which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

A'SHES. *n. ſ.* wants the ſingular. [æſca, Sax. *aſche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *aſhes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby.*

This late diſcenſion, grown between the peers,
Burns under feigned *aſhes* of forg'd love,
And will at laſt break out into a flame. *Shakſp.*

Aſhes contain a very fertile ſalt, and are the beſt manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not waſh away their ſalt. *Mortimer.*

2. The remains of the body: often uſed in poetry for the carcaſe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *aſhes* of the houſe of Lancaſter!
Thou bloodleſs remnant of that royal blood!
Shakſpeare.

To great Laërtes I bequeath
A taſk of grief, his ornaments of death;
Leſt, when the fates his royal *aſhes* claim,
The Grecian nations taint my ſpotleſs name.
Pope.

A'SHLAR. *n. ſ.* [with maſons.] Freeſtone as it comes out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſſes.

A'SHLERING. *n. ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under ſide of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]

On ſhore; on the land.

The poor Engliſhman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *aſhore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

To the ſhore; to the land.

We may as bootleſs ſpend our vain command,
As ſend our precepts to the leviathan
To come *aſhore*. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*

May thy billows rowl *aſhore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *aſhore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios ſpent.
Addiſon's Ovid.

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *n. ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'SHWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'SHY. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh gray.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt
Of *aſhy* ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs.
Shakſpeare.

ASI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſide.*]

1. To one ſide; out of the perpendicular direction.

The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt;
The flames were blown *aſide*, yet ſhone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.
Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the ſubjects eyes a little *aſide*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to ſpeak *aſide*.

He took him *aſide* from the multitude. *Mark.*

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Dict.*

A'SININE. *adj.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

You ſhall have more ado to drive our dulleſt youth, our flocks and ſtubs from ſuch nurture, than we have now to hale our choiceſt and hopefulleſt wits to that *aſinine* feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [æſcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: ſometimes with an *accuſative* only; ſometimes with *for*.

When thou doſt *aſk* me *bleſſing*, I'll kneel down,
And *aſk* of thee *forgiveneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

We have nothing elſe to *aſk*, but that
Which you deny already, yet will *aſk*,
That if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your hardneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

In long journies, *aſk* your maſter *leave* to give ale to the horſes. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *aſk* a price for goods.

Aſk me never ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay unto me: but give me the damſel to wife. *Geneſis.*

He ſaw his friends, who, wreck'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *aſk'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To queſtion.

O inhabitant of Aroer, ſtand by the way and eſpy, *aſk* him that flieth, and her that eſcapeth, and ſay, what is done? *Jeremiah.*

4. To inquire: with *after* before the thing.

He ſaid, wherefore is it that thou doſt *aſk after* my name? And he bleſſed him there. *Geneſis.*

5. To require, as phyſically neceſſary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is no leſs praiſe when the argument doth *aſk* it. *Ben Jonſon.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be ſtirred by two men's ſtrength; which if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *aſk* ſix men to ſtir it. *Bacon.*

The adminiſtration paſſes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to diſpatch: but any exigence of ſtate *aſks* a much longer time to conduct any deſign to its maturity. *Addiſon.*

To ASK. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My ſon, haſt thou ſinned? do ſo no more, but *aſk* pardon *for* thy former ſins. *Eccluſ.*

If he *aſk for* bread, will he give him a ſtone? *Matt.*

2. To inquire; to make inquiry: with *for* or *of* before the thing.

Stand ye in the ways, and ſee, and *aſk for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye ſhall find reſt for your ſouls. *Jeremiah.*

For *aſk* now *of* the days that are paſt, which were before thee, ſince the day that God created man upon the earth, and *aſk* from the one ſide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deuteronomy.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon æſc, an aſh tree. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ASKA'NCE. } *adj.* Sidewiſe; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE. }

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *aſkance*, as ſhe underſtood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wanniſh eyes upon them bent *aſkance*,
And when he ſaw their labours well ſucceed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire miſchance.
Fairfax.

Some ſay, he bid his angels turn *aſkance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the ſun's axle, they with labour puſh'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one ſide.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *aſkaunt*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the ſpace, that lies on either ſide
The ſolar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the ſun had happen'd to prefer
A ſeat *aſkaunt*, but one diameter:
Loſt to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen loanſome maſs.
Blackmore.

A'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſk.*]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *aſker*? and now again
On him that did not aſk, but mock beſtow.
Shakſpeare.

The greatneſs of the *aſker*, and the ſmallneſs of the thing aſked, had been ſufficient to enforce his requeſt. *South.*

2. Inquirer.

Every *aſker* being ſatisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the ſame. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'SKER. *n. ſ.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my ſoul with life and love renew'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *aſkew*,
Then do I die. *Spenſer.*

Then take it, ſir, as it was writ,
Nor look *aſkew* at what it hath;
There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack.*] To remit; to mitigate; to ſlacken. Obſolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war
No ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can *aſlake*. *Spenſer.*

Whilſt ſeeking to *aſlake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindleſt much more great deſire.
Spenſer.

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aſlant* a brook,
That ſhews his hoar leaves in the glaſſy ſtream.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.
He fell; the ſhaft
Drove thro' his neck *aſlant*; he ſpurns the ground,
And the foul iſſues through the wound's wound.
Dryden.

AFLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]

1. Sleeping; at reſt.
How many thouſands of my pooreſt ſubjects
Are at this hour *aſleep!* O gentle ſleep,
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee!
Shakſpeare.
The diligence of trade, and noiſeful gain,
And luxury more late *aſleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her ſilent reign,
No ſound the reſt of nature did invade. *Dryden.*
There is no difference between a perſon *aſleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To ſleep.
If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *aſleep*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whiſpering winds ſoon lull'd *aſleep*. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.
Set them not upright, but *aſlope*, a reaſonable depth under the ground. *Bacon.*
The curſe *aſlope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I muſt earn
My bread: what harm? Idleneſs had been worſe:
My labour will ſuſtain me. *Milton.*
The knight did ſtoop,
And ſate on further ſide *aſlope*. *Hudibras.*

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *σ*, priv. and *σωμα*, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. ſ.* [*aſpis*, Lat.] A kind
A'SPICK. } of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. It is ſaid to be very ſmall, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by ſleep, without any pain, Cleopatra choſe it. *Cabinet.*
High-minded Cleopatra, that with ſtroke
Of *aſp*'s ſting hence did kill. *Fairy Queen.*
Scorpion, and *aſp*, and amphiſbæna dire,
And dipſas. *Milton.*

ASP. *n. ſ.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem, or our lady's roſe.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte. *Aſpalathus* affords an oil of admirable ſcent, reputed one of the beſt perfumes. *Chambers.*
I gave a ſweet ſmell like cinnamon and *aſpalathus*, and I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh. *Eccluſ.*

ASPA'RAGUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A plant. It has a roſaceous flower of ſix leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whoſe centre riſes the pointal, which turns to a ſoft globular berry, full of hard ſeeds. *Miller.*
Aſparagus affects the urine with a fetid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been ſuſpected by ſome phyſicians, as not friendly to the kidneys: when they are older, and begin to ramify, they loſe this quality; but then they are not ſo agreeable. *Arbuthnot.*

A'SPECT. *n. ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, which is now placed on the firſt.]

1. Look; air; appearance.
I have preſented the tongue under a double *aſpect*, ſuch as may juſtify the definition, that it is the beſt and worſt part.
Government of the Tongue.
They are, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aſpect* of a world lying in its rubbiſh. *Burnet.*

2. Countenance; look.
Thoſe eyes of thine from mine have drawn ſalt tears,
Sham'd their *aſpects* with ſtore of childiſh drops.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.
I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aſpect* of terror. All's not well. *Shak.*
Yet had his *aſpect* nothing of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden.*
Then ſhall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the caſt ore another Pollio ſhine;
With *aſpect* open ſhall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.
Fairer than fancieſt, in his faining eye,
Whoſe ſole *aſpect* he counts felicity. *Spenſer.*
When an envious or an amorous *aſpect* doth infect the ſpirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon.*

4. Direction toward any point; view; poſition.
The ſetting ſun
Slowly deſcended; and with right *aſpect*
Againſt the eaſtern gate of Paradiſe
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
I have built a ſtrong wall, faced to the ſouth *aſpect* with brick. *Swift.*

5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation.
The light got from the oppoſite arguings of men of parts, the ſeeing the different ſides of things, and their various *aſpects* and probabilities, would be quite loſt, if every one were obliged to ſay after the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.
There ſome ill planet reigns,
I muſt be patient till the heavens look
With an *aſpect* more favourable. *Shakſpeare.*
Not unlike that which aſtrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aſpect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*
To the black moon
Her office they preſcrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aſpect*,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite.
Paradiſe Loſt.
Why does not every ſingle ſtar ſhed a ſeparate influence, and have *aſpects* with other ſtars of their own conſtellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Lat.] To behold. Not uſed.
Happy in their miſtake, thoſe people whom
The northern pole *aſpects*; whom fear of death
(The greateſt of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aſpectabilis*, Lat.] Viſible; being the object of ſight.
He was the ſole cauſe of this *aſpectable* and perceivable univerſal. *Raleigh.*
To this uſe of informing us what is in this *aſpectable* world, we ſhall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on the Creation.*

ASPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpect.*] Beholding; view.
A Moriſh queen, upon *aſpection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or ASP. *n. ſ.* [*eſpe*, Dutch; *aſp*, Dan. *epre*, trembling, Sax. *Somner.*] See POPLAR, of which it is a ſpecies.
The leaves of this tree always tremble.
Then *aſpen* or *aſp* tree hath leaves much the ſame with the poplar, only much ſmaller, and not ſo white. *Mortimer.*
The builder oak ſole king of foreſts all,
The *aſpen*, good for ſtatues, the cypreſs funeral.
Spenſer.

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen.*]

1. Belonging to the aſp tree.
Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe lily hands
Tremble like *aſpen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakſp.*
No gale diſturbs the trees,
Nor *aſpen* leaves confeſs the gentleſt breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aſpen wood.

A'SPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following paſſage.
All bade notes, or very treble notes, give *asper* ſound; for that the baſe ſtriketh more than it can well ſtrike equally. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.
Thoſe corpuſcles of colour, inſinuating themſelves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its ſuperficies, according to the fineneſs and textures of the corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſperate.*] The making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *aſper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the diviſions of plants, ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface.
Sometimes the pores and *aſperities* of dry bodies are ſo incommenſurate to the particles of liquor, that they glide over the ſurface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughneſs of ſound; harſhneſs of pronunciation.

3. Roughneſs or ruggedneſs of temper; moroſeneſs; fourneſs; crabbedneſs.
The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will deſcend in ſhowers of bleſſings, the rigour and *aſperity* of the other, in a storm doom upon ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*
Avoid all unmeetneſs and *aſperity* of carriage, do nothing that may argue a peeviſh or boiſterous ſpirit. *Taylor.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; diſregard.

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*aſper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.
Black and white are the moſt oppoſite unequal colours; ſo like, that it is hard diſtinguiſh them: black is the moſt rough. *Bacon.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Lat.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.
In the buſineſs of Ireland, beſides the opportunity to *aſperſe* the king, they were laſe of *Clarendon.*
Curb that impetuous tongue, nor raſhly
And ſingly mad, *aſperſe* the ſov'reign reign
Unjuſtly poets we *aſperſe*,
Truth ſhines the brighter clad in verſe.

ASPER'SION. *n. ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Lat.]

1. A ſprinkling.
If thou doſt break her virgin knot, before
All ſanctimonious ceremonies,
No ſweet *aſperſions* ſhall the heav'ns let fall
To make this contract grow. *Shakſpeare.*
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits; whereas the inſtauration gives the new in otherwiſe than with ſome little *aſperſion* of old, for taſte's ſake.

2. Calumny; cenſure.
The ſame *aſperſions* of the king, and the grounds of a rebellion.

ASPHA'LTICK. *adj.* [from *aſphaltus*.] Gummy; bituminous.
And with *aſphaltick* ſlime, broad as
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd

ASPHA'LTUS. *n. ſ.* [*ἀσφαλτος*, men.] A ſolid, brittle, black,

nous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is caſt up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this ſea; and, being thrown upon the water, ſwims like other fat bodies, and condenſes gradually.

ASPHALTUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] A bituminous ſtone found near ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; ſuppoſed to be the mortar ſo much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Aſphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.

By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *n. ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent.

Why did I 'ſcape th' invenom'd *aſpick*'s rage,
And all the fiery monſters of the deſart,
To ſee this day? *Addiſon.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aſpiration, or full breath; as we aſpirate *horſe*, *houſe*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a conſonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h aſpirate*. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you pleaſe, perſpirate; but yet they are not *aſpirate*, i. e. with ſuch an aſpiration as *h*. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh: uſed generally of a wiſh for ſpiritual bleſſings.

A ſoul inſpired with the warmeſt *aſpirations* after celeſtial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait;
He riſes on his toe; that ſpirit of his
In *aſpiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aſpiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulſe of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher: ſometimes with the particle *to*.

Moſt excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himſelf, could *aſpire to* a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praiſed by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counſellors, by whoſe means he had *aſpired to* the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Knolles.*

Hence ſpringe that univerſal ſtrong deſire,
Which all men have of immortality;

Not ſome few ſpirits *unto* this thought *aſpire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Daniel.*

Horace did ne'er *aſpire to* epic bays;
Nor lofty Maro ſtoop to lyrick lays. *Roſcommon.*

Till then a helpleſs, hopeleſs, homely ſwain;
I ſought not freedom, nor *aſpir'd to* gain. *Dryd.*

Aſpiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aſpiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Thoſe are raiſed above ſenſe, and *aſpire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their ſouls. *Tillotſon.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole courſe of his life, to *aſpire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To riſe; to tower.

There is betwixt that ſmile we would *aſpire to*,
That ſweet aſpect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have.
Shakſpeare.

My own breath ſtill foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aſpire*. *Waller.*

ASPI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpire*.] One that ambitiouſly ſtrives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

ASPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQUI'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſquint*.] Obliquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

A ſingle guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *aſquint*, or ſhut their eyes. *Swift.*

ASS. *n. ſ.* [*aſinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your *aſſes*, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *aſs*.
Shakſpeare.

That ſuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *aſs*!—a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and yet her ſon
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakſpeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailler*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he ſaw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *aſſail*.
Fairy Queen.

2. To attack with argument, cenſure, or motives applied to the paſſions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *aſſail* the family of York. *Shakſpeare.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *aſſailing* eyes. *Shakſ.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it moſt,
When love *aſſail'd* you on the Lybian coaſt.
Dryden.

All books he reads, and all he reads *aſſails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales.
Pope.

In vain Thaleſtris with reproach *aſſails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſail*.] That may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.——
—But in them nature 's copy's not eternal.—
—There 's comfort yet, they are *aſſailable*. *Shakſ.*

ASSAI'LANT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in oppoſition to *defendant*.

The ſame was ſo well encountered by the defendants, that the obſtinacy of the *aſſailants* did but increaſe the loſs. *Hayward.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber ſmuch my face,
The like do you; ſo ſhall we paſs along,
And never ſtir *aſſailants*. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched roofts
Or ſtame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, ſo purſued our *aſſailers*, that one of them ſlew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *n. ſ.* A little animal of Virginia, which is ſaid to fly by ſtretching out its ſhoulders and its ſkin, and is called in Engliſh the flying ſquirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*eſſart*, from *eſſarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a foreſt.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up thoſe woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the foreſt, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowell.*

To ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [*eſſartir*, Fr.] To commit an aſſart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN. } *n. ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr. a
ASSA'SSINATE. } word brought originally from Aſia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a ſet of men called *aſſaſſins*, as is ſuppoſed for *Arſacide*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or ſudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *aſſaſſinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who to ſurprize
One man, *aſſaſſin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is juſt murdered, and the perſon that did it is unknown.——Let the ſoldiers ſeize him for one of the *aſſaſſinates*, and let me alone to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *aſſaſſins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade.
Creech.

When ſhe hears of a murder, ſhe enlarges more on the guilt of the ſuffering perſon, than of the *aſſaſſin*. *Addiſon.*

Oreſtes brandiſh'd the revenging ſword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to ſun'ral flame
The vile *aſſaſſin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope.*

Uſeful, we grant, it ſerves what life requires;
But, dreadful too, the dark *aſſaſſin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin*.] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder.

Were not all *aſſaſſinates* and popular inſurrections wrongfully chaſtiſed, if the meanneſs of the offenders indemnified them from puniſhment? *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my houſe is broken open by force, and I am raviſhed, and like to be *aſſaſſinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madneſs
To *aſſaſſinate* ſo great, ſo brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such uſage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *aſſaſſinated* and betray'd,

Who durſt not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withſtand one ſingle and unarm'd. *Milt.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *aſſaſſination*
Could trammel up the conſequence. *Shakſpeare.*

The duke finiſh'd his courſe by a wicked *aſſaſſination.* *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] Murderer; mankiller; the perſon that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting.

The egg expiring leſs in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *aſſation* or roaſting, it will ſometimes abate a drachm. *Brown.*

ASSA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſault*, French.]

1. Attack; hoſtile onſet: oppoſed to *defence.*

Her ſpirit had been invincible againſt all *aſſaults* of affection. *Shakſpeare.*

Not to be ſhook thyſelf, but all *aſſaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud ſea wave.
Thomſon.

2. Storm: oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege.*

Jaſon took at leaſt a thouſand men, and ſuddenly made an *aſſault upon* the city. *2 Mace.*

After ſome days ſiege, he reſolved to try the fortune of an *aſſault*: he ſucceeded therein ſo far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hoſtile violence.

Themſelves at diſcord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle ſpace,
With horrible *aſſault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack.

After ſome unhappy *aſſaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its diſſolution, there followed a compoſure. *Clarendon.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be ſupported againſt the *aſſaults* of oppoſition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful ſpeech. *Cowell.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing aſſaulted.

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and to ſtand for their life, to deſtroy all the power that would *aſſault* them. *Eſther.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Aſſault his ears. *Dryden.*

New curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel *aſſaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*

ASSA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſault.*] One who violently aſſaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we eſteemed few ſwords, in a juſt defence, able to reſiſt many unjuſt *aſſaulters.* *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*eſſaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay*, according to the ſound, and the latter *eſſay*, according to the writing; but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *aſſay* of reaſon. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in falſe gaze. *Shakſpeare.*

2. In law. The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*

3. The firſt entrance upon any thing; a taſte for trial.

For well he weened, that ſo glorious bait
Would tempt his gueſt to take thereof *aſſay.*
Fairy Queen.

4. Trial by danger or diſtreſs; difficulty; hardſhip.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And ſtrove to maſter ſorrowful *aſſay.* *Fairy Q.*

The men he preſt but late,
To hard *aſſays* unfit, unſure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate.
Fairfax.

Be ſure to find
What I foretel, many a hard *aſſay*
Of dangers, and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get faſt hold. *Milton.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiments of.

One that to bounty never caſt his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did *aſſay*
His baſer breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *aſſay* them; and ſo with ſome horſemen charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner *aſſay* me? *Shakſpeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted when ſad Eve beheld,
Deſolate where ſhe ſat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe *aſſay'd.* *Milt.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his ſword upon his armour, and he *aſſayed* to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam.*

ASSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver, appointed between the maſter of the mint and the merchants that bring ſilver thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The ſmelters come up to the *aſſayers*, within one in twenty. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ASSECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

ASSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a perſon, after he has been in full poſſeſſion of a ſecond benefice, cannot return again to his firſt; becauſe it is immediately void by his *aſſecution* of a ſecond. *Ayliffe.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *aſſembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *aſſembly* being uſed only, or generally, of perſons.

All that we amaſs together in our thoughts is poſitive, and the *aſſemblage* of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being aſſembled.

O Hartford, fitted or to ſhine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains
With innocence and meditation join'd
In ſoft *aſſemblage*, liſten to my ſong! *Thomſon.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

And he ſhall ſet up an enſign for the nations, and ſhall *aſſemble* the outcaſts of Iſrael, and gather together the diſperſed of Judah. *Iſaiah*

He wonders for what end you have *aſſembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakſp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.

Theſe men *aſſembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel*

ASSE'MBLY. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

They had heard, by fame,
Of this ſo noble and ſo fair *aſſembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *aſſent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

Faith is the *aſſent* to any propoſition, not thus made out by the deduction of reaſon, but upon the credit of the propoſer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both ſides muſt be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the underſtanding determine its *aſſent.* *Locke.*

2. Conſent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *aſſent* of chriſtian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to ſhew it in ſcripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural *aſſent* of reaſon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the ſame. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Lat.] To conceſſe; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews alſo *aſſented*, ſaying, that theſe things were ſo. *Acts.*

ASSENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or diſſimulation. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and reſt ſtill upon the charity of our *aſſentments.* *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *aſſerted*, the party which they choſe till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare poſitively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Aſſert the native ſkies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*]

1. The act of aſſerting.

2. Poſition advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and not believe with us it ſtandeth ſtill, becauſe we have probable reaſons for it, and I no inſufficient ſenſe or reaſon againſt it, I will not quarrel with his *aſſertion.* *Browne's Vulgar Err.*

ASSE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not ſo fond of the principles he delivered, as to boaſt them confidently, propoſing them not in a confident and aſſertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheſes. *Glanv.*

ASSE'RTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; ſupporter; aſſu

Among th' *aſſertors* of true reaſon's claim
Our nation's not the leaſt in worth or fame.

Faithful *aſſertor* of thy country's cauſe,
Britain with tears ſhall bathe thy glorious w

It is an uſual piece of art to undermine the theory of fundamental truths, by pretending to ſhew how weak the proofs are, which the *aſſerters* employ in defence of them. *Ant*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond.

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, to make an equilibrium, or bal

To charge with any certain ſum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *assessed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *assess.*]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of assessing.

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessment*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Howel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*assessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another: generally used of those who assist the judge.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *assessors*, hears:
Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden.

2. He that sits by another, as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*
Twice stronger than his fire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes: derived from *assess.*

A'SSETS. *n. s.* without the singular. [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assets*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowell.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.]
To ASSE'VERATE. } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *asseverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broome.*

A'SSHEAD. *n. s.* [from *ass* and *head.*] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shakſp.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *n. s.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Latin.] Constant in application.

And if by pray'r
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assiduous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chil the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor justles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY, *adv.* [from *assiduous.*] Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, as that of glass-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

To ASSI'EGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete. *Dict.*

On t'other side th' *assieged* castles ward
Then stedfast arms did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

ASSIE'NTO. n. s. [in Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. *2 Sam.*

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom expres *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsick, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign.*] That may be marked out, or fixed.

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another

ASSIGNEE'. *n. s.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell*

ASSI'GNER. *n. s.* [from *assign.*] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the measure of our strength. *Decay of Piety*

ASSI'GNMENT. *n. s.* [from *assign.*] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Locke*

ASSI'MILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate.*] That may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excern more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and secerneth more subtely. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A feeble and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixtures; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *n. s.* [from *assimilate.*] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *assimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to assimilate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatever business she hath need. *Romans.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts' Logick*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

ASSI'STANCE. *n. s.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourſe, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and *aſſiſtance*: What doth this aid and *aſſiſtance* ſignify? *Stilling fleet.*

You have abundant *aſſiſtances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Let us entreat this neceſſary *aſſiſtance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'STANT. *adj.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *aſſiſtant* to him openly, or at leaſt under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle ſeemeth to be *aſſiſtant* to the corporeal *Grew.*

ASSI'STANT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*]

1. A perſon engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as *aſſiſtants* or attendants, according to the quality of the perſons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a ſofter word for an attendant.

The pale *aſſiſtants* on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd.
Dryden.

ASSI'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, a ſitting, Fr.]

1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ſtatute.
4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and proceſſes of *aſſize* are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any juſtices of *aſſize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

At each *aſſize* and term we try
A thouſand raſcals of as deep a dye. *Dryden.*

5. Any court of juſtice.

The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate,
And there the laſt *aſſizes* keep,
For thoſe who wake, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Aſſize of bread, ale*, &c. Meaſure of price or rate. Thus it is ſaid, *when wheat is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be of ſuch* aſſize.
7. Meaſure; for which we now uſe *ſize.*

On high hill's top I ſaw a ſtately frame
An hundred cubits high by juſt *aſſize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenſer.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *aſſize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] An officer that has the care and overſight of weights and meaſures. *Chambers.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Aſſociated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms

Aſſociate in your town a wand'ring train,
And ſtrangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends ſhould *aſſociate* friends in grief and woe
Shakſpeare.

4. To unite; to join.

Some o'magnous particles unperceivedly *aſſociated* themſelves to it *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *aſſociates with* his maſter's enemies.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To unite himſelf; to join himſelf.

ASSO'CIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in intereſt or purpoſe.

While I deſcend through darkneſs
To my *aſſociate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With theſe ſucceſſes. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A perſon joined with another; a partner.

They perſuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *aſſociate* in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral ſenſe; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his *aſſociates*, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form ſuch as themſelves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion: implying ſome kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unſuitable *aſſociate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *aſſociate* ſole, to me, beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milt.*

But my *aſſociates* now my ſtay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]

1. Union; conjunction; ſociety.

The church being a ſociety, hath the ſelf-ſame original grounds, which other politick ſocieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto ſociable life, and conſent to ſome certain bond of *aſſociation*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they ſhould be *aſſociated* in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purpoſes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty oppoſition; againſt which to ſtrengthen themſelves, they ſecretly entered into a league of *aſſociation.* *Hooker.*

3. Partnerſhip.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *aſſociation* with God; and, by making you his partner, intereſts you in all his happineſs. *Boyle.*

4. Connexion.

Aſſociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent uſe. *Watts*

5. Appoſition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various ſeparations, and new *aſſociations* and motions, of theſe permanent particles. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it; reſemblance of ſound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *adj.* [*aſſonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes, as one thing ſuits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſort.*]

1. The act of claſſing or ranging.
2. A maſs or quantity properly ſelected and ranged.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to beſot. Out of uſe.

But whence they ſprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to aſſure, uneath to weene
That monſtrous errour which doth ſome *aſſot.*
Spenſer.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minſhew* deduces it from *adſuadere*, or *aſſuaviare*; *Junius*, from ϛϸæϛ, ſweet; from which *Skinner* imagines aϛϸæϛan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to ſoften; to allay.

Refreſhing winds the turmoil's heats *aſſuage*,
And kindly warmth diſarms the winter's rage
Addiſon.

2. To appeaſe; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour, ne'er the leſs,
Since nought *aſſuageth* malice when 'tis told.
Fairfax.

This was neceſſary for the ſecuring the people from their fears, capable of being *aſſuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I t' *aſſuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal ſtem deſtroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To eaſe; as, the medicine *aſſuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to paſs over the earth, and the waters *aſſuaged.* *Geneſis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when ſhall theſe weary woes have end,
Or ſhall their ruthleſs torment never ceaſe;
But all my days in pining languor ſpend,
Without hope of *aſſuagement* or releaſe. *Spenſer.*

ASSUA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breaſt tumultuous joys ariſe,
Muſick her ſoft *aſſuaſive* voice ſupplies. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubject to. Not in uſe.

This valiant lord
Muſt not ſo ſtale his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *aſſubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuefacio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inſervient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from uſe and *aſſuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows ſtronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSU'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Lat.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom; habit.

We ſee that *aſſuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them loſe the force to hurt. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He ſtrait *aſſum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's ſelf.

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears,
Aſſumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And ſeems to ſhake the ſpheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly.
4. To ſuppoſe ſomething granted without proof.

In every hypotheſis, ſomething is allowed to be *aſſumed.* *Bacon.*

5. To apply to one's own uſe; to appropriate.

His majeſty might well *aſſume* the complaint and expreſſion of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wiſe in any courſe, in which he is no ſafe too? But can theſe high *aſſumers*, and pretenders to reaſon, prove themſelves ſo? *South.*

ASSU'MING, *participial adj.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryd n.*
This makes him over-forward in business, *assuming* in conversation, and peremptory in answers. *Collier.*

ASSU'MPSIT. *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: it contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. *Cowell.*

ASSU'MPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.
The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing, of any thing without further proof.
These by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.
Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryden*
For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the blessed Virgin.
Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingfleet.*
Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That is assumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *n. f.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.
Though hope be indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*
What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of an endless felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.
What man is he that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.
Proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker.*
'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakspeare.*
The obedient, and the man of practice shall out grow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *assurance*. *South.*
Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.
Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.
My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vicious shame.
Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for trust or belief.
The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*. *Sidney.*
As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle *assurances*. *Davies.*
None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.——
—Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live. *Shakspeare.*
I must confess your offer is the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me;
If you should die before him, where's her dower? *Shakspeare.*
An *assurance* being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.
They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach with more *assurance* than the wall itself. *Knolles.*
With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.
This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.
I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.
Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The same with *insurance*.

To **ASSU'RE.** *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr. from *assecurare*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.
So when he had *assured* them with many words that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving to their brethren. 2 *Maccabees*

2. To secure to another; to make firm.
So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.
And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John.*
I revive
At this last sight; *assur'd* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. *Milton*

4. To make secure: with *of*.
But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure of* happy day? *Spenser.*
And, for that dow'ry, I'll *assure* her *of*
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

5. To affiance; to betroth.
This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakspeare.*

ASSU'RED. *participial adj.* [from *assure.*]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.
It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon*

2. Certain; not doubting.
Young princes, close your hands,
——And your lips too; for, I am well assured,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shakspeare.*
As when by night the glass
Of Galilæo less *assur'd* observes
Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodest; vitiously confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *adv.* [from *assured.*] Certainly; indubitably.
They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*. *Shakspeare.*
God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that is good; but of any thing that is evil he is no cause at all. *Raleigh.*
Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *assured.*] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *n. f.* [from *assure.*]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To **ASSWA'GE.** See **ASSUAGE.**

A'STERISK. *n. f.* [ἀστερισκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.
He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant. *Grew.*

A'STERISM. *n. f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.
Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.
Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism*; for the observations which follow such a note will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASTE'RN. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern.*] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.
The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To **ASTE'RT.** *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*] To terrify; to startle; to fright.
We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser.*

A'STHMA. *n. f.* [ἀσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*
An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *asthma.*]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an asthma.
In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be

very much ſtuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live ſome months, if not ſome years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horſes are moſt *aſthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

ASTO'NIED. *part. adj.* A word uſed in the verſion of the Bible for *aſtoniſhed*.

Many were *aſtonied* at thee. *Iſaiah.*

Unmanly dread invades
The French *aſtony'd*. *J. Philips.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with ſome ſudden paſſion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to ſurpriſe; to ſtun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful heralds to *aſtoniſh* us. *Shakſpeare.*

Aſtoniſh'd at the voice, he ſtood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addiſ.*

A genius univerſal as his theme,
Aſtoniſhing as chaos. *Thomſon.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh*.] Of a nature to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no leſs wonder to us than *aſtoniſhment* to themſelves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*

She exceeded this as much above his wiſdom, as *aſtoniſhment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now ſomewhat obſolete.

Theſe thoughts may ſtartle well, but not *aſtound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a ſtrong ſiding champion, conſcience. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle*.] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL. *n. ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος, the ankle or anklebone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We ſee none of that ordinary confuſion, which is the reſult of quarter rounds of the *aſtragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator.*

A'STRAL. *adj.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the ſtars.

Some *aſtral* forms I muſt invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of pureſt atoms of the air;
Not in their natures ſimply good or evil,
But apt to ſubſiſt very well or ill, as bad ſpirits will. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtray*.] Out of the right way.

May ſeem the wiſh was very evil led,
When ſuch an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not whether right he went, or erre *aſtray*. *Spenſer.*

You run *aſtray*, for whilſt we talk of Ireland,
You up up the long ſide of Scotland. *Spenſer.*

Like one that had been led *aſtray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathleſs way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications; in oppoſition to *relax*: a word not ſo much uſed as *conſtringe*.

The ſmall pores were to be relaxed or *aſtricted*, as to ſuffer the humours paſs either in too ſmall or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Aſtriction is not a ſubſtance that hath a virtual cold: and it worketh partly by the ſame means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

That virtue requireth an *aſtriction*, but ſuch an *aſtriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleaſing *aſtriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them; and therefore ſuch *aſtriction* is found in things of a harſh taſte. *Bacon.*

Lenitive ſubſtances are proper for dry atrabilarian conſtitutions, who are ſubject to *aſtriction* of the belly, and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ASTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *aſtrict*.] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

ASTRI'CTORY. *adj.* [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] Aſtringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aſide,
Then modeſtly, and ride *aſtride*. *Hud bras.*

I ſaw a place, where the Rhone is ſo ſtraitened between two rocks, that a man may ſtand *aſtride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing or having ſtars. *Dict.*

ASTRI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aſtriger*, Lat.] Carrying ſtars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are cauſed by a contraction of the ſpirits of the brain; which contraction, by conſequence, *aſtringeth* the moiſture of the brain, and thereby ſendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body: oppoſed to the power of *relaxation*.

Aſtriction prohibiteth diſſolution; as, in medicines, aſtringents inhibit putrefaction; and, by *aſtringency*, ſome ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol will keep freſh water long from putrefying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Acid, acrid, auſtere, and bitter ſubſtances, by their *aſtringency*, create horrour, that is, ſtimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting: oppoſed to *laxative*. It is uſed ſometimes of taſtes which ſeem to contract the mouth.

Aſtringent medicines are binding, which act by the aſperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up cloſer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is ſweet and yet *aſtringent*. *Bacon.*

The juice is very *aſtringent*, and therefore of ſlow motion. *Bacon.*

What diminiſheth ſenſible perſpiration, encreaſeth the inſenſible; for that reaſon a ſtrengthening and *aſtringent* diet often conduceth to this purpoſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'STROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀστρον and γραφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars. *Dict.*

A'STROLABE. *n. ſ.* [of ἀστὴρ, and λαμβάνω, to take.]

1. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun, or ſtars, at ſea.
2. A ſtereographick projection of the circles of the ſphere upon the plain of ſome great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO'LOGER. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat. from ἀστρον and λόγος.]

1. One that, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events depending on thoſe influences.

Not unlike that which *aſtrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aſpect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the ſtars, ſay the *aſtrologers*; on the organs of the body, ſay the naturaliſts; it is the particular gift of heaven, ſay the divines, both chriſtians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Aſtrologers, that future fates foreſhew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer ſatire againſt lawyers, than that of *aſtrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a ſuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently uſed for one that underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *aſtrologer*, by perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrology*.] The ſame with *aſtrologer*.

The twelve houſes of heaven, in the form which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Camden.*

The ſtars, they ſay, cannot diſpoſe
No more than can the *aſtrologian*. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. ASTROLO'GICK. } *adj.* [from *aſtrology*.]

1. Profeſſing aſtrology.

Some ſeem a little *aſtrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *aſtrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been baniſh'd, or in chains. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to aſtrology.

Aſtrological prayers ſeem to me to be built on as good reaſon as the predictions. *Stillingfleet.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *aſtrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtrology*.] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology*.] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars: an art now generally exploded, as irrational and falſe.

I know the learned think of the art of *aſtrology* that the ſtars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *n. ſ.* [from ἀστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a rule or law.] One that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought to be like the motions, as the *aſtronomers* ſpeak, in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

Aſtronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the ſun. *Locke.*

The old and new *aſtronomers* in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. ASTRONO'MICK. } *adj.* [from *aſtronomy*.] Belonging to aſtronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations happen in the ſun's progreſs through the zodiack, they regiſtered and ſet them down in their *aſtronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not paſs an *aſtronomick* line,
Or dreads the ſun th' imaginary ſign,
That he ſhould ne'er advance to either pole? *Blackmore.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical*.] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἀστὴρ, a ſtar, and νόμος, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience, teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the ſun, which ſtood

immoveable in the center. From the time of Pythagoras, *aſtronomy* ſunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and reſtored this ſcience to Europe. *Chambers.*

To this muſt be added the underſtanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *aſtronomy*. *Cowley.*

A'STROSCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστὴρ, a ſtar, and σκοπία, to view.] Obſervation of the ſtars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum*, a ſtar, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the ſun, I ſhew in the preface of my *Aſtro-Theology*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ASU'NDER. *adv.* [ąrunbęran, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *aſunder*. *Spenſer.*

Senſe thinks the planets ſpheres not much *aſunder*;
What tells us then their diſtance is ſo far? *Davies.*

Greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us *aſunder*. *Milt.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worſe;
Which, when *aſunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd.*

Borne far *aſunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they meet again. *Dryd.*

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *aſunder*, and in ſingle corpuſcles, and that which was amaſſed and concreted into nodules, ſubſided. *Woodward.*

ASY'LUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from α, not, and συλὰω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a ſanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and ſecurity.

So ſacred was the church to ſome, that it had the right of an *aſylum*, or ſanctuary. *Ayliffe.*

ASY'MMETRY. *n. ſ.* [from α, without, and συμμετρία, ſymmetry.]

1. Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion.

The *aſymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is ſometimes uſed in mathematicks, for what is more uſually called incommenſurability; when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

A'SYMPTOTE. *n. ſ.* [from α, priv. συν, with, and πίπτω, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite diſtance. *Chambers.*

Aſymptote lines, though they may approach ſtill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaſt aſſignable diſtance, yet, being ſtill produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

ASYMPTO'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aſymptote*.] Curves are ſaid to be *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

AST'NDETON. *n. ſ.* [ἀσύνδετον, of α, priv. and συνδέω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a ſentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici, &* is left out.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it.

This cuſtom continued among many, to ſay their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At*, before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; the word *time* is ſometimes included in the adjective; we commonly ſay *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very firſt a ſign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to deſert him, and *at* laſt
To heap ingratitude on worthieſt deeds. *Milton.*

At the ſame time that the ſtorm beats up n the whole ſpecies, we are filling foul upon one another. *Addiſon.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have moſt weakened the common enemy, and *at* the ſame time, enriched ourſelves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a cauſal word, ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately ſucceeds, the action of the cauſe.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

O ſir, when he ſhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shakſpeare.*

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes *at* ev'ry blaſt.
Dryden.

4. *At*, before a ſuperlative adjective, implies *in the ſtate*; as, *at beſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, *&c.*

Conſider any man as to his perſonal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greateſt, they muſt ſtill be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, ſhort *at* the longeſt, and inquiet *at* the beſt. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a ſubſtantive, ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmleſs mildneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

It bringeth the treaſure of a realm into a few hands; for the uſurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in ſpacious field. *Milton.*

The reſt, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paſtures, and *at* pleaſure feed. *Dryd.*

Defeated, *at* his utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed. *Dryden.*

What hinder'd either, in their native ſoil,
At eaſe to reap the harveſt of their toil. *Dryden.*

Wiſe men are ſometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a diſadvantage. *Collier.*

Theſe have been the maxims they have been guided by: take theſe from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loſs, their compaſs and pole-ſtar then are gone, and their underſtanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horſes at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full ſpeed. *Pope.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but purſue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a ſubſtantive, ſometimes marks employment or attention.

We find ſome arrived to that ſottiſhneſs, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourſelf? ſays the doctor to his patient. A little while after he is *at* it again, with a Pray how d'ye find your body?
L'Eſtrange.

But ſhe who well enough knew what,
Before he ſpoke, he would be *at*,
Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature 's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*.

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shak.*

9. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your huſband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakſpeare.*

He that in tracing the veſſels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the firſt true ſtep towards the diſcovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* ſea indite. *Buckhurſt.*

Then various news I heard, of love and ſtrife,
Of ſtorms *at* ſea, and travels on the ſhore. *Pope.*

10. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in immediate conſequence of.

Impeachments *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons, have received their determinations in the houſe of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occaſion. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe may be of uſe, to confirm by authority what they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reaſoning. *Arbuthnot.*

12. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of theſe raſcals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed ſpear.
Dryden.

14. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*.

But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe.
Dryden.

15. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earneſt. *Collier.*

16. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat.
Dryden's Fables.

Not with leſs ruin than the Bajan mole
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*.

The worſt authors might endeavour to pleaſe us, and in that endeavour deſerve ſomething *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no characters *at all*. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *n. ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

Children ſhall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the nutſy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden*

ATARAXIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἀταραξία.] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

A'TARAXY.

The ſcepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from paſſionate diſturbances. *Glanvill's Scepſis.*

ATE. The preterit of *eat*. See *To* EAT.

And by his ſide his ſteed the grafly forage *ate*. *Spenſer*

Even our firſt parents *ate* themſelves out of Paradiſe; and Job's children junketted and feaſted together often *South.*

ATHANOR. n. ſ. [a chymical term, borrowed from ἄθανος; or, as others think, תנור.] A digeſting furnace to keep heat for ſome time; ſo that it may be augmented or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting ſome apertures made on purpoſe with ſliders over them, called regiſters. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſt*. It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.] The diſbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheiſm*, becauſe his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common intereſt of mankind, to puniſh all thoſe who would ſeduce men to *atheiſm*. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *n. ſ.* [θεός, without God.] One that denies the exiſtence of God.

To theſe that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly to the trains, and to the ſmiles,
Of their fair *atheiſts*. *Milton*

Though he were really a ſpeculative *atheiſt*, yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheiſt*, not live without God in this world. *South*

Atheiſt, uſe thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the ſkies,
Think, if thou canſt, that matter, blindly hurl'd
Without a guide, ſhould frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheiſt*, as ſuch, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal ſubject. *Bentley*

A'THEIST. *adj.* [from the noun.] Atheiſtical; denying God.

Nor ſtood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheiſt* crew. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *atheiſt*.]
ATHEI'STICK. } Given to atheiſm; impious.

Men are *atheiſtical*, becauſe they are firſt vicious; and queſtion the truth of chriſtianity, becauſe they hate the practice. *South.*

This argument demonſtrated the exiſtence of a deity, and convinced all *atheiſtick* gainſayers *Ray on the Creation.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheiſtical*.] In an atheiſtical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great ſinner talk *atheiſtically*, and ſcoff profanely at religion, ſhould, inſtead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the ſcoffer? *South*

I entreat ſuch as are *atheiſtically* inclined, to conſider theſe things. *Tillotſon.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſtical*.] The quality of being atheiſtical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneneſs and *atheiſticalneſs*. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL, from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred*, is *noble for counſel*; *Æthelard*, *a noble genius*; *Æthelbert*, *eminently noble*; *Æthelward*, *a noble protector*. *Gibſon.*

A'THEOUS. *adj.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs.

Thy father, who is holy, wiſe, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* prieſt,
To tread his ſacred courts. *Par. Reg.*

ATHEROMA. n. ſ. [ἀθήρωμα, from ἀθήρα, pap or pulſe.] A ſpecies of wen, which neither cauſes pain, diſcolours the ſkin, nor yields eaſily to the touch.

If the matter forming them reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, melicetis; and if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wiſeman's Surgery*

ATHI'RST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirſt*.] Thirſty; in want of drink.

With ſcanty meaſure then ſupply their food;
And, when *athirſt*, reſtrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητής, a wreſtler.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt.

Seldom ſhall one ſee in rich families that *athletick* ſoundneſs and vigour of conſtitution, which is ſeen in cottages, where nature is cook, and neceſſity caterer. *South*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe *athletick* brutes, whom undeſervedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing.

Themiſtocles made Xerxes poſt out of Grecia, by giving out a purpoſe to break his bridge *athwart* the Helleſpont. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Execrable ſhape!
That dar'ſt, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miſcreated front *athwart* my way. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Through: this is not proper.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'ſt more fair. *Addiſon.*

ATHWA'RT. *adv. à tort.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; croſsly.

All *athwart* there came
A poſt from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Wrong: *à travers*.

The bibby beats the nurſe, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakſpeare*

ATI'LT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thruſt at an antagoniſt.

In the city Tours
Thou ran'ſt *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And ſtol'ſt away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakſpeare.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *n. ſ.*

1. A collection of maps, ſo called probably from a picture of *Atlas* ſupporting the heavens, prefixed to ſome collection.
2. A large ſquare folio; ſo called from theſe folios, which, containing maps, were made large and ſquare.
3. Sometimes the ſupporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of ſilk or ſtuff made for women's clothes.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlaſſes* with gold and ſilver, or without. *Spectator*

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἀτμὸς, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a ſphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmoſphere*; a light, thin, fluid, ſpringy body, that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

Immenſe the whole excited *atmoſphere*
Impetuous ruſhes o'er the ſounding world. *Thomſon.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *atmoſphere*.] Conſiſting of the atmoſphere; belonging to the atmoſphere.

We do not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmoſpherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight reſiſted. *Boyle*

A'TOM. *n. ſ.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided: and theſe are the firſt rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies. *Quincy*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, becauſe, by reaſon of their perfect ſolidity, they were really indiviſible *Pope*

See plaſtick nature working to this end,
The ſingle *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace *Pope*

2. Any thing extremely ſmall.

It is as eaſy to count *atoms*, as to reſolve ſuch propoſitions of a lover. *Shakſpeare*

ATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]

1. Conſiſting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities than in powders and *atomical* diviſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philoſophy. *Bentley's Serm.*

A'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomiſts*, who define motion to be paſſage from one place to another, what do more than put one ſynonymous word for another? *Locke*

Now can judicious *atomiſts* conceive,
Chance to the ſun could his juſt impulſe give *Blackmore*

A'TONY. *n. ſ.* An obſolete word for *a*

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*
Athwart men's noſes, as they be aſleep.

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as etymologiſts remark, *to be at one*, is ſame as *to be in concord*. This deſtion is much confirmed by the follo paſſage of *Shakſpeare*, and appear be the ſenſe ſtill retained in Scotlan

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Auſidius can no more *atone*,
Than violenteſt contrariety. *Shak*

2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſ thing; and particularly uſed of e tory ſacrifices, with the particl before the thing for which ſome elſe is given.

From a mean ſtock the pious Decii cam
Yet ſuch their virtues, that their loſs alone
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *I*

The good intention of a man of weig worth, or a real friend, ſeldom *atones* uneaſineſs produced by his grave repreſent

Let thy ſublime meridian courſe
For Mary's ſetting rays *atone*!

Our luſtre, with redoubled force,
Muſt now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*
His virgin ſword Ægiſthus' veins imbrued;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *atone'd for* blood.
Pope.

To ATO'NE. *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord.
They contention aroſe, he knew none fitter to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their quarrels, but himſelf. *Drumm.*

2. To expiate; to anſwer for.
Soon ſhould you boaſters ceaſe their haughty ſtyle,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *atone.*]

1. Agreement; concord.
He ſeeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Glo'ſter and your brothers.
Shakſpeare.

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent: with *for.*
And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an *atonement for* them to cleanſe them.
Numbers.
Surely it is not a ſufficient *atonement for* the writers, that they profeſs loyalty to the government, and ſprinkle ſome arguments in favour of the diſſenters, and, under the ſhelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

ATOP. *adv.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top.
Atop whereof, but far more rich appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Loſt.*
What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often ſwims *atop* of the decoction.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ATRABILA'RIAN. } *adj.* [from *atra bilis,*
ATRABILA'RIOUS. } black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.
The blood, deprived of its due proportion of ſerum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered groſs, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*
From this black aduſt ſtate of the blood, they are *atrabilarious.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*
The *atrabilarian* conſtitution, or a black, viſcous, pitchy conſiſtence of the fluids, makes all ſecretions difficult and ſparing. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *atramen-*
ATRAME'NTIOUS. } *tum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.
If we inquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will ſeem eſpecially to lie in the more fixed ſalt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
I am not ſatisfied, that thoſe black and *atramentous* ſpots, which ſeem to repreſent the ſun, are ſolar. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *adv.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.
An advocate is neceſſary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending cauſes, unleſs it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedneſs.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs; exceſs of wickedneſs.
I never recal it to mind, without a deep aſtoniſhment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a chriſtian court. *Wotton.*
They deſired juſtice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deſerved.
Clarendon.

A'TROPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the ſupport of the body.
Pining *atrophy*,
Marſaſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Milton.*
The mouths of the lacteals may be ſtuft up by a viſcid mucus, in which caſe the chyle paſſeth by ſtool, and the perſon falleth into an *atrophy.*
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowell.*
Eſtiones the guard, which on his ſtate did wait,
Attach'd that traitor falſe, and bound him ſtrait.
Spenſer.
The Tower was ſuch a priſon, that if Clifford in ſuch accuſe great ones, they might, without ſuſpicion or noiſe, be preſently *attached.* *Bacon.*
Bohemia greets you,
Deſires you to *attach* his ſon, who has
His dignity and duty both caſt off. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in preſent uſe.
You, Lord archbiſhop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treaſon I *attach* you both. *Shakſp.*

3. To ſeize in a judicial manner.
France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attached*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.
I cannot blame thee,
Who am myſelf *attach'd* with wearineſs,
To th' dulling of my ſpirits. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.
Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

6. To fix one's intereſt.
The great and rich depend on thoſe whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.
The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addiſon.*

2. Attention; regard.
The Romans burnt their laſt fleet, which is another mark of their ſmall *attachment* to the ſea.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. An apprehenſion of a man, to bring him to anſwer an action; and ſometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to ſatisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To aſſault an enemy: oppoſed to *defence.*
The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *Phil. pat.*
Thoſe that *attack* generally get the victory, though with diſadvantage of ground.
Cave's Campaigns.

2. To impugn in any manner, as with ſatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adverſaries.

ATTA'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault upon an enemy.
Hector oppoſes, and continues the *attack*; in which Scipedon makes the firſt breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad.*
If appriz'd of the ſevere *attack*,
The country be ſhut up. *Thomſon.*
I own 'twas wrong, when thouſands call'd me back,
To make that hopeleſs, ill-adviſ'd *attack.* *Young.*

ATTA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attingo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.
Is he wiſe who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, may by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotſon.*
All the nobility here could not *attain* the ſame favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a ſenſe now little in uſe.
The Scots hoped to have overtaken the Scottiſh king, and to have given battle, but he *attained* him not, and ſo eſcaped the danger of Avon. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to ſucceed to.
Certain he was a man, [illegible]
Priz'd above Sichem. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. To reach; to equal.
Some muſt precede, and it be good, the reſt
Attained by imitation.

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain ſtate: with *to.*
Milk will from ſeparate ſtate into a cream, and a more ſerous liquor, whey, after twelve days, *attains to* the higheſt degree of acidity.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To arrive at.
Such knowledge is too wonderful for me, it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Pſalms.*
To have knowledge in moſt objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment. Not in uſe.
Crowns and diadems, the moſt ſplendid terreſtrial *attains*, are akin to that which to day is in the field, and to-morrow is caſt down.
Glanville's Scepſis.

ATTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *attain*] That may be attained; procurable.
He wilfully neglects the obtaining unſpeakable good, which he is perſuaded is certain and *attainable.* *Locke.*
None was propoſed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable.
Peſſons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its poſſeſſor, or its *attainableneſs* by them. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To attaint.*]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To* ATTAINT.
The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainders* of all of his party reverſed, and, on the other ſide, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; fully of character.
So ſmooth he daub'd his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of ſuſpect. *Shakſp.*

ATTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *attain.*]

1. That which is attained; acquiſition.
We diſpute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpoſe. *Glanville.*
Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the univerſe. *Grew.*

2. The act or power of attaining.
The Scripture muſt be ſufficient to imprint in us the character of all things neceſſary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker.*
Education in extent more large, of time ſhorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*
Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*
If the ſame actions be the inſtruments both of acquiring fame and procuring this happineſs, they would nevertheleſs fail in the *attainment* of this laſt end, if they proceeded from a deſire of the firſt. *Addiſon.*
The great care of God for our ſalvation muſt appear in the concern he expreſſed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield
Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For so exceeding shone his glittering ray,
That Phœbus golden face it did *attaint*,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *F. Queen.*

2. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason.

A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. *Cowell.*

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called? *Spenser*

I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shak.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shakſp. Henry v.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the dutchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall *Shak*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attemper'd suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He, flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king
For him *attempting*, who was self-subdued. *Shak.*

Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. 1 *Maccabees.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville.*

Horace his monster with woman's head above, and fishy extreme below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens that *attempted* upon Ulysses. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATTE'MPT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement tied his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryden.*

I subjoin the following *attempt* toward a natural history of fossils. *Woodward on Fossils*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable*, than the rarest of our ladies. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endued
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested *attempters* for the universal good. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the stork
When neither is *attended*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Shakſp.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakspeare.*

My pray'rs and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent, pain in the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment day. *Raleigh's History*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this, the measure of good and evil are changed. *Locke*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Crœsus' fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Creech*

Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is best to *attend* till October. *Evelyn*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous spirit
Commanded was, who thereby did *attend*
And warily awaited. *Fairy Queen*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to attend upon the committee, and not discharged till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shak.*

For he of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Hebrews.*

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From those that she calls servants? *Shakspeare.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgement, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Timoth.*

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the

languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Lost.*

ATTE'NDANT. *n. s.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your *attendant* there; look it be done. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad *attendants*. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning; to give an *attendant* quick dispatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a fort, dependeth upon another. *Cowell.*

6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black *attendant*, death. *Milton.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an *attendant* on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *attend.*] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their *attenders*
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTE'NT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chronicles.*

What can then be less in me than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? *Milton.*

Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon them. *Taylor.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* consideration. *South.*

A'TTENTATES. *n. s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after, an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates*. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakspeare.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of *attention* to what he would further say. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By *attention*, the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and as it were registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.
—The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*. *Shak.*

I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*

A critick is a man who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall *attentively* consider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *attentive.*] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* wounded his daughter. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'NUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or *thicken*.

The finer parts belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wiseman's Surg.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

A'TTER. *n. s.* [ater, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addis.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams, which heav'ns imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shakspeare.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man to whom
Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while surveyed
With wonder. *Paradise Regain'd.*

ATTESTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *attest.*] Testimony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an *attestation* of its certainty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation* to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural History.*

We may derive a probability from the *attestation* of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [attirer, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakspeare.*

With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*. *Lev.*

Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own *attire*. *Hooker.*

After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasure. *Shakspeare.*

And in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*

When lavish nature, with her best *attire*,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

I pass their form, and every charming grace;
But then *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is flesh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTI'RER. *n. s.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dresser. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE. *n. s.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and *attitudes*. *Addison.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muscles. *Derham's Physico-theology.*

ATTO'RNEY. *n. f.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices fubit.*]

1. Such a person as, by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence.

Attorney is either general or special. *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our courts of pleas; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is called the same with *Procurator Cæsaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorney* is made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in the county court. *Attorney at law*, also, is he that is employed in one or more courts to prosecute or defend. These are also, besides, of the diverse sorts, *attorneys at law*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowel.*

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the same with *procurators* in the civil law, and to them is to resort in equity. *All* may sue and write or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having first consulted the two serjeants, [illegible] the proper court, [illegible] to read, and [illegible] judges. [illegible] general posts were established. To these are [illegible] for most [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] or the crown.

I am [illegible],
And challenge [illegible] are done me,
And therefore personally I lay my [illegible]
To [illegible]. *Shakspeare.*
The keeper of my [illegible],
Vigilance and [illegible] of [illegible] Sol
Despair got [illegible] and fled far [illegible],
And with *attorney* now in [illegible]. *Pope.*

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another: now only in law.

I will [illegible] my [illegible] offices;
And [illegible]
And [illegible]

To ATTO'RNIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun: the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

[illegible] have been royally *attorn'd* with interchange [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was [illegible]
Advertising, and by [illegible] your [illegible],
Nor [illegible] heart with habit, I was [illegible]
Attorn'd to your [illegible]. *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'RNYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
That to be dealt in by *attorneyship*. *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'RNMENT. *n. f.* [*Fr. attornement*, It.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, and he are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession. *Cowell.*

To ATTRACT. *v. a.* [*attraho, attractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should consider the different [illegible] the loadstone, or the [illegible] rather [illegible] heavy and light bodies. *Locke's Essay.*

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton.*

Shew the care of approving all actions so, as may most effectually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you? *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. Not in use.

Iron darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Spirituous are endued with an electrical or [illegible] *Boyle on creation.*

ATTRA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] spirit of quicksilver at [illegible], and the [illegible] of heat at [illegible]; and that of the loadstone this; [illegible] of some [illegible] to wander, though at [illegible], and divers others, we shall [illegible]

[illegible]
Loadstones and touched needles, [illegible], have not omitted [illegible] *Bacon's Natural History.*

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means, I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend [illegible] *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

[illegible]
I have [illegible]

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having power to draw any thing.

[illegible]
By [illegible]
By [illegible]
In [illegible] Sol.
Some [illegible]
For [illegible]
Resolv'd [illegible]
Its nature, [illegible] *Blackmore.*

By [illegible] qualities of gravity, magnetism, [illegible] and electricity, we take it [illegible] may be [illegible] *Newton.*

2. Lovely; alluring; enticing.

Bright [illegible] on the [illegible]
For the [illegible] *Shakspeare.*
I pretend, [illegible]
The [illegible] *Sidney.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites; allurement: except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant fixes him off to a distance, but [illegible] *Swift.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; or makes the straw to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ATTRAHENT. *n. f.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *attrahent*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of [illegible] Seres. *Brown.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due.

To [illegible] very bare judgment somewhat [illegible] son ble man would *attribute*, notwithstanding [illegible] common imbecilities which are incident [illegible] nature. *Bacon.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that [illegible] repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power [illegible] wisdom have no repugnancy in them. *Bacon.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a corpuscular device [illegible] trary to appearances, by the caution [illegible] dict of a general, which were *attributed* [illegible] infirmities. *Bacon.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* [illegible] spherical figures, and mathematicians have [illegible] pounded to figure them by the conical [illegible] *Newton's Opticks.*

ATTRI'BUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The thing attributed to another; [illegible] fection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, [illegible] being all [illegible] of one simple [illegible] of one God, whom all admire, and [illegible] cere.

Your [illegible] pace after did mistake,
Which ev'ry [illegible] did make. *Ben Jonson.*
All the [illegible] good [illegible] *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Quality; character; rank; disposition.

They must have [illegible] *attributes*, [illegible] must be men of courage, fearing God, [illegible] ing conscientiously. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; [illegible] pendant; an accident.

His [illegible] shows the force of [illegible]
The [illegible] to have used majesty.
[illegible] is above this sceptre, throne,
It is an [illegible] to God himself. *Shakspeare.*

The sculptor, to mitigate [illegible], saw what the models could not [illegible] spear and uphold.

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our achievements, tho' perform'd at [illegible]
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. f.* [from *attribute*.] Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If praising truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such [illegible] as the Dauphin has,
As perfect [illegible]
Should go to [illegible] current through the [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

We [illegible] to persuade us we [illegible] and never [illegible] these glorious *attributes* [illegible] be more than flattery. *Decay of Piety.*

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

O, by collision of two bodies, ground
The air *attrite* to fire. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *n. f.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and [illegible] tell, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition* fretting the said bodies. *Woodward.*

The change of the aliment is effected by [illegible]

ration of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolvent liquor mixed with heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the ſmell of field and grove *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midſt of two things. Obſolete.

Her looſe long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and pearling flowers *atween*
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things. Obſolete.

But with outrageous ſtrokes cleft him in *twixt*,
And with his body bare the way *atwixt* them
twain. *Fairy Queen.*

To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the ſame with *ſerve valur.*]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with *of* before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek to *avail* themſelves of names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular power. *Milton.*

Both of them *avail* themſelves of thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryden.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

Mean time he ſecretly to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beſt his fate return *avail*. *Pope.*

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*, unleſs by thee
I indued with force, I gain victory. *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope.*

AVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that he did counſel were ſure to fail;
Yet would he further more but for *avail*
Spenſer.

I change thee,
As heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakſpeare.*

Truth, I get upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than error. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of ſuch interceſſions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to ſecure the continuance of bleſſings? *Hooker.*

All things ſubject to action the will does ſo far incline unto, as reaſon judges them more *available* to our bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker.*

Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commiſſion *available*. *Raleigh.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *available.*]

1. Power of promoting, the end for which it is uſed.

We differ from that ſuppoſition of the efficacy, or *availableneſs*, or ſuitableneſs, of theſe to the end. *Hale.*

2. Legal force; validity.

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available.*]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageouſly.

2. Legally; validly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink, Fr.] To let fall; to depreſs; to make abject; to ſink. Out of uſe.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain, and now the frolick train
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan to diſtain.
Spenſer.

He did abaſe and *avale* the ſovereignty into more ſervitude towards that ſee, than had been among us. *Bacon.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink.

But when his latter chill begins to *avale*,
Purge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT. The front of an army. See VAN.

AVA'NTGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

The horſemen might ſtand forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the *avantguard* without ſhuffling with the battail or rereward. *Bacon.*

A'VARICE. *n. ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire of wealth.

The cruſhes
In my moſt ill-compoſed affection, ſuch
A thirſtineſs to grow rich, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak.*

That *avarice* of praiſe in times to come,
Thoſe long inſcriptions crowded on the tomb.
Dryden.

Nor love his peace of mind deſtroys,
Nor vicked *avarice* of worldly joys. *Dryden.*

Avarice is inſatiable, and deſires more than nothing can ſatisfy more. *L'Eſtrange.*

Be niggards of advice on no pretences,
For the worſt *avarice* is that of ſenſe. *Pope.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, falſe, deceitful. *Shak.*

The ſpectators have been readier to *avaricious*, and Laſſata was judged it to be ſpoken againſt *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'UNT. *adv.* [from *I vaut*, Fr. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe: a word uſed among ſeamen.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avaunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and bluſhes not at deed;
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shakſpeare.

After this proceſs
To view her there *avaunt*! it is a pity
Would move a monſter. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Malkins! *avaunts* that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt!—is Artifice aſſyrian grown? *Dunciad.*

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *auburn*, Lark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow.
Shakſpeare.

His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder play,
Wreath'd to the garland of his fruitful vow'd.
Dryden.

Lo, how the arbor with her ſhady grain
Stands thick o'erſhadow'd; there, in modern uſe
Ordains, retir'd, in *auburne* drink compoſe,
Wholeſome, of deathleſs fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *n. ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of ſale, in which one perſon bids after another, till ſo much is bid as the ſeller is content to take.

2. The things ſold by auction.

Ask you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys?
Phrine forfeits a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And mechanic forms
Of carts and cars, emblazon'd o'er with arms,
With neighing courſers, and the trader's pride,
Turn'd o'er the doors, or painted at the ſide. *Dryden.*

AUCTION'EER. *n. ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. *D. A.*

AUCUPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad ſenſe.

Servants by our ſufferance bold,
Thy looſe, yet ſilent eyes, and coſtive hand,
Scarce to thy mouth their morſels can command.
Dryden.

Did I not boldly cope with death for thee,
Thou dar'ſt not have ſo *audacious* a face
To upbraid me with cowardice. *Dryden.*

Young Cæſar, by a defiant tribune's aid,
Grew inſolent and *audacious*, proud of the diſcord. *Id.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audacious*. *Milt.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

Love, and the world's reveal'd, would ever ſuppoſe
That ſuch a heart courage and *audacity* knows.
Cowley.

Great objects come of maturity and deliverance: for *audacity* doth almoſt blind and mate the weaker ſort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary to commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his public reſolutions. *Clarendon.*

A'UDIBLE. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be perceived by hearing.

Viſible work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audible* upon the places of echo, which reſound from ſome part the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

Every ſyllable,
Yet all the leaves, with *audible* lament
Diſcuſs'd on the piece of ſtraitneſs. *Milton.*

Every letter doth not operate upon any with the ſame force. The elements of viſibles are clear and the ſame upon the ſight of *audibles*. *Grew.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a well twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

And laſt, the ſum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his.
Milton.

AU'DIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I beſtow upon
Aloft the flood, that can give *audience*
To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shak.*

Thus for his bold diſcourſe, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look
Drew *audience* and attention ſtill as night,
Or ſummer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakſp.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of ev'ning and the moon
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extra-judicially at home in his own palace; which he uſually committed to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom he called his auditors: and ſo in time it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditor, ſeu officialis.* *Cowell.*

A'UDIT. *n. ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here ſit down to receive our *audit*, the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father groſsly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, as fluſh, as May;
And how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave heav'n? *Shak. Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakſpeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

Biſhops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear couſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor*? *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakſpeare.*

This firſt doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expreſsly againſt the Epicureans. *Bentley.*

2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately.

If you ſuſpect my huſbandry,
Call me before th' exacteſt *auditors*,
And ſet me on the proof. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In eccleſiaſtical law.

The archbiſhop's uſage was to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the ſtate.

A king's cheſter, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowell.*

A'UDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of ſome medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of thoſe nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits by dry reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univerſities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire ſtrangers to the perſon whoſe death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears; a ſhe-hearer.

Yet went ſhe not, as not with ſuch diſcourſe
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: ſuch pleaſure ſhe reſerv'd,
Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs*. *Milton.*

A'VE MARY. *n. ſ.* [from the firſt words of the ſalutation to the bleſſed Virgin, *Ave Maria.*] A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holineſs,
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shakſp.*

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chaſe makes ſome diviſion of parts, yet are not theſe parts *avelled* to be termed teſticles. *Brown.*

A'VENAGE. *n. ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Iſaiah.*

They ſtood againſt their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adverſaries. *Wiſdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea.*

2. To puniſh.

Till Jove, no longer patient took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, ſuch as overtook
A miſer. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his ſhame
On thoſe two caitives, which had bred him blame. *Spenſer.*

All thoſe great battles which thou boaſts to win
Through ſtrife and bloodſhed, and *avengement*
Now praiſed, hereafter thou ſhalt repent. *Fairy Q.*

AVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*]

1. Puniſher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, becauſe that the Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. 1 *Theſſ.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*

But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *avenger.*] A female avenger. Not in uſe.

There that cruel queen *avengereſs*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedneſs. *Fairy Queen.*

A'VENS. *n. ſ.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; as when he is ſuddenly drowned, or burnt, by any ſudden diſeaſe falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowell.*

A'VENUE. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as *Watts* obſerves; but has it generally placed on the firſt.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were ſet up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a ſtrong hold, and diligence is laying ſiege to it: ſo that it muſt obſerve all the *avenues* and paſſes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

The reaſon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philoſopher *avers*,
That reaſon guides our deed, and inſtinct theirs.
How can we juſtly diff'rent cauſes frame,
When the effects entirely are the ſame? *Pope.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

A'VERAGE. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beaſts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants proportionably make toward is the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip in a tempeſt; and this contribution ſeems ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* of goods carried. *Cowell.*

3. A ſmall duty which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the maſter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aver.*]

1. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, which is eigne, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to juſtify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure ſome miſchief will come of it,
Unleſs by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

AVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *averſor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteſtation.

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is

a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility included in its eſſence. *South.*

2. It is moſt properly uſed with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a ſtiff *averſation* in my lord of Eſſex *from* applying himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to*: leſs properly.

There is ſuch a general *averſation* in human nature *to* contempt, that there is ſcarce any thing more exaſperating. I will not deny, but the exceſs of the *averſation* may be levelled againſt pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety, in any man, hath ſomewhat of the ſavage beaſt. *Bacon.*

AVE'RSE. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having ſuch a hatred as to turn away.

Their courage languiſh'd as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averſe*, refus'd her aid. *Dryd.*

2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain boſom ever ſtove
With the firſt tumults of a real love?
Haſt thou now dreaded, and now bleſs'd his ſway,
By turns *averſe* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averſe alike to flatter or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has moſt properly *from* before the object of averſion.

Laws politick are never framed as they ſhould be, unleſs preſuming the will of man to be inwardly obſtinate, rebellious, and *averſe from* all obedience unto the ſacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*

They believed all who objected againſt their undertaking to be *averſe from* peace. *Clarendon.*

Theſe cares alone her virgin breaſt employ,
Averſe from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averſe to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos who was *averſe to* all innovation, eſpecially when it was to proceed from particular perſons. *Swift.*

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averſe*.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want thoſe parts of ſecretion, but it is emitted *averſely*, or backward, by both ſexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AVE'RSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *averſe*.] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifeſt, than in his *averſeneſs* to entertain any friendſhip or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; ſuch as turns away from the object.

What if with like *averſion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is uſed moſt properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *averſion from* it, and were reſolved to prevent it by all poſſible means. *Clarendon.*

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually cauſes of deſpite, diſdain, or *averſion from* others; but with God, ſo many reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat.*

The ſame adheſion to vice, and *averſion from* goodneſs, will be a reaſon for rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſon.*

I might borrow illuſtrations of freedom and *averſion to* receive new truths from modern aſtronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucqueſe would rather throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe, than ſubmit to a ſtate *for* which they have ſo great *averſion*. *Addiſon.*

This *averſion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uſes. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *averſion towards* the houſe of York was ſo predominant, as it found place not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cauſe of averſion.

They took great pleaſure in compounding lawſuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *averſion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Self-love and reaſon to one end aſpire;
Pain their *averſion*, pleaſure their deſire. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aſide; to turn off.

I beſeech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

At this, ſor the laſt time, ſhe lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cauſe to diſlike.

When people began to eſpy the falſehoods of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it *Hooker.*

Even cut themſelves off from the opportunities of proſelyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatſoever evil our ſwerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker.*

Diverſity of conjectures made many, whoſe conceits *averted* from themſelves the fortune of that war, to become careleſs and ſecure. *Knolles*

Theſe affections earneſtly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us thoſe things which are diſpleaſing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deſtruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

AUF. *n. ſ.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. *Dict.*

A'UGER. *n. ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and a bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eaſier uſe your ſtrength: for in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It is ſometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can ſpeak in his diſpraiſe,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakſp.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain ſuch ſubſtances as may induce the chymiſts to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my ſon, and ſee if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increaſe; to make bigger, or more.

Some curſed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encreaſe his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have ſtreams added to them in their paſſage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To increaſe; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his ſight encreas'd his hot deſire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are daſh'd. *Dryden.*

A'UGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increaſe; quantity gained.

You ſhall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increaſe.

Diſcutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellants, in the *augment*. *Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of increaſing or making bigger.

Thoſe who would be zealous againſt regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of thoſe on foot. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of ſo prodigiouſly vaſt *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteneſs of an inſect? *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we teſtify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION *Court.* A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown, by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. *Dict.*

A'UGRE. *n. ſ.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchiſes, whereon you ſtood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an augre; proverbially a narrow ſpace.

What ſhould be ſpoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May ruſh and ſeize us. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What ſay the *augurs*?——
—They would not have you ſtir forth to-day;
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Calchas, the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine conſult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy 'av'rite riſe
Propitious, ever ſoaring from the right. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns.

The people love me, and the ſea is mine,
My pow'r's a creſcent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakſpeare.*

My *aug'ring* mind aſſures the ſame ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

To AUGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he continued the tripudiary *auguriations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'UGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *To augur*.] The ſame with *augur*.

Theſe apparent prodigies,
And the perſuaſion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakſp.*

AUGU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of foothsayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To A'UGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To practise divination by augury. *Dict.*

A'UGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur.*] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and
Their chariots turn'd,
Prefaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. s.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakspeare.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryden.*

She knew, by aspect of divine,
Venus would not in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What of this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (for he that *augury*')
And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die?
Dryden.

The powers we both invoke
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but any body can render it *august* and excellent. *Ghan.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in arms, and terribly bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his eyes
Had temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month of the year, from January inclusive,

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphant in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars: being before called Sextilis, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *august.*] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

A'VIARY. *n. s.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In aviaries of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great ample ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemplate birds in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look how to your aviary, for now the birds grow sick of their fondness. *Duchess's Advice.*

AVI'DITY. *n. s.* [*aviditè*, Fr. *avidita's*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; inordinate desire.

A'VITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVI'SE. *v. a* [*aviser*, Fr. A word out of use.]

1. To consider.

With that, the ruffian man 'gan him *avise*,
That he was never known of him to be. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself: *s'aviser*, Fr.

But ill can he *avise* the subtil deed
To blear, and thilke eye, with feminil theme,
Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise;
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avise*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avise*. *Spenser.*

A'VKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULD. *adj.* [ald, Sax.] Old. A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakspeare.*

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [αὐλὸς.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buskins of costly cordwayne,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entrail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd*.
Fairy Queen.

AU'MBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. *n. s.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Gloster.
Shakspeare.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old-fashion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. n. s. [Span. *persea*, Lat.] A tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of taste very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a pungency. *Miller.*

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their diversions of monthly dispense them from those laborious and painful duties to distressed clients, and their learned readiness, which are very requisite to *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *avocate.*]

1. The act of calling aside.

The noise of bodies, the *avocations* of our senses, and the din of a clamourous world, are impediments. *Grantville.*

Stir up that remembrance which has many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside. *Dryden.*

God does frequently impress into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within our time, that in the ordinary course of life, and with the permission or necessary *avocations*, a man may enjoy a serious contemplative leisure. *Hale.*

By the several cares and *avocations* which accompany mankind, this duty have been forbidden with fresh in common life. *Attenbury.*

To AVOID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To shun; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotson.*

2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun; to shift off.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encourage it. *Shakspeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakspeare.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us, whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

6. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, do prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided*, without wronging of these lords which had these lands and lordships given them? *Spenser.*

To AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it. And David *avoided* out of his presence twice. *1 Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices, so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid.*]

1. That may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hard *avoidable* to any one, whose talk it is to shew a fallacy or impudent bubble of any kind. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any pretence, that alone would not *avoid* them. *Hale.*

AVOIDANCE. *n. s.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Hale.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidance* and drainings of water, where there is so much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or date of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

AVOIDER. *n. s.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis' Letters.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *n. s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Portugal, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce. In our troy ounce we had ours wrong. *Arbuthnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the particles of plantal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure. *Glanville.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only ſignify a pluvious air, hindering the *ambition* of the ſavillous particles. *Brown.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr. For this word we now generally ſay *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.
They boldly *avouched* that themſelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker.*
Wretched though I ſeem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.
Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.
You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakſp.*

AVO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; teſtimony.
I might not this believe,
Without the ſenſible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.
His cruel ſtepdame, ſeeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her ſon.
Fairy Queen.
He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of ſome credible perſon, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*
Left to myſelf, I muſt *avow* I ſtrove
From publick ſhame to ſcreen my ſecret love.
Dryden.
Such aſſertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by thoſe who are for preſerving church and ſtate. *Swift.*
Then blaz'd his ſmother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomſon.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That may be openly declared; that may be declared without ſhame.

AVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] Juſtificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.
Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted againſt the other. *Clarendon.*

AVOWEE'. *n. ſ.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] He that avows or juſtifies.
Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a diſtreſs for rent, or other thing, and the other ſues replevin. In which caſe the taker ſhall juſtify, in his plea, for what cauſe he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to ſhew it, and ſo avow the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] A confeſſion. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. ſ.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear. See PEAR.

AURE'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the cruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects; the chryſalis.
The ſolitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teaſel, is ſometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, ſometimes into a fly caſe. *Ray.*

A'URICLE. *n ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart. *Chambers.*
Blood ſhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray.*

AURI'CULA. *n. ſ.* See BEAR'S-EAR. A flower.

AURI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.
You ſhall hear us confeſs, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confeſſion.

3. Traditional; known by report.
The alchymiſts call in many varieties out of aſtrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned teſtimonies. *Bacon.*

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a ſecret manner.
Theſe will ſoon confeſs, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That produces gold.
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

AURIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIPIGME'NTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A ſpecies of crowfoot.

2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.
Aurora ſheds
On India's ſmiling banks the roſy ſhower. *Thomſon.*

AURO'RA Borealis. [Lat.] Light ſtreaming in the night from the north.

A'URUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; whence a very ſmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a piſtol. *Quincy.*
Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick ſhook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to. *Dict.*

A'USPICE. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour ſhown.
Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſtood
So long. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.
But ſo may he live long, that town to ſway,
Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their aſhes by his ray. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *auſpice*.] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *auſpice*.]

1. Having omens of ſucceſs.
You are now with happy and *auſpicious* beginnings, forming a model of chriſtian charity. *Sprat.*

2. Proſperous; fortunate: applied to perſons.
Auſpicious chief! thy race, in times to come,
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome.
Dryden.

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to perſons, or actions.
Fortune play upon thy proſperous helm,
As thy *auſpicious* miſtreſs! *Shakſpeare.*

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.
I'll deliver all,
And promiſe you calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales,
And ſails expeditious. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*
A pure, an active, an *auſpicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n, from whence the bleſſing came. *Roſcommon.*
Two battles your *auſpicious* cauſe has won;
Thy ſword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryd.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auſpicious*.] Happily; proſperouſly; with proſperous omens.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſpicious*.] Proſperity; promiſe of happineſs.

AUSTE'RE. *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harſh; rigid.
When men repreſent the divine nature as an *auſtere* and rigorous maſter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, ſuch conceptions muſt unavoidably raiſe terror. *Rogers.*
Auſtere Saturnius, ſay
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy ſway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taſte; harſh.
Th' *auſtere* and pond'rous juices they ſublime,
Make them aſcend the porous ſoil, and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.
Blackmore.
Auſtere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the ſame time do not relax. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

AUSTE'RELY. *adv.* [from *auſtere*.] Severely; rigidly.
Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee ſo?
Might'ſt thou perceive, *auſterely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earneſt? *Shakſpeare.*
Hypocrites *auſterely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Par. Loſt.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere*.]

1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour.
My union'd name, th' *auſterenſs* of my life,
May vouch againſt you; and my place i' th' ſtate
Will to your accuſation overweigh. *Shakſpeare.*
If an indifferent and unſuſpicious object could draw this *auſterenſs* into a frown, he hardly could reſiſt the proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

2. Roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs.
Now, Marcus Cato, our new conſul's ſpy,
What is your ſour *auſterity* ſent t' explore?
Ben Jonſon.
What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks of chaſte *auſterity*,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a capuchin. *Addiſon.*

2. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline.

Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear;
No wanton ſound offend her virgin ear. *Roſcom.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as, the *auſtral* ſigns.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, the ſouth wind, Lat.] To tend toward the ſouth.

Steel and good iron diſcover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do ſeptentrionate at one extreme, and *auſtralize* at another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *auſtrinus*, Lat.] Southern; ſouthernly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick.*] Not fictitious; being what it ſeems.

Of ſtatutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only tranſcripts. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical.*] After an authentick manner; with all the circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conſcience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is ſome law of God which commands or forbids it firſt. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs; authority.

Nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee virtuoſos about a cabinet of medals, diſcanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of the ſeveral pieces. *Addiſon.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That has every thing requiſite to give it authority; as, an *authentick* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never uſed of perſons. Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through higheſt heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what ſhe gueſs'd before and'ſ jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But conſtrues to be underſtood
The *authentick* ſeal of the deed,
The publick ſtamp heav'n ſets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authenticity*.

A'UTHOR. *n. ſ.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That is, the *author* and obſerver whereof is worthy to be bleſſed for ever. *Hooker.*

Conſcience of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is rather of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker.*

I'll never
Be ſuch a goſling to obey inſtinct; but ſtand
As if a man were *author* of himſelf,
And knew no other kin. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'ſt me, whom ſhould I obey
But thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worſhip of falſe gods had not blinded the heathen, inſtead of teaching to worſhip the ſun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worſhip our true *Author* and benefactor, as their anceſtors did under the government of Noah and his ſons, before they corrupted themſelves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the ſtrength of their amity, ſhall prove the immediate author of their variance. *Shakſpeare.*

Now while the tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* cloſe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of diſſenſion ſpring; from him
Two branches, that in hoſting long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. The firſt writer of any thing; diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler*.

To ſtand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firſt *author* of the ſtory. *Mac Abbe.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm
That the land Saliike lies in Germany. *Shakſp.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority*]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority; poſitive.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphoriſms, which yet may make a reaſonable moral prognoſtick. *Wotton.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Exam.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhow of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* ingrafted, into the law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That ſtill would manage thoſe *authorities*
That he hath given away! *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Adam's ſovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

Power ariſing from ſtrength, is always in thoſe that are governed, who are many: but *authority* ariſing from opinion, is in thoſe that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The woods are fitter to give rules than critics, where thoſe that call themſelves civil and rational, go out of their way by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakſp.*

But I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp *authority* over the man, but to be in ſilence. *1 Timothy.*

4. Support; juſtification; countenance.

Doſt thou expect th' *authority* of their voices, whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonſon.*

5. Teſtimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by ſo ſweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the teſtimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown.*

Having been ſo hardy as to undertake a charge againſt the philoſophy of the ſchools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

6. Weight of teſtimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

They conſider the main conſent of all the churches in the whole world, witneſſing the received *authority* of ſcriptures, ever ſithence the firſt publication thereof, even till the preſent day and hour. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *authorize*] Eſtabliſhment by authority.

The obligation of laws ariſes not from their matter, but from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon.

Making herſelf an impudent tutor, and *authorizing* herſelf very much, with making us ſee, that her favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to compliments, they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome fate or its *authorize* their ſkill. *Prior.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourſelf firſt made that title which I claim,
Firſt bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing further to deſire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and diſobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* diſorder, confuſion, and wickedneſs, in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to deviſe any ceremony, and *authorize* any kind of regiment, no ſpecial commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*

Thoſe forms are beſt which have been longeſt received and *authorized* in a nation by cuſtom and uſe. *Temple.*

4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in the power of denying our own deſires, where reaſon does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any perſon or thing.

Although their intention be ſincere, yet do not notoriouſly ſtrengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious to truth. *Brown.*

Be a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe, and make incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with twang and tautology, paſs for rhetorick. *Swift.*

AUTO'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοκράτεια, from αὐτὸς, ſelf, and κράτος, power.] Independent power; ſupremacy. *Dict.*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτογραφον, from αὐτὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A particular perſon's own writing; or the original of a treatiſe, in oppoſition to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTO'MATON. *n. ſ.* [αὐτόματος. In the plural, *automata*.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to underſtand the art wherewith the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Sceph.*

The particular circumſtances for which the *automata* of this kind are moſt eminent may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we diſtinguiſh of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AUTO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration; ſeeing a thing one's ſelf. *Quincy.*

In thoſe that have forked tails, *autopſy* convinceth us, that it hath this uſe. *Ray on Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* ſilence that diſpute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariſtotle: but the teleſcope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diſbelief of his ſenſes, may ſee that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

A'UTUMN. *n. ſ.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice; popularly, *autumn* compriſes Auguſt, September, and October.

For I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the cloud in *autumn* crack. *Shakſpeare.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath paſſed a ſpring or *autumn.* *Wiſeman's Surgery*

The ſtarving brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender *autumn.* *Philips.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on. *Thomſon*

AUTU'MNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No ſpring or ſummer's beauty hath ſuch grace,
As I have ſeen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* ſtar,
Or lightning thou ſhalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers to prevent ſudden guſts, which will proſtrate all. *Evelyn.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* ſun beſtows. *Pope.*

AVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offſprings if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging cluſters thin
By kind *avulſion.* *Philips.*

The preſſure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cauſe of the coheſion of matter; though ſuch a preſſure may hinder the *avulſion* of two poliſhed ſuperficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS. n. ſ. [Latin.] An increaſing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put inſtead of the proper word. *Smith.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *n. ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant; confederate.

In the ſtrength of that power he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *Scatta.*

There are indeed, a ſort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Aſſiſtant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium, on each ſide
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is not the ſmalleſt capillary vein but it is preſent with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its uſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Not from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the ſeas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almoſt all languages, ſome of the commoneſt nouns and verbs have many irregularities; ſuch are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; ſuccour. *Dict.*

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.*] See WAIT.

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to die has his
Awaits the falling of the murth'rer's knife. *Dryden.*

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel ſat,
Chief of th' angelick guards *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in ſtore for.

To ſhew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the reſt, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unleſs his wrath be appeaſed, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his diſpleaſure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. See WAIT.

And leaſt miſhap the moſt blits alter may:
For thouſand perils lie in cloſe *await*
About us daily, to work out decay. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE *v. a.* [pecccan, Sax. *To awake* has the preterit *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly ſpeak, *awaked.*]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep.

Like heed,
How you *awak'* our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakſpear.*

Our friend Lazarus ſleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of ſleep. *John.*

2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid ſound
Has raiſ'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd, he ſtares round. *Dryden.*

3. To put into new action.

The ſpark of noble courage now *awake*,
And ſtrive your excellent ſelf to excel. *Fairy Q.*

The fair
Repairs her ſmiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*,
And 'tis not done. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up laſt of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Felton.*

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being aſleep; not ſleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon ſleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares ſhall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden ſlumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The ſame with *awake.*

Awake Argantyr, Heivor the only daughter
Of thee and Suaſu doth *awaken* thee. *Prior.*

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, ſomewhat improbably, from peapd. Sax. toward.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence.

A pound of that lame merchant's fleſh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakſpeare.*

It advances that grand buſineſs, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded.* *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows ſalvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almoſt any within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by ſtated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

To AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwiſe *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
And bring facred. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

AWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who beſt deſerves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the ſoe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refute th' *award* of Providence. *Addiſon.*

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a*, and *ware*, an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps, an *adjective*: ȝeapa, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a ſtate of alarm; attentive.

Lie I was *aware*, I had left myſelf nothing but the name of a king *Sidney.*

The ſorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away ſomething elſe beſides his own ſorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves; ſo that we are but little *aware* of them, and leſs able to withſtand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themſelves; and
Inſtant, without diſturb, they took alarm. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This paſſage is by others underſtood thus: He warned thoſe, who were *aware*, of themſelves.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [apeȝ, Saxon.]

1. In a ſtate of abſence; not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your diets, although your face were
away. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

It is impoſſible to know properties that are ſo annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that eſſence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or perſon.

I have a pain upon my forehead here.——
——Why that's with watching? 'twill *away* again. *Shakſpeare.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcaſes, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Genſis.*

Would you youth and beauty flay,
Love hath wings, and will away. *Waller.*

Summer ſuns roll unperceiv'd *away.* *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;
King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glitter like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakſp.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's *away*; hark, the ſhrill horn reſounds. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.*

Away, you flatt'rer!
Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe's Ovid.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of ſomething elſe.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his ſoul, and fool himſelf into irrecoverable miſery, to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

6. It is often uſed with a verb; as, to *drink away* an eſtate; to *idle away* a manor; that is to drink or idle till an eſtate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phraſe:

Sir Valentine, whither *away* ſo faſt? *Shakſp.*

8. Perhaps the phraſe, *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company.*

She never could *away* with me.—Never, never: ſhe would always ſay, ſhe could not abide maſter Shallow. *Shakſpeare.*

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deſerving our charms
Away with your ſheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWE. *n. ſ.* [ege, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up ill-ſy, without *awe* of parents, without precepts or maſters, and without fear of offence. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the ſame time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without diſtraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence, or fear; to keep in ſubjection.

If you will work on any man, you muſt either know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him; or his ends, and ſo perſuade him; or his weakneſs and diſadvantages, and ſo *awe* him; or thoſe that have intereſt in him, and ſo govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*?
Why, but to keep you low and ignorant,
His worſhippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n hath plac'd this iſland to give law,
To balance Europe, and her ſtates to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodneſs, juſtice, and other virtues will work on more. *Atterbury.*

A'WEBAND. *n. ſ.* [from *awe* and *band.*] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful* that with honour thou may'ſt love
Thy mate; who ſees, when thou art ſeen leaſt wiſe.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Inſatiate; I thus ſingle; nor have fear'd
Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,
Faireſt reſemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worſhipful; in authority; inveſted with dignity. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Know, then, that ſome of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thruſt from the company of *awful* men. *Shakſp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; ſcrupulous. This ſenſe occurs but rarely.

It is not mere and ſtrict reaſon, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner.

If we will conſcientiouſly treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity.

Theſe objects naturally raiſe ſeriouſneſs; and night heightens the *awfulneſs* of the place, and pours out her ſupernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe: little uſed.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulneſs* to the divine majeſty of God.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenſer*, nor can I diſcover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapen*, to ſtrike, or ſome ſuch word, from which *weapons*, or offenſive arms, took their denomination.] To ſtrike; to confound; to terrify.

An' my dear goſſip, anſwer'd then the ape,
Deeply do you tad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for becauſe you grief doth great appear,
And eke becauſe my ſelf am touched near.
Hubberd's Tale.

AWHI'LE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; ſome ſpace of time.

Stay, ſtay, I ſay;
And if you love me, as you ſay you do,
Let me perſuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakſp.*

Into this wild abyſs the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

AWK. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward.*] Odd; out of order.

We have lewd as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the ſteeples; and profeſſors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [æ, and, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, apiſh nation
Limps after in baſe *awkward* imitation. *Shakſp.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by us as ſome or not our way of expreſſing themſelves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* ſhame, or fear of ill uſage, has a ſhare in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumſy.

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryd.*

3. Perverſe; untoward.

A kind and conſtant friend
To all that irregularly offend;
But was implacable and *awkward*
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waſte upwards, and ſweating he never knew a man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common ſaying will paſs upon them, that it is ſuitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I muſt nevertheleſs inſiſt upon her working. *Addiſon.*

She ſtill renews the ancient ſcene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her ſcarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes ſufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that inſtrument. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddneſs; unſuitableneſs.

One may obſerve *awkwardneſs* in the Italians, which eaſily diſcovers their airs not to be natural. *Addiſon.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardneſs* in them; but theſe awkward airs are worn away in company. *Watts.*

AWL. *n. ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himſelf a perpetual ſervant, ſhould, for a viſible token thereof, have alſo his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker.*

You may likewiſe prick many holes, with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs.*]

1. Wanting reverence; void of reſpectful fear.

Againſt whoſe fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awleſs* lion could not wage the fight. *Shakſp.*

He claims the bull with *awleſs* inſolence,
And having ſeiz'd his horns, accoſts the prince.
Dryden.

2. Wanting the power of cauſing reverence.

Ah me! I ſee the ruin of my houſe;
The tyger now hath ſeiz'd the gentle hind;
Inſulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awleſs* throne. *Shakſp.*

AWME, *or* AUME. *n. ſ.* A Dutch meaſure of capacity for liquids, containing eight ſteckans, or twenty verges or vedeels; anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-ſixth of a ton of France, or one-ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN. *n. ſ.* [*ariſta*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or graſs. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel, to keep off the weather.

Of theſe boards I made an *awning* over me.
Robinſon Cruſoe.

AWO'KE. The preterit of *awake.*

And the lord, the Philiſtines be upon thee, Samſon. And he *awoke* out of his ſleep.
Judges.

AWO'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a ſtate of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus pauſe,
Arouſed vengeance ſets him new *awork*. *Shak.*

By preſcribing the condition, it ſet us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by giving us *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING. *adj.* [from *awork.*] Into the ſtate of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* ſet.
Hubberd's Tale.

AWRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry.*]

1. Not in a ſtraight direction; obliquely.

But her ſad eyes, ſtill faſt'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modeſty;
That ſuffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unſound.
Spenſer.

Like perſpectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confuſion; eyed *awry*,
Diſtinguiſh form. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

A violent croſs wind, from either coaſt,
Blows them tranſverſe, ten thouſand leagues *away*
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd awry
On his ſon's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.
I hap to ſtep *awry*, where I ſee no path, and can diſcern but few ſteps afore me. *Brerewood.*

4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.
Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting dye,
Not Cynthia when her manteau 's pinn'd *awry*,
Ere felt ſuch rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reaſon; perverſely.
All *awry*, and which wried it to the moſt wry courſe of all, wit abuſed, rather to feign reaſon why it ſhould be amiſs, than how it ſhould be amended. *Sidney.*
Much of the ſoul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themſelves ſeek virtue, and to themſelves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE. *n. ſ.* [eax, acre, Sax. *aſcia*, Lat.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.
No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenneſs
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakſpeare.*
There ſtood a foreſt on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the ſhaded plains below;
No ſounding *axe* preſum'd theſe trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable ſight. *Dryd.*

AXILLA. *n. ſ.* [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the armpit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.]
A'XILLARY. } Belonging to the armpit.
Axillary artery is diſtributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *n. ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.]
1. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight, that cannot be made plainer by demonſtration.
Axioms, or principles more general, are ſuch as theſe, that the greater good is to be choſen before the leſſer. *Hooker.*
2. An eſtabliſhed principle to be granted without new proof.
The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their uſe in the moral. *Hooker.*
Their aſſirmations are no *axioms*; we eſteem thereof as things unſaid, and account them but in liſt of nothing. *Brown.*

A'XIS. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.
But ſince they lay our earth, from morn to morn
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That ſwift rotation muſt diſperſe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*
It might annually have compaſſed the ſun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*
On their own *axis*, as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two conſiſtent motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope.*

A'XLE. } *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin
A'XLE-TREE. } which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.
Venerable Neſtor
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakſpeare.*
The fly ſat upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and ſaid, What a duſt do I raiſe! *Bacon.*
And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*
He ſaw a greater ſun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton's Chriſt's Nativity.*

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]
1. Yes; an *adverb* of anſwering affirmatively.
Return you thither?—
—*Ay* madam, with the ſwifteſt wing of ſpeed. *Shakſpeare.*
What ſay'ſt thou? Wilt thou be of our conſort?
Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all. *Shak.*
2. It is a word by which the ſenſe is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.
Remember it, and let it make thee crieſt full'n; *ay*, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakſpeare.*

AYE. *adv.* [a, a, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely uſed, and only in poetry.
And now in dunkſome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyleſs for *aye* he doth him hold. *F. Queen.*
Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to proteſt,
For *aye*, auſterity and ſingle life. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſoul, though made in time, ſurvives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, ſees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*
And hears the muſes, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars ſing. *Milton.*
Th' aſtoniſh'd mariners *aye* ply the pumps,
Nor ſtay, nor reſt, till the wide breach is clog'd. *Phillips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek*. *Dict.*

A'YRY. *n. ſ.* The neſt of the hawk.
I ſhould diſcourſe on the branches, the haggard, and then treat of their ſeveral *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. ſ.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.
3. *Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetic *azimuth*.
4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whoſe ſtile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
5. *Azimuths*, called alſo vertical circles, are great circles interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue ſtone.] Blue; faint blue.
Like pomels round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*
The blue of the firſt order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of ſome ſubſtance; and the *azure* colour of the ſkies ſeems to be this order. *Newton.*
Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*
The ſea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomſon.*

B.

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is pronounced, as in moſt other European languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *p*, and by the Gaſcons with *v*; from which an epigrammatiſt remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gaſcony the ſame. The Spaniards, in moſt words, uſe *b* or *v* indifferently.

BAA. *n. ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.
—Therefore thou art a ſheep———
Such another proof would make me cry *baa*. *Shakſpeare.*

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.
Or like a lamb whoſe dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]
1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.
My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words, that he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

Let the silent sanctuary shew,
What frowsy *babbling* schools we may not know *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtlesly; to tell secrets.

Those to whose charge is committed and intrusted secrets, ought carefully *babble* not any. *Bacon.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hound,
Replies and twice the well-tun'd horn,
As if a double huntsman were found. *Shakesp.*
And had I power to give that knowledge birth,
In all the depths of earth. *Prior.*
The *babbling* gossip of the air cries out
Safe, who art fear'st words for fiercest looks *Shakesp.*

BA'BBLE. *n. f.* [*labil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This [illegible] shall have concealment from me,
Here is [illegible] with protestation. *Shakesp.*
Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Shakesp.*
With volubes of eternal [illegible],
And claim no more than [illegible]. *Hudibras.*
The [illegible], impertinence, and folly, I have taken no care of in this place. *Glanville.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate; empty word.

Dazzled all this while with tagged nothings and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and intellectual knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babbler*. *Shakspeare.*
The same office to former proposed it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Discoverers of secrets be from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *B. Queen.*
Great [illegible], or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

BABE. *n. f.* [*balan*, Welsh; *babbard*, Dutch; *lambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either sex.

[illegible] to teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and easie tasks;
He might have chid me so, for, in good faith,
I am a child to chide. *Shakesp.*
No small Scharf or formidable name
Belongs to me, used to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden.*
[illegible]
All may know as well as those that have more. *Prior.*

BA'BERY. *n. f.* [from *babe*.] Dress to please children.

So have I seen in mistress's velvet dress,
With costly sleeves and pearl *babery*,
Of every part, [illegible]. *Donne.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.

It be the business and work of [illegible], to frame him a *babish* and childish nature. *Ascham.*

BABOON. *n. f.* *Babouin*, Fr. It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *lobe*, and to import a *great lobe*.] A monkey of the largest kind.

You looked through the grate like a [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] every human feature out of his countenance. *Addison.*

[illegible] [illegible] BABE.]

[illegible]
[illegible] counsel, and quite athwart
Go [illegible]. *Shakspeare.*
[illegible] plums, rather than
[illegible]. *Locke.*
[illegible]; separate: the father
[illegible] the mother for
[illegible]. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon.*

Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ho, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakspeare.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled? *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *n. f.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Baciferous trees are of four kinds. 1. Such as bear a calculated or naked berry; the flower and cup both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare, as the solanum trees. 2. Such as have a naked monopyrenious fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed, as the arbutus. 3. Such as have but polypyrenious fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the jessamine, ligustrum. 4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acine, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes, as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *Dict.*

BA'CCULOR. *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from [illegible], foolish; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Skinner*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cowel*, from *bacilla*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurûs*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, and of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lazarelli* observed, that *Minsheu*'s etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a bachelor, *Sir*. In Latin, *domine*.]

1. A man not married.

Such separation
As [illegible] a vicious *bachelor* and a maid. *Shak.*
The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon.*
A true *bachelor* naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor*'s estate. *Dryden.*
Let fond *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more *Prior.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being then a new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Ascham.*
I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scribletus, *bachelor* of physic. *Martinus Scribletus Decan.*

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shak.*

BACK. *n. f.* [bac, bæc, Saxon; *bac*, German.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs* in hopes to th[illegible]. *Dry.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the *palm*.

Methought love pitying me, when he [illegible]
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and [illegible]

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: opposed to *belly*.

Those who, by their ancestors, have [illegible] free from a constant drudgery to their [illegible] their bellies, should bellow some [illegible] heads.

4. The rear: opposed to the [illegible].

He might conclude, that Walter would [illegible] the king's *back*, as his majesty was up [illegible]

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards *back* as towards the front of him that [illegible] so does the echo, for you have many *backs* to the place where you stand.

Antæus, Sergestus grave, Cloanthus [illegible]
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan [illegible]

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do [illegible] fruit sooner. *Bacon's Natural H.*

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife, sword: whence *backsword*, or fight with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either [illegible] single tasklion, or cudgel-play. *Addison.*

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships else
would bid him adieu, and the whole [illegible] turns its *back* upon him.

9. To turn the *back*; to go away; to be out within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they turned to their former rebellion. *Sir J.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you that not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shak.*
He bid me say to Jack the ship Argo, [illegible] ing that if they brought not *back* Medea, should suffer in her stead. *K.*
Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*
Back to thy native island me [illegible]
And leave half heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; as retreating from the present station.

I've been surpriz'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love, that still
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke [illegible]
[illegible]
In weak restraints, *Id.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour, but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Num.*

Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the [illegible] weed. *Bacon.*

4. Toward things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* into the [illegible] sources of things, and to view in my mind the [illegible] beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not ſway her houſe, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their diſpatch,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing.
Shakſpeare.

6. Again; a ſecond time.
This Cæſar found, and that ungrateful age,
With loſing him, went *back* to blood and rage.
Waller.
The epiſtles being written from ladies forſaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount on the back of a horſe.
That roan ſhall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him ſtraight. O Eſperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park.
Shakſpeare.
2. To break a horſe; to train him to bear upon his back.
Direct us how to *back* the winged horſe;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courſe.
Roſcommon.
3. To place upon the back.
As I ſlept methought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen; to ſupport; to defend.
Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that falſe peer,
T' aſpire unto the crown. *Shakſpeare.*
You are ſtrait enough in the ſhoulders, you care not who ſees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon ſuch *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe were ſeconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Hayward.*
Did they not ſwear, in expreſs words,
To prop and *back* the houſe of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houſeful. *Hudibras.*
A great miniſter, *backed* with a great intereſt, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of ſomething without himſelf. *South.*
How ſhall we treat this bold aſpiring man?
Succeſs ſtill follows him, and *backs* his crimes.
Addiſon.
5. To juſtify; to ſupport.
The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and thoſe that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a ſpecious reaſon. *Boyle.*
We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reaſon of this moral. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. To ſecond.
Factious, and fav'ring this or t' other ſide,
Their wagers *back* their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent.
Moſt untruly and maliciouſly do theſe evil tongues *backbite* and ſlander the ſacred aſhes of that perſonage. *Spenſer.*
I will uſe him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purſe. Uſe his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite.* *Shakſpeare.*

BA'CKBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent.
No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppreſſor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back.
The *backbone* ſhould be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.
Manwood, in his foreſt laws, noteth it for one of the four circumſtances, or caſes, wherein a forreſter may arreſt an offender againſt vert or veniſon in the foreſt, *viz.* ſtable-ſtand, dog-draw, *backberry*, and bloody-hand. *Cowell.*

BA'CKDOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe; privy paſſage.
The proceſſion durſt not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, paſſed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addiſ.*
Popery, which is ſo far ſhut out as not to reenter openly, is ſtealing in by the *backdoor* of atheiſm. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back.*] Having a back.
Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel bellied, broadly *back'd.*
Dryden.

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] A friend backward; that is, an enemy in ſecret.
Set the reſtleſs importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* againſt fair words and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*
Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil power; as ſome, who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciouſly inſinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [from *back gammon*, Welſh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.
In what eſteem are you with the vicar of the pariſh? can you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.
Then *backhouſes*, of more neceſſary than cleanly ſervice, as kitchens, ſtables, are climbed up unto by ſteps. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back.
The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *room.*] A room behind; not in the front.
If you have a fair proſpect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

BA'CKSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]
1. The hinder part of any thing.
If the quickſilver were rubbed from the *backſide* of the ſpeculum, the glaſs would cauſe the ſame rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depend not upon the quickſilver, unleſs ſo far as it encreaſes the reflection of the *backſide* of the glaſs. *Newton.*
2. The hind part of an animal.
A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backſide* upwards. *Addiſon.*
3. The yard or ground behind a houſe.
The width of paſſages, fields, commons, roads, ſtreets, or *backſides*, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off; to apoſtatize: a word only uſed by divines.
Haſt thou ſeen that which *backſliding* Iſrael hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *backſlide.*] An apoſtate.
The *backſlider* in heart ſhall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned toward the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtairs.*] The private ſtairs in the houſe.
I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backſtairs*, that ſome pricked for ſheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes or ſtays which keep the maſts of a ſhip from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.
Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backſword.*
Arbuthnot.

BA'CKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back*, and
BA'CKWARDS. } peaſe, Sax. that is, toward the back; contrary to forward.]
1. With the back forward.
They went *backwards*, and then faces were backward. *Grew.*
2. Toward the back.
In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt *backward*, and then forward, with ſo much the greater force, for the hands go *backward* before they take their riſe. *Bacon.*
3. On the back.
Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She caſt him *backward* as he ſtrove to riſe.
Dryden.
4. From the preſent ſtation to the place beyond the back.
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakſpeare.*
The monſtrous fight
Struck them with horrour *backward*; but far worſe
Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*
5. Regreſſively.
Are not the rays of light, in paſſing by the edges and ſides of bodies, bent ſeveral times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*
6. Toward ſomething paſt.
To prove the poſitive of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or ſuffered, may certainly be done or ſuffered again. *South.*
7. Reflexively.
No, doubtleſs; for the mind can *backward* caſt
Upon herſelf, her underſtanding light. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worſe ſtate.
The work went *backward*; and the more he ſtrove
T' advance the ſuit, the farther from her love.
Dryden.
9. Paſt; in time paſt.
They have ſpread one of the worſt languages in the world, if we look upon it ſome ages *backward.* *Locke.*
10. Perverſely; from the wrong end.
I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him *backward*: if fair-faced,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.
Shakſpeare.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*
1. Unwilling; averſe.
Our mutinous moods make the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances.
Addiſon.
We are ſtrangely *backward*, to lay hold of this life, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*
Cities laid waſte, they ſtorm'd the dens and caves;
For wiſer brutes are *backward* to be ſlaves. *Pope.*
2. Heſitating.
All things are ready, if our minds be ſo:
Periſh the man, whoſe mind is *backward* now.
Shakſpeare.
3. Sluggiſh; dilatory.

The mind is *back ward* to undergo the fatigue of working every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after ſomething elſe: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children ſlow of growth.

BA'CKWARD. *n. ſ.* The things or ſtate behind or paſt: poetical.

Why recall you
To the dark *backward* and abyſm of time? *Shakſp.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averſely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they roughly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud ſpeed, diſdaining greatneſs taſte. *Sidney.*

2. Perverſely; or with cold hope.

I was the firſt man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think ſo *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requeſt it laſt? *Shakſp.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *backward*.]

1. Dulneſs; unwillingneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

The thing by which we are apt to excuſe our *backwardneſs* to good works, is the ill ſucceſs that hath been obſerved to attend well deſigning charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowneſs of progreſſion; tardineſs.

BA'CON. *n. ſ.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh.]

1. The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Parſenon ſcor'd it with a prong,
Then cut a ſlice. *Dryden.*

2. To ſave the *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from being hurt; borrowed from the care of houſewives in the country, where they have ſeldom any other proviſion in the houſe than dried bacon, to ſecure it from the march of ſoldiers.

What right has you thus? my good ſon! ſays the prieſt;
You murder'd, are ſorry, and have been confeſt.
O father! my ſorrow will ſcarce ſave my *bacon*,
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *μετρεω*.] The art of meaſuring diſtances by one or more ſtaves. *Dict.*

BAD. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worſe*; ſuperl *worſt*.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word uſed in regard to phyſical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Moſt men have politicks enough to make, through ignorance, the beſt ſcheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worſe. *Milton.*

Our unhappy fates
May thee amongſt the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee ſhun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The ſun his annual courſe obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholeſome; miſchievous; pernicious: with *for*.

Reading was *bad for* his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Addiſon.*

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD. } The preterit of *bid*.
BADE. }

And for an earneſt of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call them Thane of Cawdor. *Shakſpeare.*

BADGE. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bade*, a meſſenger, and ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a meſſenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minſhew* from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, Fr. a ring. It ſeems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to ſhow the relation of the wearer to any perſon or thing.

But on his breaſt a bloody croſs he bare,
The dear remembrance of his dying lord;
For whoſe ſweet ſake that glorious *badge* he wore
Spenſer.

The outward ſplendour of his office, is the *badge* and ſign of that ſacred character which he now fully bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A ſilver eagle on her helmet ſhines;
The facious Camilla us'd to bear. *Dryden.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even ſo much that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a *badge* of bitterneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakſp.*

Let him not bear the *badge* of a wreck,
Nor hog with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd———
———Oh, by whom?———
Thoſe of his chamber, as it ſeem'd, had done't.
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'DGER. *n. ſ.* [*tedour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, uſed to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one ſide ſhorter than the other, is received not only by theoriſts and unexperienced believers, but moſt who behold them daily. *Brown.*

BA'DGER-LEGG'D. *adj.* [from *badger*, and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is ſuppoſed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion ſwarthy. *L'Eſtr.*

BA'DGER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who ſtows up his proviſion.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—
—*Badly* I fear. How fares your majeſty? *Shakſpeare.*

BA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; deſert; depravity.

It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit, ſet a work by a reproveable *badneſs* in himſelf. *Shak.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes ſome amends for the *badneſs* of the pavement. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I did not ſee how the *badneſs* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addiſon.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.

They made a ſhift to think themſelves guilty in ſpite of all their ſins; to break the peace and let the ſame time to *baffle* the curſe.

He hath deſerved to have the grace with drawn which he hath ſo long *baffled* and defied.

2. To confound; to defeat with confuſion, as by perplexing or amuſing: to *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to quaſh.

Etruria loſt,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* hoſt.

When the mind has brought it cool to the thing, it may go on roundly. Every problem, every minute queſtion, will not put it out of courſe, or break it.

A foreign potentate trembles at a warlike nation, ready to employ againſt him thoſe advantages as ſhall *baffle* his deſigns upon the country. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

To ſave the ſkin of the diſputant that loſes a *baffle*.

The authors having miſſed of their cenſure, ſaw fain to retreat with fruſtration and a *baffle*.

BA'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confuſion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of ſpeculative arts, ſo the thing is too poſſible, ſhews in pages, maſter of fact to confute our ſpeculations. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *n. ſ.* [*balge*, Saxon; from which perhaps, by dropping, as is uſual, the harſh conſonant, came *bage*, *bage*, *bag*.]

1. A ſack, or pouch, to put any things in, as money, corn.

Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the gagging
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakſpeare.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in vain?
Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *Sandys.*

Waters were incloſed within the earth, as in *bags*. *Burnet.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea ſpoke
Pope.

2. That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers.

The ſwelling poiſon of the ſeveral teeth,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burſt its *bag*. *Dryden.*

Sing on, ſing on, for I can never be cloy'd,
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* diſtend
Dryden.

3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair.

We ſaw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black ſilken *bag* tied to it. *Addiſon.*

4. A term uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd thoſe marſhy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag.

The ſkin ſeemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wiſeman.*

Two kids that in the valley ſtray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryd.*

BA'GATELLE. *n. ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalized.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd ſeals;
Rich trifles, ſerious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

A'GGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bag; baggage*, Fr.] The furniture and utenſils of an army.

The army was an hundred and ſeventy thouſand footmen, and twelve thouſand horſemen, beſide the *baggage*. *Judith*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be ſpared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon*

They were probably always in readineſs, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addiſon on Italy*

The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella deſigned, when his affairs grew deſperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and ſail for Italy. *Arbuthnot*

A worthleſs woman; in French *bagaſſe*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women follow camps.

A ſpark of indignation did riſe in her, not to ſuffer ſuch a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, ſhe turns him to account. *Spectator*

BA'GNIO. *n. ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A houſe for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body.

I have known two inſtances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*. *Arbuth.*

BA'GPIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and ſtopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the firſt called the great pipe or drone, and the ſecond the little one, which paſs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compreſſing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or ſtopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compaſs of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but ſhirts, with ſome bad *bagpipe* inſtead of drum and fife. *Swift.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and ſaw a general animated with the ſound. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

BAGPI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak.*

AGUETTE. n. ſ. [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal; ſometimes carved and enriched.

BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to ſoak. Out of uſe.

The women followed not to *baigne* them, unleſs they plead their heels, with a worſe perfume than Judith found in the dungeon. *Carew.*

BAIL. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give many derivations; it ſeems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himſelf up in ſurety.]

Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, upon ſecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and ſpecial *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or ſlight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken; whereas upon cauſes of greater weight, or apparent ſpeciality, *ſpecial bail* or ſurety muſt be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprize; for he that is mainprized is at large until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and cuſtody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in priſon at that time, or otherwiſe at their will. *Cowel*

Worry'd with debts, and paſt all hopes of *bail*,
Th' unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roſc.*

And unbail'd with preſents, or, when preſents fail,
They load their proſtituted wives for *bail*. *Dryd*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their *bail*—
They ſhall be ready at your highneſs' will,
To anſwer their miſdemeanors——
Thou ſhalt not *bail* them. *Shakſp. 1st Hen. 4.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve biſhops who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons, in great indignation, cauſed them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. ſ.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itſelf, but borrowed by us from *bailli*, Fr.]

1. A ſubordinate officer.

Lauſanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* ſent every three years from the ſenate of Berne. *Addiſon.*

2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts.

It many times happeneth, that, by the underſheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that runneth againſt him. *Bacon*

A *bailiff*, by miſtake, ſeized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a ſpunging houſe. *Swift.*

Swift as a bird the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. ſ.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *pic*, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe. It is that liberty which is exempted from the ſheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. *Spenſer.*

Theſe iſſued writs to the ſheriffs, to return the names of the moſt conſiderable land-owners in their ſeveral *bailiwicks*. *Hale*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [bacan, Saxon; *baitzen*, German.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in ſome place, to tempt fiſh, or other animals.

Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a ſaint
With ſaints doſt *bait* thy hook! moſt dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

Let's be revenged on him: let's appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhow of comfort in his ſuit, and lead him on with a fine *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horſes to mine hoſt of the garter. *Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Many ſorts of fiſhes feed upon inſects, as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the ſex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found ſnares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road.

What ſo ſtrong,
But, wanting reſt, will alſo want of might?
The ſun, that meaſures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his ſteeds the ocean waves among. *Spenſer.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who ſeeming ſorely craſſed at his hand,
As chained beat, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did faine them to withſtand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield
To kiſs the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curſe. *Shakſ.*

2. To haraſs by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with maſtiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To BAIT. *v. n.* To ſtop at any place for refreſhment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to *abate* ſpeed.

But yet deſires to make ſome reſt occaſion
Doth force us this day from chief delightfulneſs,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Tho' bent on ſpeed: ſo here th' archangel paus'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to this houſe, we did not ſo much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addiſon.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [*as a hawk.*] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like eſtridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakſ.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till ſtrange love grown bold,
Thinks true love acted ſimple modeſty. *Shakſ.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch theſe kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakſpeare.*

BAIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat ſet to allure fiſh, or other animals, to a ſnare.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shak.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allurement.

And that fame glorious beauty's idle boaſt
Is but a *bait* ſuch wretches to beguile. *Spenſer.*

Taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with the *baits*. *Hooker.*

Sweet words, I grant, *baits* and allurements ſweet,
But greateſt hopes with greateſt croſſes meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradiſe, the *bait* of Eve
Uſ'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Some from fooliſh pride's affected ſtate,
And ſpecious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Roſcommon.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was tied above:
Sweet negligence! unlaced *bait* of love! *Dryd.*

Grant that others could with equal glory
Look down on pleaſures, and the *baits* of ſenſe. *Hadſ n.*

3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of courſe open cloth ſtuff, having a long nap; ſometimes friz'd on one ſide, and ſometimes not friz'd. This ſtuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *baked* or *baken.* [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. ſuppoſed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, ſignified *bread.*]

1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Iſaiah.*

The difference of pieces of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps ſomething in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatſoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in ſome degree diſſolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement ſuns
When duſty ſummer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleaſant is't, beneath the twiſted arch,
To ply the ſweet carouſe! *Philips.*

The ſun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud.
Dryden.

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, *bake*, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakſpeare.*

BAKED *Meats.* Meats dreſſed by the oven.

There be ſome houſes, wherein ſweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bake* and *houſe*.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingneſs in the Italian artizans, to diſtribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouſe* underground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN. The participle from *To bake.*

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruſe of water at his head. 1 *Kings.*

BA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bake.*] He whoſe trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man muſt proceed upon truſt, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*balance*, French; *bilanx*, Latin.]

1. One of the ſix ſimple powers in mechanicks, uſed principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of ſeveral forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of ſcales.

A balance of power, either without or within a ſtate, is beſt conceived by conſidering what the nature of a *balance* is. It ſuppoſes three things; firſt, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two ſcales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher.
Sir J. Davies.

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* juſtly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we ſuffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort ariſes not from others being miſerable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we ſuffer only the lot of nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either ſide, it will appear, that the rules of the goſpel are more powerful means of conviction than ſuch meſſage. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he ſtated the account with his correſpondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoiſe; as, *balance* of power. See the ſecond ſenſe.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleaſure's ſmiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
Theſe mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but ſuppoſing that all watches, whilſt the *balance* beats, think; and it is ſufficiently proved, that my watch thought all laſt night. *Locke.*

9. [In aſtronomy.] One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warm our ſummers with thy rays,
And ſeated near the *balance* poiſe the days?
Dryden.

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture ſoul and body for dirty intereſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a ſtate of juſt proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this iſland to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her ſtates to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoiſe; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glaſs is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by ſtating it on both ſides.

Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which ſide the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well ſatisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am reſolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the ſatisfaction of luſt, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's preſent poſſeſſion, he would not *balance*, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I ſee not why you ſhould *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BA'LANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *balance*.] The perſon that weighs any thing.

BA'LASS *Ruby.* *n. ſ.* [*balas*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balaſs ruby is of a crimſon colour, with a caſt of purple, and ſeems beſt to anſwer the deſcription of the ancients. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To BALBU'CINATE. } *v. n.* [from *balbu-*
To BALBU'TIATE. } *tio*, Latin.] To ſtammer in ſpeaking. *Dict.*

BALCO'NY. *n. ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

Then pleaſure came, who liking not the faſhion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till ſhe had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dextrous damſels twirl the ſprinkling mop.
Gay.

BALD. *adj.* [*bal*, Welſh.]

1. Wanting hair; deſpoiled of hair by time or ſickneſs.

Neither ſhall men make themſelves *bald* for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cauſe of baldneſs in men is the dryneſs of the brain, and its ſhrinking from the ſkull; he having obſerved, that in *bald* perſons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the ſkull and the brain. *Ray.*

He ſhould imitate Cæſar, who, becauſe his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addiſon.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whoſe boughs were moſs'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shak.*

3. Without the uſual covering.

He is ſet at the upper end o' th' table; but they ſtand *bald* before him. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* tranſlation, begins the praiſe of Homer when he ſhould have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line muſt *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful muſick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What ſhould the people do with theſe *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakſpeare.*

6. *Bald* was uſed by the northern nations, to ſignify the ſame as *audax*, bold; and is ſtill in uſe. So *Baldwin*, and by inverſion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror*; *Ethelbald*, *nobly bold*; *Eadbald*, *happily bold*; which are of the ſame import as *Thraſeas*, *Thraſymachus*, and *Thraſybulus*, &c. *Gibſon.*

BA'LDACHIN. *n. ſ.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, ſupported with columns, and ſerving as a covering to an altar. It properly ſignifies a rich ſilk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the hoſt. *Builder's Dict.*

BA'LDERDASH. *n. ſ.* [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and *daſh*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confuſed diſcourſe.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with GENTIAN.

BA'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loſs of hair.

Which happen'd on the ſkin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leproſy and *baldneſs* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRICK. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By ſome *Dictionaries* it explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that ſenſe.

Athwart his breaſt a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That ſhin'd, like twinkling ſtars, with ſtones moſt precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his ſhoulders tied,
Suſtain'd the ſword that glitter'd at his ſide. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove they ſeem'd in fight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenſer.*

BALE. *n. ſ.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ally, in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to ſuch a town. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

BALE. *n. ſ.* [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandiſh.] Miſery; calamity.

She look'd about, and ſeeing one in mail
Armed to point, fought back to turn again;
For light ſhe hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Q.*

To BALE. *v. a.* A word uſed by the ſailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of diſtinction from pumping. *Skinner.* I believe from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *adj.* [from *bale*.]

1. Full of miſery; full of grief; ſorrowful; ſad; woful.

Ah, luckleſs babe! born under cruel ſtar,
And in dead parents *baleful* aſhes bred. *Fairy Q.*

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* ſmart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora ſee. *Spenſer.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witneſs'd huge affliction and diſmay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and ſtedfaſt hate. *Milt.*

2. Full of miſchief; deſtructive.

But when he ſaw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and ſearch'd his *baleful* books again. *Fairy Queen.*

Boiling choler chokes,
By ſight of theſe, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakſp.*

Unſeen, unfelt, the fiery ſerpent ſkims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs,
His *baleful* breath inſpiring as he glides. *Dryden.*

Happy Rome, whoſe moſt wholeſome air
Poiſons envenom'd ſpiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad and vipers from her ſhore. *Philips.*

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; miſchievouſly.

BALK. *n. ſ.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; a rafter over an out-houſe or barn.

BALK. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to paſs over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar ſchools I ſee no uſe of, unleſs it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a deſire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his underſtanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwiſe than meant. *Prior.*

The prices muſt have been high; for a people ſo rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monſter flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and conteſt is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miſs any thing; to leave untouched.

By griſly Pluto he doth ſwear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which ſoon he taketh by the ſtalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

3. To omit, or refuſe any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or ſomething like this, ſeems to be intended here.

Ten thouſand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter ſee
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LKERS. *n. ſ.* [In fiſhery.] Men who ſtand on a cliff, or high place on the ſhore, and give a ſign to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the paſſage or ſhole of herrings is. *Cowell.*

The pilchards are purſued by a bigger fiſh, called a pluſher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Carew.*

BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bol*, Daniſh; *bol*, Dutch.]

Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the ſun, or Apollo, of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bil*, or *Bel*, and likewiſe *Bul* and *Bitl*. Among the modern Perſians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings ſtill call the head *Bolle*. Πολος is the head or poll; and πολειν, is to turn. Βολος likewiſe ſignifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bŵl*. By the Scotch alſo the head is named *bhil*; whence the Engliſh *bill* is derived, ſignifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians by βαλλην underſtood a king. Hence alſo, in the Syriack dialects, βαάλ, βήλ, and likewiſe βῶλ, ſignifies lord, and by this name alſo the ſun; and, in ſome dialects, Ἠλ and Ἰλ, whence Ἰλος and Ἠλιος, Γηλιος and Βηλιος, and alſo, in the Celtick diminutive way of expreſſion, Ἰλευος, Γήλευος, and Βήλευος, ſignified the ſun; and Ἠλίνη, Γηλίνη, and Βηλίνη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *hol* and *heil* have the ſame meaning; whence the adjective *holig*, or *heilig*, is derived, and ſignifies divine or holy; and the aſpiration being changed into *ſ*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form, or approaching to round.

Worms with many fret round themſelves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor ſwords and buckleis wield,
But whirl from leathern ſtrings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of ſnow tumbling down a hill, he gather'd ſtrength as he paſſed. *Howel.*

Still unmoſen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the hall a trembling water ſhines,
That through the cryſtal darts. *Addiſon.*

Such of thoſe corpuſcles as happened to combine into one maſs, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the ſtars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themſelves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*

Thoſe I have ſeen play at *ball*, grow extremely earneſt who ſhould have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

3. A ſmall round thing, with ſome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caſt.

Let lots decide it.
For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The reſt, all white, are ſafe. *Dryden.*

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rows,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, thoſe lords of all,
Low at her feet preſent the conquer'd *ball*. *Granville.*

Ye gods, what juſtice rules the *ball*?
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe born as an enſign of ſovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himſelf a ball, toſſed from miſery to miſery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs; as, the lower and ſwelling part of the thumb; the apple of the eye.

Be ſubject to no ſight but mine; inviſible
To every eye *ball* elſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To make a ſtern countenance, let your brow bend ſo, that it may almoſt touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The ſkin ſpread over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to ſpread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bal*, Fr. from *balare*, low Lat. from βαλλιζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.

If golden ſconces hang not on the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the *balls*. *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can aſſure the ladies, for their conſolation, that he has writ better verſes on the fox than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong.

Ballad once ſignified a ſolemn and ſacred ſong, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verſe. *Watts.*

An I have not *ballads* made on you all, and ſung to filthy tunes, may a cup of ſack be my potion. *Shakſpeare.*

Like the ſweet *ballad*, this amuſing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or ſing ballads.

Saucy hectors
Will catch at us like trumpets, and ſcurril'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ballad* and *ſing*.] One whoſe employment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

No ſooner 'gan he raiſe his tuneful ſong,
But lads and laſſes round about him throng
Not *ballad-ſinger*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo thrilling, ſweet, and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *n. ſ.* [*ballaſte*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ſhip, to keep it ſteady to the centre of gravity.

There muſt be middle counſellors to keep things ſteady; for, without that *ballaſt*, the ſhip will roul too much. *Bacon.*

As for the deſcent of a ſubmarine veſſel, this may be eaſily contrived, if there be ſome great weight at the bottom of the ſhip, being part of its *ballaſt*; which, by ſome cord within, may be looſened from it. *Wilkins.*

As, when empty barks on billows float,
With ſandy *ballaſts* ſailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel ſtones, whoſe poiſing weight
Steers thro' the whirling winds their ſteddy flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is uſed to make any thing ſteady.

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His lading little, and his *ballaſts* leſs. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip, in order to keep her ſteady.

If this be ſo *ballaſted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing ſteady.

While thus to *ballaſt* love I thought,
And ſo more ſteddily t' have gone,
I ſaw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballaſted* my pride. *Dryd.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which ſome hiſtory is repreſented.

BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

BALLO'N. } *n. ſ.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLO'ON. }

1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. [In fireworks.] A ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a conſiderable height in the air, and then burſts into bright ſparks of fire, reſembling ſtars.

BA'LLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the reſult of the poll, without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a ſufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* ſome others. *Hayward.*

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, conſiſting of ten ſeveral *ballotations*. *Wotton.*

BA'LLYARDS. *n. ſ.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or ſtick to puſh it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a ſtick: now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *ballyards* far unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks miſbecoming manly wit. *Spenſer.*

BALM. *n. ſ.* [*baume*, Fr. *balſamum*, Lat.]

1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm tickles through the bleeding veins
Of hoppy thirſt, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is fill'd, thy ſorrows ring from thee;
Thy *balm* waſh'd off wherewith thou waſt anointed. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakſpeare.*

Your praiſe's argument, *balm* of your age;
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakſpeare.*

A tender ſmile, our ſorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM. } *n. ſ.* [*melliſſa*, Lat.] The
BALM. *Mint.* } name of a plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3 Stinking Roman *balm*, with ſofter hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*

1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree, by making inciſions in its bark. Its colour is firſt white, ſoon after green; but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The ſmell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taſte of it bitter, ſharp, and aſtringent. As little iſſues from the plant by inciſion, the *balm* ſold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, diſtilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It ſeems to me, that the *balm* of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the ſame with the baliam of Mecca, but only a better ſort of turpentine, then in uſe for the cure of wounds and other diſeaſes. *Prideaux.*

2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent which its leaves emit, upon being bruiſed; whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm.*]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet wood. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſooth; to mitigate; to aſſuage.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have *balm'd* thy ſenſes. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm.*]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boaſt her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; ſoft; mild.

Come, Deſdemona, 'tis the ſoldiers life
To have their *balmy* ſlumbers waked with ſtrife. *Shakſpeare.*

Such viſions hourly paſs before my ſight,
Which from my eyes then *balmy* ſlumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Thoſe rich perfumes which from the happy ſhore
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd
Whoſe guilty ſweetneſs firſt the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

Firſt Eurus to the riſing morn is ſent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive.

On *balmy* breath, that doth almoſt perſuade
Juſtice to break her ſword! *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY. *n. ſ.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing places, be expoſeth unto the ſummer ſetting *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be diſturbed by the ſkin, it may the ſame way be relieved, as is obſervable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BA'LNEATORY. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or ſtove.

BA'LOTADE. *n. ſ.* The leap of a horſe, ſo that when his fore-feet are in the air, he ſhews nothing but the ſhoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horſe works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'LSAM. *n. ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and ſofter than ſalve.

Chriſt's blood our *balſam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we ſhall not find ſeverer. *Donham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple.* [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BA'LSAM *Tree.* A ſhrub which ſcarcely grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the bloſſoms are like ſmall ſtars, very fragrant; whence ſpring out little pointed pods, incloſing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalſamum, as the wood is called xylobalſamum, and the juice opobalſamum. *Calmet.*

BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balſam.*]
BALSA'MICK. } Having the qualities of balſam; unctuous; mitigating; ſoft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the very energy of my foul thruſts out the *balſamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*

The aliment of ſuch as have ſuch wounds ought to be ſuch as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balſamick*. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'LUSTER. *n. ſ.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balauſtrium*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A ſmall column or pilaſter, from an inch and three quarters to four inches ſquare or diameter. Their dimenſions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This ſhould firſt have been planched over, and raiſed about with *baluſters*. *Carew.*

BA'LUSTRADE. *n. ſ.* [from *baluſter.*] An aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, uſually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we uſe in the ſame ſenſe to this day. *Gibſon.*

BAMBOO'. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has ſeveral ſhoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and ſeparated from ſpace to ſpace by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the ſugar-cane.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not uſed in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impoſe upon; to confound

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money John called for counters. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bamboozle.*] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a ſet of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play ſuch tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *n. ſ.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction excommunication, publick ſale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word uſe eſpecially in the publiſhing of matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can ſay againſt the intention of the parties, either in reſpect of kindred otherwiſe, they may take their exce

tion in time. And, in the canon law, *banna ſunt proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in eccleſiis fieri ſolitæ.* *Cowell.*

I charge it be not known to my wife;
'Tis ſhe is ſubcontracted to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your *bans.* *Shakſ.*
To draw her neck into the *bans.* *Hudibras.*

2. A curſe; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blaſted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*

A great overſight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurſe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of ſuch a *ban*, ſince friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye
The ſacred fruit, ſacred to abſtinence,
Much more to taſte it, under *ban* to touch. *Milton.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

He proceeded ſo far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapenus, upon ſubmiſſion. *Howell.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch, to curſe.] To curſe; to execrate:

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the uſe thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing ſenſe, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curſe, or *bane*, to poiſon.

In my cloiſt pent up, rue my ſhame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shak.*

Before theſe Moors went a Numidian prieſt, bellowing out charms, and caſting ſcrowls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the chriſtians *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* A ſpecies of plantain.

BAND. *n. ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very ſtrangler of their amity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, leſs properly, *bond.*

So wild a beaſt, ſo tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, as joy to ſee *Hub. Ta.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands.* *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between perſons.

Here's eight that muſt take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands.* *Shakſpeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could ſpare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* ſit neat. *Ben Jonſon.*

He took his lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes, and can clear-ſtarch his *bands.* *Addiſon.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old ſtatues of ſtone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did ſwell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called alſo faſcia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of ſoldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerſet, unite
Your troops of horſemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shakſpeare.

8. A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
Shakſpeare.

The queen, in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a ſudden, methought, this ſelect *band* ſprang forward, with a reſolution to climb the aſcent, and follow the call of that heavenly muſick. *Tatler*

Stuart the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the ſacred Nine. *Pope*

To BAND. *v. a.* [from *Land.*]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The biſhop, and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Have had their pockets full of pebble ſtones,
And *banding* themſelves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakſpeare*

Some of the boys *banded* themſelves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after ſix days ſkirmiſhing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed. *Carew.*

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high juriſdiction, in new league
Banded againſt his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother ſtood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over
Dryden.

BANDS *of a Saddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

BA'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repreſented in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had got round my neck. *Gulliver.*

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages.*

BA'NDBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands, and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurpriſed to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon.*

With empty *bandbox* ſhe delights to range,
And feigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change.
Gay's Trivia

BA'NDELET. *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT. *n. ſ.* [*landito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountainer,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, reſts ſelf ſatisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDI'TTO. *n. ſ.* in the plural *banditti.* [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman ſwordſman, and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NDOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog.* The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up.* *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a *murderer.* May it not come from *ban*, a *curſe*, as we ſay a *curſt cur*; or rather from *baund*, ſwelled or large, a *Daniſh* word; from which, in ſome counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut?*] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spenſ.*

BANDOLE'ERS. *n. ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *n. ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer; the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for ſtriking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another
Bandy the ſervice like a tennis ball. *Spenſer.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit.
Denham.

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuſſive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe ſtill to and fro?
Blackmore.

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you raſcal? *Shak.*
'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleaſures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been ſo *bandied* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *bandied* about in a diſputation. *Watts.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that ſees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites
But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shakſp.*

A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy,
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakſpeare.*

Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee
To ſquander time away, and *bandy*;
Made lords and commoners lay ſieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failing,
Nor makes a ſcruple to expoſe
Your *bandyleg* or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *adj.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had in one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE. *n. ſ.* [*bana*, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon.

Begone, or elſe let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The ſame air with thee. *Ben Jonſon.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate. *Milton.*

They with ſpeed
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held
Spreading their *bane.* *Milton.*

This am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end:
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addiſon.*

2. That which deſtroys; miſchief; ruin.
Inſolency muſt be repreſt, or it will be the *bane* of the chriſtian religion. *Hooker.*
I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam foreſt come to Dunſinane. *Shakſpeare.*
Suffices that to me ſtrength is my *bane*,
And proves the ſource of all my miſeries. *Milt.*
So entertain'd thoſe odorous ſweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton.*
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios worth, thoſe thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*
Falſe religion is, in its nature, the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.
What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *bane*'d? *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]
1. Poiſonous.
For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obſervant of the gods, and ſternly juſt,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* truſt. *Pope.*
2. Deſtructive.
The ſilver eagle too is ſent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'ſt it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonſon.*
The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful*.] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the ſame with *deadly nightſhade*.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.
One receiving from them ſome affronts, met with them handſomely, and *banged* them to good purpoſe. *Howel.*
He having got ſome iron out of the earth, put it into his ſervants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke*
Formerly I was to be *banged* becauſe I was too ſtrong, and now becauſe I am too weak to reſiſt; I am to be brought down when too rich, and oppreſſed when too poor *Arbuthnot.*
2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general.
The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo *bang'd* the Turks,
That their deſignment halts. *Shakſpeare*
You ſhould accoſt her with jeſts fire-new from the mint; you ſhould have *banged* the youth into dumbneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke: a low word.
I am a bachelor.—That's to ſay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakſpeare.*
With many a ſtiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras*
I heard ſeveral *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gulliver*

To BA'NGLE. *v. n.* To waſte by little and little; to ſquander careleſſy: a word now uſed only in converſation.
If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Chriſt, it is a ſign of our want of regard for him. *Duty of Man*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proſcription.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country.
Oh, fare thee well!
Thoſe evils thou repeat'ſt upon thyſelf
Have *baniſh'd* me from Scotland. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drive away.
Baniſh buſineſs, *baniſh* ſorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*
It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *baniſh* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotſon.*
Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To *baniſh* from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *baniſh*.] He that forces another from his own country.
In mere ſpite,
To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*baniſſement*, Fr.]
1. The act of baniſhing another; as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.
2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.
Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to *baniſhment*. *Shakſpeare.*
Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]
1. The earth ariſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or ſmall water.
Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*? *Shakſpeare.*
Richmond, in Devonſhire, ſent out a boat
Unto the ſhore, to aſk thoſe on the *banks*,
If they were his aſſiſtants. *Shakſpeare.*
A brook whoſe ſtream ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;
Whoſe *banks* the Muſes dwelt upon. *Craſhaw.*
'Tis happy when our ſtreams of knowledge flow
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*
O early loſt! what tears the river ſhed,
When the ſad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope*
2. Any heap of earth piled up.
They beſieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they caſt up a *bank* againſt the city; and it ſtood in the trench. *Samuel.*
3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.
Plac'd on their *banks*, the luſty Trojans ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller*
Mean time the king with gifts a veſſel ſtores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars *Dryden.*
That *banks* of oars were not in the ſame plain, but raiſed above one another, is evident from deſcriptions of ancient ſhips. *Arbuthnot*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.
Let it be no bank, or common ſtock, but every man be maſter of his own money. Not that I altogether miſlike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
This maſs of treaſure you ſhould now reduce; But you your ſtore have hoarded in ſome *bank*. *Denham.*
There pardons and indulgences, and giving men a ſhare in ſaints merits, out of the common *bank* and treaſury of the church, which the pope has the ſole cuſtody of. *South.*
5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with banks.
Amid the cliffs
And burning ſands that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſon.*
2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.
Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.
Whole droves of lenders crowd the *bankers* doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*
By powerful charms of gold and ſilver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the 'change to waſte. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*bankqueroute*, Fr. *bancorotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.
The king's grown *bankrupt* like a broken man. *Shakſpeare.*
Sir, if you ſpend word for word with me
I ſhall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shak.*
It is ſaid that the money-changers of Italy had benches, probably in the burſe or exchange; and that when any became inſolvent, his *banco* was *rotto*, his bench was broke It was once written *bankerout*. *Bankerout* is a verb.
Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.
Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardineſs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*
It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and ſpeak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*
In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cauſe;
His thankleſs country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.
We caſt off the care of all future thrift, becauſe we are already *bankrupted* *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt*.]
1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he raiſed the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welſh.]
1. A flag; a ſtandard; a military enſign.
From France there comes a power, who already
Have ſecret ſeize in ſome of our beſt ports,
And are at point to ſhew their open *banner*. *Shak.*
All in a moment through the gloom were ſeen
Ten thouſand *banners* riſe into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*
He ſaid no more;
But left his ſiſter and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryd.*
Fir'd with ſuch motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæſar's *banners*. *Addiſon*
2. A ſtreamer born at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n ſ.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Blount.*
A gentleman told Henry, that ſir Richard Croſtes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wiſe man;

the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDROL. *n. ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

King Oſwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *n. ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning gown, ſuch as is worn by the *Banians* in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET. *n ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feaſt; an entertainment of meat and drink

If a faſting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am ſed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakſpeare.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two ſides; a ſide for the *banquet*, and a ſide for the houſehold; the one for feaſts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that tafted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean *banquet*, turn'd
His courſe intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble eaſe. *Dryden.*

To BA'NQUET. *v a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

Welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen and *banquet* them. *Shakſ.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreaſed the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily.

The mind ſhall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
Shakſpeare.

So long as his innocence is his repaſt, he feaſts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpoſ'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs.
Prior.

BA'NQUETER. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet*.]
1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.
2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ban-*
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *quet* and *houſe*.]
A houſe where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting houſe*, among certain pleaſant trees, the table was ſet near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-houſe* ſalutes the ſouthern ſky. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. n. ſ. [Fr. in fortification] A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſtickleback. *Pungitius.*

To BA'NTER. *v a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magiſtrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into cuſtody. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent ſimplicity to be the ſubject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could Alcinous' gueſts with-hold
From ſcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His lewd romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never ſo ſilly, as it paſſes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the moſt pernicious ſnares in human life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Metaphyſicks are ſo neceſſary to a diſtinct conception, ſolid judgment, and juſt reaſoning on many ſubjects, that thoſe, who ridicule it, will be ſuppoſed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuſe for their own lazineſs. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *banter*.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have theſe religious *banterers* of The divine power? Or what have they to ſay for this mockery and contempt? *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *n ſ* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They ſeldom let the *bantling* roam,
In baſket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. ſ* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμα.]
1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or waſhing of the ſoul from original ſin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker.*

To his great *baptiſm* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the ſon of Joſeph deem'd,
Unmark't, unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

I have a *baptiſm* to be baptized with, and how am I ſtraitened till it be accompliſhed? *Luke.*

BAPTI'SMAL. *adj.* [from *baptiſm*.] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

When we undertake the *baptiſmal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστης.] He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Him the *Baptiſt* ſoon
Deſcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witneſs bore
As to his worthier. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Latin.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

The great church, *baptiſtery*, and leaning tower are well worth ſeeing. *Addiſon.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτιζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm to one.

He to them ſhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if ſo befal,
For death like that which the Redeemer died.
Milton.

Let us reflect that we are chriſtians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with ſin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *To baptize*.] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, French.]
1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exod.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall, to hold the door cloſe.

The ſith-gate did the ſons of Haſſenaah build, who alſo laid the beams thereof, and ſet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs; obſtruction.

I break up for it my decreed place, and ſet *bars* and doors; and ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What limits, England, hadſt thou found? what *bar?*
What world could have reſiſted?
Daniel's Civil War.

Hard, thou know'ſt it, to exclude
Spiritual ſubſtance with corporeal *bar*. *Milton.*

Muſt I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuſe myſelf, what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden.

Fatal accidents have ſet
A moſt unhappy *bar* between your friendſhip.
Rowe.

4. A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.
5. Any thing uſed for prevention, or excluſion.

Left examination ſhould hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shak.*

6. The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accuſations
He pleaded ſtill not guilty. *Shakſpeare.*

Some at the *bar* with ſubtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryden.*

7. An incloſed place in a tavern or coffee-houſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.

I was under ſome apprehenſion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the beſt of my way. *Addiſon.*

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* ſpecial: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that diſables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. *Cowell.*

Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or ſtructure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains; the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah.*

10. Any thing which is laid acroſs another as *bars* in heraldry.
11. *Bar of Gold or Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.
12. *Bars of a Horſe.* The upper part of the gums between the tuſks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the

bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.

13. *Bars, in Muſick,* are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick,* is uſed for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almoſt wholly in iron bars.

BAR-SHOT. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you
Shakſpeare.

When you *bar* the window-ſhutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the ſaſhes to let in air. *Swift.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakſ.*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houſes of the country were all ſcattered, and yet not ſo far off as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney.*

Doth it not ſeem a thing very probable, that God doth purpoſely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to underſtand, that his meaning in the former ſentence was but to *bar* ſimilitude in ſuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ſtatutes? *Hooker.*

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with *from.*

Hath he ſet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who ſhall *bar* them *from* me?
Shakſpeare.

5. To ſhut out: with *from.*

Our hope of Italy not only loſt,
But ſhut from ev'ry ſhore, and *barr'd from* ev'ry coaſt. *Dryden.*

6. To exclude from uſe, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us *from* ſome things of themſelves indifferent. *Hooker.*

Give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To *bar* my maſter's heirs in true deſcent!
God knows I will not. *Shakſpeare.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.
Sir J. Davies.

It was thought ſufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them *from* their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The uſe of venom'd ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouſes, and you ſtrike him dumb. *Addiſon.*

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing—
—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you ſhall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

9. [In law.] To hinder the proceſs of a ſuit.

But buff and belt men never know theſe cares;
No time, nor trick of law their action *bars:*
Their cauſe they to an eaſier iſſue put. *Dryden.*

From ſuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cauſe ought not to be *barred.* *Ayliffe.*

If a biſhop be a party to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not diſable or *bar* his adverſary. *Ayliffe.*

10. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horſe, and other parts, with intent to ſtop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the ſkin above it, diſengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between the two ligatures.

BARB *n. ſ.* [*barba,* a beard, Latin]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard

The barbel is ſo called by reaſon of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor leſs the Spartan fear'd before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The armour for horſes.

Then horſes were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

Horſes brought from Barbary are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs,* it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To furniſh horſes with armour. See BARBED.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane,* Fr. *barbacana,* Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter ſate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.
Fairy Queen.

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia,* Lat.]

In the Weſt Indies, it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity. *Miller.*

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus,* Lat It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only a *foreign* or a *foreigner;* but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized, or untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece all nations elſe *barbarians* held
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd.
Denham

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians.* *Stillingfleet.*

But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone ſtor'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the ſtorm expir'd. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians,* as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakſ. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou ſe l *barbarian!*
What had he done? what could provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man.
A. Philips.

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindneſs. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus,* Lat. in a different ſenſe, it means in Latin *wrought, fretted.*] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus,* Latin.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay.
Shakſpeare.

The genius of Raphael having ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Iriſh, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbariſm* unto the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer's Ireland*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from *barbariſm* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardneſs of heart. Not in uſe.

They muſt perforce have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pitied him. *Shakſ.*

BARBA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Savageneſs; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbariſm; impurity of ſpeech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we ſee
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At beſt a pleaſing ſound, and ſweet *barbarity.*
Dryden.

Latin expreſſes that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowneſs of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities,* before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare,* Fr. βαρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized.

What need I ſay more to you? What ear is ſo *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damſel dare not yet commit
Her ſingle perſon to their *barbarous* truth. *F. Queen.*

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shakſp.*

He left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that ſet him there. *Macc.*

A *barbarous* country muſt be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when ſubdued, if it be not well planted, it will eſtſoons return to barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who reſtored painting in Germany, not having thoſe reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* uſage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon*

BA'RBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

We *barbarouſly* call them bleſt,
While ſwelling coffers break their owners reſt. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarouſly* murder'd him. *Dryd.*

She wiſhes it may proſper; but her mother uſed one of her nieces very *barbarouſly*. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of muſick and poetry are grown to be little more but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureneſs of ſpeech; being overgrown with *barbarouſneſs*. *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarouſneſs* of the trial, and the perſuaſives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two feet above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *n. ſ.* A hog dreſt whole, in the Weſt Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *part. adj.* [from *To barb.*]

1. Furniſhed with armour.

His glittering armour he will command toruſt,
His *barbed* ſteeds to ſtables. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [*barbus*, Latin.]

1. A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but coarſe.

The *barbel* is ſo called, by reaſon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *To barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard.

His chamber being ſtived with friends or ſuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſts to his ſervants to dreſs; his head and face to his *barber*, his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

Thy boiſt'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to aſſail,
But by the *barber's* razor beſt ſubdued. *Milton.*

What ſyſtem, Dick, has right averr'd
The cauſe, why woman has no beard?
In points like theſe we muſt agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard ſpeak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade; ſuch as were all ſurgeons formerly, but now it is uſed only for a low practiſer of ſurgery.

He put himſelf into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, ſatisfied the tumour *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. ſ.* A word of reproach in *Shakſpeare*, which ſeems to ſignify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon ſhines; I'll make a ſop of the moonſhine of you; you whoreſon, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] Pipperidge buſh.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without ſtones. The firſt of theſe ſorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery; that which beareth its fruit without ſtones is counted beſt. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *n. ſ.* [*bardd*, Welſh.] A poet.

There is among the Iriſh a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhime; the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

The *bard* who firſt adorn'd our native tongue
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient ſong,
Which Homer might without a bluſh rehearſe. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [bare, Saxon; *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which uſe both to cloth and houſe the kern. *Spenſer.*

Then ſtretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;
Her claſping hands incloſe but empty air. *Dryd.*

In the old Roman ſtatues, thoſe two parts were always *bare*, and expoſed to view as much as our hands and face. *Addiſon.*

2. Uncovered in reſpect.

Though the lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottiſh commiſſioners: and ſo none were covered. *Clarendon*

3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate. *Spenſer.*

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

Theſe falſe pretexts and varniſh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou muſt appear! *Milton.*

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy ſhould be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the ſelf-ſame affection. *Hooker's Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treaſury, my ſucceſs has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unacccompanied with uſual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a ſtate
To one whom they had puniſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried with theſe puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treaſure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Not united with any thing elſe.

A deſire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath cauſed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great diſgrace which they offer unto our cuſtom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; ſlenderly ſupplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, tho' your violence ſhould leave them *bare*
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Making a law to reduce intereſt, will not raiſe the price of land; it will only leave the country *bare of* money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenſer.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs, in ſuch ſort as it will *bare* the graſs round about. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breaſt yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a riſing ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar;
Can there be wanting to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The preterit of *To bear.*

BA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*: how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

BA'REFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; undiſguiſed.

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon.*

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe.

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Having no ſhoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakſ. Romeo and Juliet.*

BA'REFOOT. *adv.* Without ſhoes.
She muſt have a huſband;
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding-day. *Shak.*
Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſainted vow. *Shakſpeare.*
Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *adj.* Being without ſhoes.
He himſelf, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney.*

BAREGNA'WN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.
Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth *bare-gnawn* and canker-bit.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

BAREHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.
He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*
Next, before the chariot, went two men *bare-headed*. *Bacon.*
The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]
1. Nakedly.
2. Poorly; indigently.
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.
The external adminiſtration of his word, is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*
The duke of Lancaſter is dead;
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
—*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakſp.*
He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*
Where the balance of a trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.]
1. Nakedneſs.
So you ſerve us
Till we ſerve you; but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Leanneſs.
For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs*, they never learned that of me. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Poverty.
Were it ſtripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*
4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welſh; *bargaigne*, French.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.
What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is ſought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*
No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*
2. The thing bought or ſold; a purchaſe; the thing purchaſed.
Give me but my price for the other two, and you ſhall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Eſtr.*
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his ſon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at ſchool can do. *Locke.*
3. Stipulation; intereſted dealing.
There was a difference between courtſies received from their maſter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their maſter could not. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcurity.
Where ſold he *bargains*, whipſtitch? *Dryden.*
As to *bargains*, few of them ſeem to be excellent, becauſe they all terminate into one ſingle point. *Swift.*
No maid at court is leſs aſham'd,
Howe'er for ſelling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*
5. An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.
I am ſorry for thy misfortune; however we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain*. *Arbuthnot.*
6. In law.
Bargain and ſale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. alſo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowell.*

To **BA'RGAIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing: often with *for* before the thing.
Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich.
So worthleſs peaſants *bargain* for their wives,
As market men for oxen, ſheep, or horſe. *Shakſ.*
For thoſe that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon.*
The thrifty ſtate will *bargain* ere they fight.
Dryden.
It is poſſible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain. See BARGAIN.

BA'RGAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] The perſon who proffers, or makes a bargain. See BARGAIN.

BARGE. *n. ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch, from *barga*, low Latin.]
1. A boat for pleaſure.
The *barge* ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakſpeare.*
Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of ſo ſweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face. *Waller.*
2. A ſea commander's boat.
It was conſulted, when I had taken my *barge* and gone aſhore, that my ſhip ſhould have ſet ſail and left me. *Raleigh.*
3. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.
Many wafarers make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, for ſlow not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BARK. *n. ſ.* [*barck*, Daniſh.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree.
Trees laſt according to the ſtrength and quantity of their ſap and juice; being well mumied by their *bark* againſt the injuries of the air. *Bacon.*
Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryd.*
2. A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca*, low Latin.]
The duke of Parma muſt have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to ſea. *Bacon.*
It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipſe, and rigg'd with curſes dark,
That ſunk ſo low that ſacred head of thine. *Milton.*
Who to a woman truſts his peace of mind,
Truſts a frail *bark* with a tempeſtuous wind. *Granville.*

To **BARK.** *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes when he threatens or purſues.
Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up,
And that ſo lamely and unfaſhionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*
Why do your dogs *bark* ſo? be there bears i' th' town? *Shakſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*
In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs ſtand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.
Vile is the vengeance on the aſhes cold,
And envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame. *F. Queen.*
You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your ſaucy tongue
Againſt my lord! *Shakſpeare.*

To **BARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark.
The ſevereſt penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*
Theſe trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream. *Addiſon.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.
Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, or below the ſtripped place, cutting the body of the tree, ſloping off a little above the ſhoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bark*.]
1. One that barks or clamours.
What hath he done more than a baſe cur barked and made a noiſe? had a fool or two ſpit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, theſe *barkers*. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Conſiſting of bark; containing bark.
Ivy to entrings the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakſpeare.

BA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from בר, *hordeum*.] A grain of which malt is made.
It hath a thick ſpike; the calyx, huſk, awn and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and, for the moſt part, ends in a thin point, to which the huſks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or ſquare *barley* by ſome called *big*. Sprat *barley* or battledoor-*barley*. All theſe ſorts of *barley* are ſown in the ſpring of the year, in dry time. In ſome very dry light land, the *barley* is ſown early in March; but in ſtrong clayey ſoil it is not ſown till April. The ſquare *barley* or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other ſorts. *Miller.*
Barley is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; *barley* was choſen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word ſometimes uſed for ſtrong beer.
Can ſodden water,
A drench for ſurfeyn'd jades, their *barley broth*
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat?
Shakſpeare.

BARLEY CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.
A long, long journey, choak'd with briers and thorns,
Ill meaſur'd by ten thouſand *barley corns*. *Tick.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.
Whenever by yon *barley mow* I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy laſs.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd ſhe went abroad thereby
At *barleybrake* her ſweet ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARM. *n. ſ.* [*burm*, Welſh; beojm, Sax.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and ſwell it.

Are you not he
That ſometimes make the drink bear no *barm*,
Miſlead night wand'rers, laughing at their harm? *Shakſpeare.*

Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the working of beer, when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon.*

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm; yeaſty.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They paſs, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold ſtomachs with crown'd goblets cheer
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN. *n. ſ.* [bepn, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load;
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in ſuch a ſhape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE. *n. ſ.* [probably of bearn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of ſhellfiſh, that grows upon timber that lies in the ſea.
2. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of ſome vaſt prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the moſt refin'd of ſaints
As naturally grow miſcreants,
As *barnacles* turn Soland geeſe
In the iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras.*

3. An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to hinder him from ſtruggling when an inciſion is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BARO'METER. *n. ſ.* [from βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroſcope, which only ſhows that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, ſo called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glaſs tube filled with mercury, hermetically ſealed at one end; the other open, and immerged in a baſin of ſtagnant mercury: ſo that, as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury in the tube will deſcend, and, as it increaſes, the mercury will aſcend; the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere.

The meaſuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the ſea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that eſſential property of the air, its gravity or preſſure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoiſed by a column of air of equal weight, ſo whatever cauſes make the air heavier or lighter, the preſſure of it will be thereby increaſed or leſſened, and of conſequence the mercury will riſe or fall. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoiſes a column of mercury from twenty-ſeven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmoſphere varying one tenth, which are its utmoſt limits; ſo that the exact ſpecifick gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* ſtands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot.*

BAROME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical inſtruments. *Derham.*

BA'RON. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others ſuppoſe it originally to ſignify only a man, in which ſenſe *baron*, or *varon*, is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander; others from the Hebrew בַּעַל, of the ſame import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which ſeems leaſt probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.

It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all thoſe were called *barons*, that had ſuch ſignories as we now call *court barons*, and it is ſaid, that, after the conqueſt, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with ſuch multitudes, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhould come but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men ſeeing that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, and depending merely on the prince's pleaſure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and theſe were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whoſe poſterity are now thoſe *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure. It is nevertheleſs thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being thoſe that, to the title of lord have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent are named by their baronies. Theſe *barons*, which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *barons* by preſcription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themſelves and their anceſtors, beyond the memory of man. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual. *Cowell.*

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice belonging to the exchequer.
3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament. *Cowell.*

They that bear
The cloth of ſtate above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports *Shakſpeare.*

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*
5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.
3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Italian; *baroniſſa*, Latin.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. ſ.* [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. in 1611. *Cowell.* But it appears, by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, though in another ſenſe.

King Edward III. being boarded and croſſed by the clergy, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer.*

BA'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beopny, Sax.] The honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo. *Cowell.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhow the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroſcope* are very ſmall. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. ſ.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, French.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Spaniſh.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſeaſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.
2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old French; from which is ſtill retained *baratteur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of lawſuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer-up of quarrels amongſt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. ſ.* [from *barrator.*] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action, 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welſh.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.

It hath been obſerved by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapaſon to the ſound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel* which he fears to broach. *Dryd.*

2. A particular meaſure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. [In dry meaſure.] A *barrel* of Eſſex butter contains one hundred and ſix pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-ſix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty-two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of limiting their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the ſhot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you ſuck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as is needed. *Spenſer.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntleſs at empty noiſes; lofty neck'd,
Sharp headed, *barrel belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryden*

BA'RREN. *adj.* [bane, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. 2 *Kings*

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confeſſes it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty.

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offſpring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mentioned then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.

Within the ſelf-ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; ſcantineſs.

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'RRENWORT. *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] A plant.

BA'RRFUL *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obſtructions.

A *barrful* ſtrife!
Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife. *Shak.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.

2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To ſtop up a paſſage.

Now all the pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet;
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by ſtoppage.

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which, being till then *barricaded* up and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs was by a neck of land, between the ſea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea, on the other; fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricado* *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

Faſt we found, faſt ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; ſo that the enemy entered. *Clarendon*

The truth of cauſes we find ſo obliterated, that it ſeems almoſt *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having poſſeſſion of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt impaſſable *barrier* againſt improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Priſ'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the grovelling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reaſ'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reaſon what a nice *barrier*!
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar*.] A perſon qualified to plead cauſes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the counſel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counſellor at law. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beneje, Sax. ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man puſhes forward by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a haſket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakſpeare.*

No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy flocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beng, Sax.] A hog; whence *barrow* greaſe, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, ſignifies a grove; from beanpe, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

BARROW is likewiſe uſed in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

As if they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras*

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.

For him was I exchang'd and ranſom'd;
But with a baſer man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me *Shakſpear*

Then as thou wilt diſpoſe the reſt,
To thoſe who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for eſtate. *Prior*

I ſee nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other *Swift*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they ſhould at leaſt have ſome eaſe in exchange *Decay of Piet*

He alſo *barter'd away* plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would laſt good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furniſhed with ſuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, ſend other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words, is as wiſe as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the faireſt *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in moſt ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongſt moſt nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTON. *n. ſ.* The demeſne lands of a manour; the manour-houſe itſelf; and ſometimes the out-houſes. *Blount.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *pellitory*.

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Latin; βαθυς.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs: of things.

The harſheſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyrrhus was only famous for counterfeiting all *baſe* things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment: of perſons.

Since the perfections are ſuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; ſhall that heart, lifted up to ſuch a height, be counted *baſe*? *Sidney.*

It is *baſe* in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people? *Spencer on Ireland.*

If that rebellion
Came, like itſelf, in *baſe* and abject routs,
You, reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakſpeare.*

It could not elſe be, I ſhould prove ſo *baſe*
To ſue and be denied ſuch common grace. *Shak.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *baſe* in mine own ſight. 2 *Samuel.*

Inſurrections of *baſe* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whoſe mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celeſtial race;
And he commits the crime who calls him *baſe*.
Dryden.

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and by conſequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why baſtard? wherefore *baſe*?
When my dimenſions are as well compact
As honeſt madam's iſſue. *Shakſpeare.*

This young lord loſt his life with his father in the field, and with them a *baſe* ſon. *Camden.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is uſed in this ſenſe of all metal except gold and ſilver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baſer* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to ſounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *baſe* ſound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But ſee thy *baſe-born* child, thy babe of ſhame,
Who, left by thee, upon our pariſh came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. ſ.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the houſe; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *baſe-court* he doth attend,
To ſpeak with you. *Shakſpeare.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean-ſpirited; worthleſs.

It ſignifieth, as it ſeemeth, no more than abject, *baſe-minded*, falſe-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs-viol*.] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

At the firſt grin he caſt every human feature out of his countenance; at the ſecond, he became the head of a *baſe-viol*. *Addiſon.*

BASE. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord;
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea? *Shakſp.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your ſolid *baſe*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher ſpace.
Dryden.

And all below is ſtrength, and all above is grace,
Columns of poliſh'd marble, firmly ſet
On golden *baſes*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*, made the leſs by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *baſe* of his images. *Broome.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.

Phalaſtus was all in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Nor ſhall it e'er be ſaid that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *baſes* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his ſide,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the ſtarting poſt.

He ſaid; to their appointed *baſe* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting ſign receive,
And, ſtarting all at once, the barrier leave.
Dryden.

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.

At thy well ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles queak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryd.*

8. An old ruſtick play, written by *Skinner* bays, and in ſome counties called *priſon bars*.

He with two ſtripplings (lads more like to run
The country *baſe*, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter)
Made good the paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſer*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*: as, whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *baſe*.]

1. In a baſe manner; meanly; diſhonourably.

The king is not himſelf, but *baſely* led
By flatterers. *Shakſpeare.*

A lieutenant *baſely* gave it up, as ſoon as Eſſex in his paſſage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not ſtrain,
With conqueſt *baſely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In baſtardy.

Theſe two Mitylene brethren, *baſely* born, crept out of a ſmall gallipot unto the majeſty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe*.]

1. Meanneſs; vileneſs; badneſs.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all foridd *baſeneſs* doth expel. *Spenſer.*

Your ſoul's above the *baſeneſs* of diſtruſt:
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt.
Dryden.

When a man's folly muſt be ſpread open before the angels, and all his *baſeneſs* ript up before thoſe pure ſpirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileneſs of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baſeneſs* of his metal, and the prodigious ſum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs*? baſtardy? *Shakſ.*

4. Deepneſs of ſound.

The juſt and meaſured proportion of the air percuſſed towards the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones, is one of the greateſt ſecrets in the contemplation of ſounds. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed; to be confounded with ſhame.

His countenance was bold, and *baſhed* not
For Guyon's looks, but ſcornful eye-glance at him ſhot. *Spenſer.*

BASHA'W. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *baſſa*.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Perſia; and, becauſe of the ſtraits of the mountains, the *baſhaw* conſulted which way they ſhould get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all thoſe of the ſame race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *baſe*, or mean; *Minſheu*, from *verbaeſen*, Dut. to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment; *Junius*, from βάσι, which he finds in *Heſychius* to ſignify *ſhame*. The conjecture of *Minſheu* ſeems moſt probable.]

1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to a ſiſter, ſhew'd
Baſhful ſincerity, and comely love. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Sheepiſh; vitiouſly modeſt.

He looked with an almoſt *baſhful* kind of modeſty, as if he feared the eyes of men. *Sidney.*

Hence, *baſhful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence.
Shakſpeare.

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *baſhful* in his firſt attempt to write,
Lies cautiouſly obſcure. *Addiſon.*

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſhful.*]

1. Modeſty, as ſhown in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little muſed how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each ſang their part, to make up the harmony of *baſhfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, ſuch *baſhfulneſs*, might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born.
Dryden.

2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame.

Fear had bequeathed his room to his kinſman *baſhfulneſs*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney*

There are others who have not altogether ſo much of this fooliſh *baſhfulneſs*, and who aſk every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] A plant.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See *To* BASIL.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned. This is, I believe, more properly written *baſen.*

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

Theſe chiſſels are not ground to ſuch a *baſil* as the joiners chiſſels, on one of the ſides, but are *baſiled* away on both the flat ſides; ſo that the edge lies between both the ſides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm, ſo called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewiſe attributed to many medicines for the ſame reaſon. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *baſilica.* See
BASI'LICK. } BASILICA.] Belonging to the baſilick vein.

Theſe aneuriſms following always upon bleeding the *baſilick* vein, muſt be aneuriſms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK. *n. ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two iſles or wings, with galleries over them. Theſe *baſilicks* were firſt made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and laſtly into churches; whence a *baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *baſilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment, called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*

I made inciſion into the cavity, and put a pledget of *baſilicon* over it. *Wiſeman.*

BA'SILISK. *n. ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλίσκος, of βασιλεὺς, a king.]

1. A kind of ſerpent, called alſo a cockatrice, which is ſaid to drive away all others by his hiſſing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not ſighted like the *baſiliſk*;
I've look'd on thouſands who have ſped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

The *baſiliſk* was a ſerpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks or coronary ſpots upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. A ſpecies of cannon or ordnance.

We practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have, and to make them ſtronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greateſt cannons and *baſiliſks*. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*baſin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *baſon*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes.

Let one attend with a ſilver *baſin*,
Full of roſe-water, and beſtrew'd with flowers.
Shakſpeare.

We have little wells for infuſions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better than in veſſels and *baſins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of ſilver in a *baſin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not diſcover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown.*

2. A ſmall pond.

On one ſide of the walk you ſee this hollow *baſin*, with its ſeveral little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spect.*

3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The ſpacious *baſins* arching rocks incloſe,
A ſure defence from ev'ry ſtorm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the ſeas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The ſtores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *baſin* caſt the main.
Blackmore.

5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity ſituate between the anteriour ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glaſs-grinders form their convex glaſſes.

8. A round ſhell or caſe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Baſins of a Balance*, the ſame with the ſcales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It muſt follow, that Paradiſe, being raiſed to this height, muſt have the compaſs of the whole earth for a *baſis* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Aſcend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That ſhake heav'n's *baſis*. *Milton.*

In altar wiſe a ſtately pile they rear:
The *baſis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air.
Dryden.

2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *baſis*, *ſhaft*, and *capital.*

Obſerving an Engliſh inſcription upon the *baſis*, we read it over ſeveral times. *Addiſon.*

3. That on which any thing is raiſed.

Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *baſis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears.
Denham.

4. The pedeſtal.

How many times ſhall Cæſar bleed in ſport,
That now on Pompey's *baſis* lies along
No worthier than the duſt? *Shakſpeare.*

5. The groundwork or firſt principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *baſis* of valour.
Shakſpeare.

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure;
Ours has ſevereſt virtue for its *baſis*. *Addiſon.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Skinner.*] To warm by laying out in the heat: uſed almoſt always of animals.

And ſtretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength. *Milton.*

He was *baſking* himſelf in the gleam of the ſun.
L'Eſtrange.

'Tis all thy buſineſs, buſineſs how to ſhun,
To *baſk* thy naked body in the ſun. *Dryden.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
That bath'd within, or *baſk'd* upon his ſide,
To tuneful ſongs their narrow throats apply'd.
Dryden.

Unlock'd in covers, let her freely run
To range thy courts, and *baſk* before the ſun.
Tickell.

Some in the fields of pureſt æther play,
And *baſk* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*baſged*, Welſh; *baſcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit baſcauda Britannis.* Martial.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters, or ſome other ſlender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *baſket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus while I ſung, my ſorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending oſiers into *baſkets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *baſket* of fiſh to the market. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *hilt.*] A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puiſſant ſword unto his ſide,
Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:
With *baſket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And ſerve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their murrions ſtew'd,
And in their *baſket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd.
King.

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *woman.*] A woman that plies at markets with a baſket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Junius* to be derived, like *baſket*, from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying *a ruſh;* but perhaps more properly written *boſs*, from the French *boſſe.*] A mat uſed in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *baſs* mat, or ſuch like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer.*

To BASS. *v. n.* To ſound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Proſper: it did *baſs* my treſpaſs.
Shakſpeare.

BASS. *adj.* [See BASE.] In muſick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raiſed work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* diſtinguiſhes three kinds of *baſs-relief:* in the firſt, the front figures appear almoſt with the full relief; in the ſecond, they ſtand out no more than one half; and in the third much leſs, as in coins.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE VIOL.

On the ſweep of the arch lies one of the Muſes playing on a *baſs-viol.* *Dryden*

BA'SSA. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gameſters would no more blaſpheme; and lady Dabcheek's *baſſet* bank would be broke.
Dennis

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See BASS RELIEF.

BA'SSOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *baſs.*

BASSO'N. } *n. ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical
BASSO'ON. } inſtrument of the wind kind

blown with a reed, and furniſhed with eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welſh, of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.]

1. *Baſtard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a perſon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; ſo that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And ſent her boaſted *baſtard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

Words
But rooted in your tongue; *baſtards* and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakſp.*

3. A kind of ſweet wine.

Score a pint of *baſtard*. —
Then your brown *baſtard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, inſenſible, a getter of more *baſtard* children than war's a deſtroyer of men *Shakſpeare*

2. Spurious; not genuine; ſuppoſititious; falſe; adulterate. In this ſenſe, any thing which bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or *baſtard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *baſtard* hope indeed. *Shakſpeare.*

Men who, under the diſguiſe of publick good, purſue their own deſigns of power, and ſuch *baſtard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD *Cedar Tree.* [called *guazuma* in the Weſt Indies.]

To BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a baſtard; to ſtigmatize with baſtardy.

She lived to ſee her brother beheaded, and her two ſons depoſed from the crown, *baſtarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*]

1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard.

I ſhould have been what I am, had the maidenlieſt ſtar in the firmament twinkled on my *baſtardizing.* *Shakſpeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard; ſpuriouſly.

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into cockle ſtrays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be tranſplanted ſo
Into the body, and *baſtardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *baſtard.*] An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables the baſtard, both according to the laws of God and man, from ſucceeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once ſhe ſlandered me with *baſtardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That ſtill I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakſ.*

In reſpect of the evil conſequents, the wife's adultery is worſe, as bringing *baſtardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *baſtardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope*

To BASTE. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *baſted*, or *baſten.* [*baſtonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, ſignifies to ſtrike with a ſtick; from which perhaps *baſton*, a ſtick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

Quoth ſhe, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *baſted* to feel pain;
Becauſe the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dulneſs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the ſpirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing elſe, upon meat as it turns upon the ſpit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *baſting*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To moiſten meat on the ſpit by melted fat falling upon it.

The fat of roaſted mutton falling on the birds, will ſerve to *baſte* them, and ſo ſave time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch.]

BASTINA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO. }

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courteſy was worſe than a *baſtinado* to Zelmane; ſo with rageful eyes ſhe bade him defend himſelf. *Sidney.*

And all thoſe harſh and rugged ſounds
Of *baſtinados*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is ſometimes taken for a Turkiſh puniſhment, of beating an offender on the ſoles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun; *baſtonner*, Fr.] To
To BASTINA'DO. } beat; to treat with the *baſtinado.*

Nick ſeized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *baſtinado* old Lewis, who had ſlunk into a corner, waiting the event of a ſquibble. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'STION. *n. ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſometimes with brick, rarely with ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward, but how? ay, there's the queſtion;
Fierce the aſſault, unarm'd the *baſtion.* *Prior.*

BAT. *n. ſ.* [bat, Sax. This word ſeems to have given riſe to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably ſignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in oppoſition to a ſharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat.*] A heavy ſtick or club.

A handſome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenſer.*

They were fixed in arm chairs, and then bones broken with *bats.* *Hakewill.*

BAT. *n. ſ.* [*veſpertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fatty ſubſtances, ſuch as candles, oil, and cheeſe; and appears only in the ſummer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly. *Shakſpeare.*

But then grew reaſon dark; that fan ſhut no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth diſcern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their deſire to learn. *Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have ſomething of birds and beaſts. *Locke.*

Where ſwallows in the winter ſeaſon keep,
And how the drowſy *bat* and dormouſe ſleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING *n. ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of birdcatching in the nighttime, while they are at rooſt upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or ſtraw, and then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwiſe.

You would liſt the moon out of her ſphere, if ſhe would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We ſhould ſo, and then go a *bat-fowling.* *Shakſpeare.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, muſt have a brighter luſtre than by day; as ſucking of cities, *bat-fowling.* *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable.

Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

BATCH. *n. ſ.* [from bake.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm ſtable. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any quantity of anything made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch.* *Ben Jonſon.*

BA'TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

BATE. *n. ſ* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention; as, a *make-bate.*

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whiſpering humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Not, envious at the ſight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor bate my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To ſink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he muſt either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To leſſen a demand.

Bate me ſome, and I will pay you ſome, and, as moſt debtors do, promiſe you infinitely. *Shak*

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely ſince this laſt election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why my ſkin hangs about me like an old lady's looſe gown. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. To remit: with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

BATE ſeems to have been once the preterit of *bite*, as *Shakſpeare* uſes *biting faulchion*; unleſs, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtuck not, but only *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the ſame,
And taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart;
Which ſo it as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might on knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abatement*] Diminution: a term only uſed among artificers.

To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff; inſtead

of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Moxon.*

BATH. *n. s.* [baꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservatories, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakspeare.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath*. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinerum*. *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah.*

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baꝺian, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others on silver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus; through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses. *Wiseman.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido stood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shak.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BA'TLET. *n. s.* [from *bat.*] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakspeare.*

BATO'ON. *n. s.* [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston.*]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS. *adj.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*

The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region, stretch'd
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA. *n. s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BATTA'LION. *n. s.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battalions*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Thersites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.

Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakspeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteously.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To B'ATTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakspeare.*

Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryd.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beside erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay.*

BA'TTEN. *n. s.* [a word used only by workmen.] A scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, French.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakspeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,
New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courtiers feet *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping. *Swift.*

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot.*

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade
By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* [a word used only by workmen.] The side of a wall, or a timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *To batter.*] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence they try'd
Turkey poults fresh from th' egg in *batter fry'd*. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *batter*, or *battre*, French.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery*
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairfax.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist
Strongest *batteries*.

2. The inſtruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is beſt place to make our *batt'ry* next?—
I think at the north gate. *Shakſpeare.*

It plants this reaſoning and that argument, this conſequence and that diſtinction, like ſo many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and paſſage into the obſtinate incloſed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempeſt driven:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the foreſt ſhake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raiſed work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent ſtriking of any man.

In an action againſt a ſtriker, one may be found guilty of the aſſault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be aſſault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an aſſault. *Chambers.*

Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the ſconce with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakſpeare.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*
As heart can wiſh, and need not ſhame
The proudeſt man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Reſembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battiſh* humour. *Gentleman Inſtructed.*

BA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. We generally ſay a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The Engliſh army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* preſently. *Shak.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never ſee his pardon. *Shakſpeare.*

The race is not to the ſwift, nor the *battle* to the ſtrong. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being diſcomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccabees.*

2. A body of forces, or diviſion of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the van-guard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as diſtinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himſelf followed with the *battle* at a good diſtance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We ſay to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by ſurpriſe to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both ſides. *Addiſon.*

I own, he hates an action baſe,
His virtues *battling* with his place. *Swift.*

BATTLE-ARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the oppoſite ſide boxes, ſeemed drawn up in *battle-array* one againſt another. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. ſ.* A weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with a *bill*.

Certain tinners, as they were working, found ſpear heads, *battle-axes*, and ſwords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. ſ.* [ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *ſtriking*.] An inſtrument with a handle and a flat board, uſed in play to ſtrike a ball or ſhuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their ſkill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be uſed with labour, ſhould indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [generally ſuppoſed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from which a building is defended againſt aſſailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raiſed round the top of a building, with embraſures, or interſtices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fix'd his head upon our *battlements*. *Shak.*

Thou ſhalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy houſe, if any man fall. *Deuteronomy.*

Through this we paſs
Up to the higheſt *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their ſtandard, planted on the *battlement*,
Deſpair and death among the ſoldiers ſent. *Dryd.*

No, I ſhan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That ſtands upon the *battlements* of ſtate;
I'd rather be ſecure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals reſounding blows,
Till the proud *battlement* her towr's incloſe. *Gay.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting ſleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'VAROY. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloak or ſurtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the ſop embrace,
Or his deep cloak be ſpatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

BAUBEE'. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Scotland, and the northern countries, for a half-penny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæſars ſhow,
'Tis equal to her ladyſhip or me
A copper Otho or a Scotch *baubee*. *Bramſt. Man of Taſte.*

BA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots; a piece of waſte wood.

He rambled up and down
With ſhallow jeſters and raſh *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and ſoon burnt. *Shakſpeare.*

For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*

The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals. *Mortimer.*

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. ſ.* [*baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, ſignified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not neceſſary. *Omnia baubella ſua dedit Othoni.* Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more ſhow than uſe; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to perſons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the ſea bank with ſome Venetians, and thither comes the *bawble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,
A cuſtard coffin, a *bawble*, a ſilken pie. *Shakſp.*

If, in our conteſt, we do not interchange uſeful notions, we ſhall traffick toys and *bawbles*. *Government of the Tongue.*

This ſhall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play. *Dryden.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and ſeals. *Prior.*

Our author then, to pleaſe you in your way,
Preſents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the ſovereign pow'r,
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in uſe, except in converſation.

A *bawbling* veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and hulk unpriz'd;
With which ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make,
With the moſt noble bottom of our fleet. *Shakſp.*

BA'WCOCK. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock.*] A familiar word, which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *fine fellow*.

Why how now, my *bawcock*? how doſt thou, chuck? *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

BAWD. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakſpeare.*

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shakſpeare.*

Our author calls colouring *lena ſororis*, the *bawd* of her ſiſter deſign; ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ſtrumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's luſt, and *bawds*, at the ſame time, for the whole court. *Addiſon.*

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *n. ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Freſh garlands too the virgin's temples crown'd;
The youths gilt ſwords wore at their thighs, with ſilver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Obſcenity; unchaſte language.

Pr'ythee ſay on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he ſleeps. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

I have no ſalt; no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty in his language is obſcene. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is moſt certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind, that kiſſes all it meets,
Is huſh'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't. *Shakſp. Othello.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakſpeare.*
Not one poor *bawdy* jeſt ſhall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.
Has the pope lately ſhut up the *bawdy-houſes*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon ſin? *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]
1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain: a word always uſed in contempt.
They *bawl* for freedom in their ſenſeleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt, when truth would ſet them free. *Milton.*
To cry the cauſe up heretofore,
And *bawl* the biſhops out of door. *Hudibras.*
Through the thick ſhades th' eternal ſcribbler *bawls*,
And ſhakes the ſtatues on their pedeſtals. *Dryd.*
From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The ſenate's mad decrees he never ſaw,
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*
Loud menaces were heard, and foul diſgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence fled the place. *Dryden's Fables.*
So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The liſt'ning nymphs and raviſh'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born muſick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiſs, and damn her into fame. *Smith.*
I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am only giddy and would ſleep. *Swift.*
2. To cry as a froward child.
A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it. *L'Eſtrange.*
If they were never ſuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peeviſhneſs, contend for maſtery. *Locke.*
My huſband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the buſineſs of the ſervants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make ſuch a noiſe. *Arbuth.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.
It grieved me when I ſaw labours, which had coſt ſo much, *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*
BA'WSIN. *n. ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*
BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]
A *bay* horſe is what is inclining to a cheſtnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is leſs or more deep. There are alſo coloured horſes, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horſes are commonly called brown by the common people. All *bay* horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes. There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are ſomewhat of a yelloviſh colour. The cheſtnut *bay* is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſtnut. *Farrier's Dict.*
My lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courſer I rode on. 'Tis yours becauſe you liked it. *Shakſpeare.*
Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a *bay* trotting horſe over four inch'd bridges. *Shakſpeare.*
His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brighteſt *bay*. *Dryden.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.]
1. An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.
A reverend Syracuſan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shakſpeare.*
We have alſo ſome works in the midſt of the ſea, and ſome *bays* upon the ſhore for ſome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the ſea. *Bacon.*
Hail, ſacred ſolitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempeſtuous ſea. *Roſcommon.*
Here in a royal bed the waters ſleep,
When tir'd at ſea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryden.*
Some of you have *bay*. *Dryden.*
2. A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*abboi*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *Innocence eſt aux abbois.* Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs.* It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag when the hounds were almoſt upon him.]
1. The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.
This ſhip, for fifteen hours, ſate like a ſtag among hounds at the *bay*, and was ſieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ſhips. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Fair liberty, purſued and meant a prey
To lawleſs power, here turn'd, and ſtood at *bay*. *Denham.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at *bay*;
Reſolv'd on death, he diſſipates his fears,
And bounds aloft againſt the pointed ſpears. *Dryden.*
2. Some writers, perhaps miſtaking the meaning, have uſed *bay* as referred to the aſſailant, for diſtance beyond which no approach could be made.
All, fir'd with noble emulation, ſtrive;
And with a ſtorm of darts to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden.*
We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was beſt able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building; as, if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. Theſe *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*
If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the faireſt houſe in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shakſpeare.*
There may be kept one thouſand buſhels in each *bay*, there being ſixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about ſeventeen wide, or three hundred ſquare feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY *Tree.* [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is tranſlated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.
I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay tree*. *Pſalms*

BAY. *n. ſ.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.
Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays*. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]
1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues.
And all the while ſhe ſtood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never ceaſe to *bay*. *Fairy Queen.*
The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely *bay'd*;
The hunter cloſe purſued the viſionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. [from *bay*, an incloſed place.] To encompaſs about; to ſhut in.
We are are at the ſtake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakſp.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.
I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakſpeare.*
If he ſhould do ſo,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shakſpeare.*

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. By letting the ſea water into ſquare pits or baſons, its ſurface being ſtruck and agitated by the rays of the ſun, it thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a ſlight cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this condition is ſcalding hot, and the cryſtallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chambers.*
All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, ſpitting, &c. as in *bay ſalt* and bay leaves caſt into fire. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.
It hath *bay windows* tranſparent as barricadoes *Shakſpeare.*

BAY *Yarn.* A denomination ſometime uſed promiſcuouſly with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD. *n. ſ.* [from *bay*.] A bay horſe.
Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Phillips.*

BA'YONET. *n. ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of muſket, by which the foot hold off the horſe.
One of the black ſpots is long and ſlender, and reſembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BDE'LLIUM. *n. ſ.* [βδελλιον; ברלח] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, uſed as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both the ancient naturaliſts and in Scripture but it is doubtful whether any of the be the ſame with the modern kind. *Chambers.*
This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigneſs of olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, ſweet to ſmell to, bitter in taſte, called alſo *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadſtone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.
Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are,* eom, eapt, ip, apon, ſ
Preter. *I was, thou waſt* or *wert, he* pæp, pæpe, *we were*, &c. pæpon, Sax.
The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou beeſt, he be, we be, beo, bipt, beo, beon, S
1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wiſe.

Seventy ſenators died
By their preſcriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakſp.*
He hath to-night *been* in unuſual pleaſure.
Shakſpeare.
Be what thou hop'ſt to *be*, or what thou *art*.
Reſign to death, it *is* not worth enjoying. *Shakſ.*
Be but about
To ſay ſhe *is* a goodly lady, and
The juſtice of your hearts will add thereto;
'Tis pity ſhe is not honeſt, honourable. *Shakſp.*
Let them ſhew the former things what they *be*, that we may conſider them. *Iſaiah.*
Therefore *be* ſure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaſtful friends
Paſſes to bliſs at the mid hour of night,
Haſt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure.
Milton.
It is not eaſy to decern what ſuch men would *be* at. *Stillingfleet.*
To ſay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to ſay, he has the clear idea of the number of the ſands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.
The wine of life *is* drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence.
The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*
Here ceaſe, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryd.*
All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner *be*. *Rowe.*
To *be*, contents his natural deſire;
He aſks no angel's wing, nor ſeraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule.
If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his ſucceſſive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inſtitution, this is a right anteceedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. *Let* BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.
Let be, ſaid he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH. *n. ſ.* The ſhore, particularly that part that is daſhed by the waves; the ſtrand.
The fiſhermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd *beach*
They faſten'd, and the mole immenſe wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*
They find the waſhed amber further out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been longer expoſed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Expoſed to the waves.
Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the *beached* verge of the ſalt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embroſſed froth
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches.
The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a ſignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.
His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkle living fire;
As two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*
Modeſt doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
The king ſeemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coaſts, and erecting more where they ſtood too thin. *Bacon.*
No flaming *beacons* caſt their blaze afar,
The dreadful ſignal of invaſive war. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſe, and warn them from rocks, ſhallows, and ſandbanks.

BEAD. *n. ſ.* [beade, prayer, Saxon,]

1. Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from which the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.
That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was buſy at her *beads*.
Fairy Queen.
Thy voice I ſeem in every hymn to hear.
With every *bead* I drop too ſoft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.
With ſcarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all ſuch knav'ry.
Shakſpeare.

3. Any globular bodies.
Thy ſpirit within thee hath been ſo at war,
That *beads* of ſweat hath ſtood upon thy brow.
Shakſpeare.
Several yellow lumps of amber, almoſt like *beads*, with one ſide flat, had faſtened themſelves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree*. [*azedarach*.] A plant.

BE'ADLE. *n. ſ.* [bydel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Span. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court.

2. A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.
A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou raſcal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand:
Why doſt thou laſh that whore? *Shakſp.*
They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magiſtrate. *Spectator.*
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* laſh ſtill flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.
The king, for the better credit of his eſpials abroad, did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.
An holy hoſpital,
In which ſeven *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of high heavn's king.
Fairy Queen.
In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadſman*, Valentine. *Shakſp.*

BE'AGLE. *n. ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.
The reſt were various huntings.
The graceful goddeſs was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* ſeen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*
To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welſh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*
He ſaw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
The magpye, lighting on the ſtock,
Stood chatt'ring with inceſſant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be uſed only for the forepart of a ſhip.
With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the ſeams inſtops;
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand,
And ſhake them from the riſing *beak* in drops.
Dryden.

3. A beak is a little ſhoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and faſtened in upon the forepart of the hoof.
Farrier's Dict.

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as, the ſpout of a cup; a prominence of land.
Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a proſpect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.
And queſtion'd ev'ry guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory.
Milton.

BE'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.
And into pikes and muſquetteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*
With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midſt, with gilded cups around. *Pope.*

BEAL. *n. ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a ſore does.

BEAM. *n. ſ.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.
A *beam* is the largeſt piece of wood in a building, which always lies croſs the building or the walls, ſerving to ſupport the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has leſs than two *beams*, one at each head. Into theſe, the girders of the garret floor are alſo framed; and, if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the poſts are framed. The proportions of *beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam*, fifteen feet long, muſt be ſeven inches on one ſide its ſquare, and five on the other; if it be ſixteen feet long, one ſide muſt be eight inches, the other ſix; and ſo proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*
The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber houſe; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon.*
He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd th' neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block.
But Lycus, ſwifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And ſnatches at the *beam* he firſt can find.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended.
Poiſe the cauſe in juſtice' equal ſcales,
Whoſe *beam* ſtands ſure, whoſe rightful cauſe prevails. *Shakſpeare.*

If the length of the ſides in the balance, and the weights at the end, be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal ſituation: but if either the weights alone be unequal, or the diſtances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a ſtag.
And taught the woods to echo to the ſtream
His dreadful challenge, and his claſhing *beam*.
Denham.

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horſes.
Juturna heard, and ſeiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer.
Dryden.

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.
The ſtaff of his ſpear was like a weaver's *beam*. 1 *Chron.*

7. BEAM *of an Anchor*. The ſtraight part or ſhank of an anchor, to which the hooks are faſtened.

8. BEAM *Compaſſes*. A wooden or braſs inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and uſeful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [unnebeam, Sax. a ray of the ſun.] The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body, or received by the eye.
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downſtretch
Below the *beam* of ſight. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*
Pleaſing, yet cold, like Cynthia's ſilver *beam*.
Dryden.
As heav'n's bleſt *beam* turns vinegar more four. *Pope.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.
Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inſpires.
Pope.

BEAM *Tree*. A ſpecies of wild ſervice.

BE'AMY. *adj.* [from *beam*.]
1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams.
All-ſeeing ſun!
Hide, hide in ſhameful night thy *beamy* head.
Smith.

2. Having the weight or maſſineſs of a beam.
His double-biting axe, and *beamy* ſpear;
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

3. Having horns or antlers.
Rouze from their deſert dens the briſtling rage
Of boars, and *beamy* ſtags in toils engage *Dryd.*

BEAN. *n. ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.] A plant.
The ſpecies are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The horſe *bean*. There are ſeveral varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or ſize. The principal ſorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the ſmall Liſbon, the Spaniſh, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windſor *beans*. The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a ſettlement of the Portugueſe, on the coaſt of Africa, of the ſame name; and is by far the beſt ſort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*
His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horſe was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN *Caper*. [*fabago*.] A plant.

BEAN *Treſſel*. An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born*. [beopan, bepan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is ſounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare*.]

1. This is a word uſed with ſuch latitude, that it is not eaſily explained.
We ſay to *bear* a burden, to *bear* ſorrow, or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is uſed in very different ſenſes. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.
They *bear* him upon the ſhoulder; they carry him and ſet him in his place. *Iſaiah.*
And Solomon had threeſcore and ten thouſand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings.*
As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, fluttereth over her young, ſpreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*
We ſee ſome, who we think have *born* leſs of the burden, rewarded above ourſelves.
Decay of Piety.

3. To convey or carry.
My meſſage to the ghoſt of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles ſent thee there. *Dryden.*
A gueſt like him, a Trojan gueſt before,
In ſhew of friendſhip, ſought the Spartan ſhore,
And raviſh'd Helen from her huſband *bore*.
Garth.

4. To carry as a mark of authority.
I do commit into your hand
Th' unſtain'd ſword that you have us'd to *bear*.
Shakſpeare.

5. To carry as a mark of diſtinction.
He may not *bear* ſo fair and ſo noble an image of the divine glory, as the univerſe in its full ſyſtem. *Hale.*
His pious brother, ſure the beſt
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*
The ſad ſpectators ſtiffen'd with their fears
She ſees, and ſudden every limb ſhe ſmears;
Then each of ſavage beaſts the figure *bears*.
Garth.
His ſupreme ſpirit of mind will *bear* its beſt reſemblance, when it repreſents the ſupreme infinite. *Cheyne*
So we ſay, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in ſhow.
Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the ſerpent under't. *Shakſpeare.*

7. To carry, as in truſt.
He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John.*

8. To ſupport; to keep from falling: frequently with *up*.
Under colour of rooting out popery, the moſt effectual means to *bear up* the ſtate of religion may be removed, and ſo a way be made either for paganiſm, or for barbariſm, to enter. *Hooker.*
And Samſon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houſe ſtood, and on which it was *borne up*. *Judges.*
A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her ſufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addiſon.*
Some power inviſible ſupports his ſoul,
And *bears* it *up* in all its wonted greatneſs.
Addiſon.

9. To keep afloat; to keep from ſinking: ſometimes with *up*.
The waters increaſed, and *bare up* the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Geneſis*

10. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength.
Animals that uſe a great deal of labour and exerciſe, have their ſolid parts more elaſtick and ſtrong; they can *bear*, and ought to have, ſtronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel.
They *bear* great faith and obedience to the kings.
Bacon.
Darah, the eldeſt, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*
The coward *bore* the man immortal ſpite.
Dryden.
As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, ſhe *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*
That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in ſo bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without ſinking.
It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *borne* it. *Pſalms.*

13. To ſuffer; to undergo, as puniſhment or misfortune.
I have *borne* chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*
That which was torn of beaſts I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loſs of it; of my hand didſt thou require it. *Geneſis.*

14. To permit; to ſuffer without reſentment.
To reject all orders of the church which men have eſtabliſhed, is to think worſe of the laws of men, in this reſpect, than either the judgment of wiſe men alloweth, or the law of God itſelf will *bear*. *Hooker.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will *bear*
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.
Being the ſon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally ſupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could *bear*. *Clarendon.*
Give his thought either the ſame turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dreſs. *Dryden.*
Do not charge your coins with more uſes than they can *bear*. It is the method of ſuch as love any ſcience, to diſcover all others in it. *Addiſon.*
Had he not been eager to find miſtakes, he would not have ſtained my works to ſuch a ſenſe as they will not *bear*. *Atterbury.*
In all criminal caſes, the moſt favourable interpretation ſhould be put upon words that they poſſibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.
There be ſome plants that *bear* no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be ſome that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be ſome that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*
They wing'd their flight aloft; then ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough. *Dryden.*
Say, ſhepherd, ſay, in what glad ſoil appears
A wond'rous tree that ſacred monarchs *bears*.
Pope.

17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen that *bore* thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakſpeare.*
Ye know that my wife *bare* two ſons. *Geneſis.*
What could the muſe herſelf that Orpheus *bore*,
The muſe herſelf for her enchanting ſon? *Milton.*
The ſame Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To ſam'd Anchiſes on th' Idian ſhore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now ſelf-baniſh'd from his native ſhore.
Dryden.

19. To poſſeſs, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with *away*.
As it more concerns the Turks than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion *bear* it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace.
Shakſpeare.
Becauſe the Greek and Latin have ever *born away* the prerogative from all other tongues, they ſhall ſerve as touchſtones to make our trials by *Camden.*
Some think to *bear* it by ſpeaking a great word and being peremptory; and go on, and take the admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleaſure and credit of *bearing* a part in the converſation, and of hearing his reaſons approved. *Locke.*

22. To ſupport any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to obſerve, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*

23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your teſtimony *bear*,
What I perform'd, and what I ſuffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be anſwerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame. *Geneſis.*
O more than madmen! you yourſelves ſhall *bear*
The guilt of blood and ſacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To ſupply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden.*

26. To be the object of. This is unuſual.
I'll be your father and your brother too:
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakſpeare.*

27. To behave; to act in any character.
Some good inſtruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakſpeare.*
Hath he *borne* himſelf penitent in priſon? *Shak.*

28. To hold; to reſtrain: with *off*.
Do you ſuppoſe the ſtate of this realm to be now ſo feeble, that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to puſh: with ſome particle noting the direction of the impulſe; as, *down, on, back, forward.*
The reſidue were ſo diſordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only juſtled and *bore down* one another, but, in their confuſed tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*
Contention, like a horſe,
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke looſe,
And *bears down* all before him. *Shakſpeare.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withſtand
Their paſſage, while they labour to the land:
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain ſand. *Dryden.*
Now with a noiſeleſs gentle courſe
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears down* all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is *borne down*, atteſtations neglected, the teſtimony of ſober perſons deſpiſed. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abby lands would ſoon *bear down* all conſiderations, and be an effectual incitement to their perverſion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the conſulſhip,
As ſpite ſhall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonſon.*

31. To preſs.
Cæſar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakſpeare.*
Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet muſt do him right *Ben Jonſon.*
Theſe men *bear* hard upon the ſuſpected party, purſue her cloſe through all her windings. *Addiſon.*

32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then *bore* thee on; ſecure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is ſaid to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground ſo fine, and mixing with the oil ſo intirely, as to ſeem only a very thick oil of the ſame colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom ſhe *bore in hand* to love
With ſuch integrity, ſhe did confeſs,
Was as a ſcorpion to her ſight. *Shakſpeare.*
His ſickneſs, age, and impotence,
Was falſely *borne in hand.* *Shakſpeare.*
He repaired to Bruges, deſiring of the ſtates of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his eſtate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*
It is no wonder, that ſome would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apoſtle's deſign and meaning is for preſbytery, though his words are for epiſcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away.
I will reſpect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'ſt* my life *off* hence. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*
Give but the word, we'll ſnatch this damſel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Cato.*
My ſoul grows deſperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips.*

38. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shakſpeare.*
I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave againſt an honeſt man. *Shakſpeare.*
Changes are never without danger, unleſs the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*
Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occaſion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyſhip any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To ſuffer pain.
Stranger, ceaſe thy care;
Wiſe is the ſoul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious ſcales,
And the good ſuffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*
They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

2. To be patient.
I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis paſt, 'tis done;
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon! *Dryden.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almoſt by the roots, and ſet up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two ſeaſons comes th' auſpicious air,
This age to bloſſom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, ſtrangers to the ſun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to ſucceed.
Having pawned a full ſuit of clothes for a ſum of money, which my operator aſſured me was the laſt, he ſhould want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.
Inſtruct me
How I may formally in perſon *bear*
Like a true friar. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning: as, *up, away, onward.*
The oily drops, ſwimming on the ſpirit of wine, moved reſtleſsly to and fro, ſometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to ſhift places. *Boyle.*
Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch alacrity they *bore away*. *Dryden.*
Whoſe navy like a ſtiff-ſtretch'd cord did ſhew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in ſight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear with* this, the ſeamen ſtretch their oars,
Then round the rock they ſteer, and ſeek the former ſhores. *Dryden.*
In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear out* with more life and ſtrength than nature itſelf. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power: generally with the particles *upon* or *againſt*.
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpleſs ſhip was ſplitted in the midſt. *Shakſ.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears againſt* the reſtagnant quickſilver is leſs preſſed. *Boyle.*
The ſides *bearing* one *againſt* the other, they could not lie ſo cloſe at the bottoms. *Burnet.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears againſt* his prey,
Sideling to ſeize. *Dryden.*
Becauſe the operations to be performed by the teeth require a conſiderable ſtrength in the inſtruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with ſtrong muſcles, to make it *bear* forcibly *againſt* the upper jaw. *Ray.*
The weight of the body doth *bear* moſt *upon* the knee joints, in raiſing itſelf up; and moſt *upon* the muſcles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*
The waves of the ſea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* ſome ſhores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.
Spinola, with his ſhot, did *bear upon* thoſe within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be ſituate with reſpect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* weſt of the promontory.

10. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling; not to ſink; not to faint or fail.
So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exerciſe, ſo long
I daily vow to uſe it. *Shakſpeare.*
Perſons in diſtreſs may ſpeak of themſelves with dignity; it ſhews a greatneſs of ſoul, that they *bear up* againſt the ſtorms of fortune. *Broome.*
The conſciouſneſs of integrity, the ſenſe of a life ſpent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
When our commanders and ſoldiers were raw and unexperienced, we loſt battles and towns: yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing deciſive in their ſucceſſes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing.
They are content to *bear with* my abſence and folly. *Sidney.*
Though I muſt be content to *bear with* thoſe that ſay you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakſpeare.*
Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*. *Shakſpeare.*
Bear with me then, if lawful what I aſk. *Milton.*

BEAR. *n. ſ.* [bera, Saxon; *urſus*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſavage animal.
Some have falſely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world ſhapeleſs, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and aſleep, the male forty days, and the fe-

male four months; and ſo ſoundly for the firſt fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the ſleepy ſeaſon, they are ſaid to have no nouriſhment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and ſtupid as it ſeems to be, it is capable of diſcipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thouſand little tricks at the ſound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the ſpecies is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the ſtake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Saliſbury and Warwick come to me.——
——Are theſe thy *bears*? we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*
Thou'dſt ſhun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging ſea,
Thou'dſt meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakſ.*

2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*: in the tail of the *leſſer bear* is the poleſtar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Grecks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion ſhone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An inſect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*. *Bacon*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport.

Hurrying me from the play-houſe, and the ſcenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and aſſes, and tygers. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word uſed in familiar or low phraſe for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, *a bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden*. *Bear-garden ſport*, is uſed for groſs inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. ſ.* [*acanthus*.] A plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. The ſmooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with ſhort ſpines, &c. The firſt is uſed in medicine, and is ſuppoſed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great eſteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urſi*, Latin.] A plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortuſa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. ſ.* [beapb, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the ſpringing *beard* began
To ſpread a doubtful down, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is uſed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend perſons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, ſir, whoſe life I have ſpared at ſuit of his grey *beard*. *Shakſpeare.*

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryden.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a profeſſor to have his authority, of forty years ſtanding, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upſtart noveliſt? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loſt his ſweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard*. *Shak.*

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threſhers fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man ſo potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To oppoſe to the face; to ſet at open defiance.

He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenſer.*

I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*

The deſign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epiſcopacy, the preſbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the ſpoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakſpeare*

Old prohecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land. *Dryd.*

2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harveſt, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou ſhould'ſt have pull'd the ſecret from my breaſt,
Torn out the *bearded* ſteel to give me reſt. *Dryd.*

BE'ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are ſome coins of Cunobelin, king of Eſſex and Middleſex, with a *beardleſs* image, inſcribed *Cunobelin*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.

He ſhould the *bearers* put to ſudden death,
Not ſhriving time allow'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purſues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman ſends a ſervant with a meſſage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

And he ſet threeſcore and ten thouſand of them to be *bearers* of burdens. 2 *Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That ſcalds with ſafety. *Shakſpeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roſes, in ſome that are good *bearers*, will ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots, ſaving the young ſhoots; for the raw *bearers* commonly periſh. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A ſupporter.

BE'ARHERD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*, as *ſhepherd* from *ſheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is leſs than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take ſixpence in earneſt of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *bear*.]

1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,
The ſtrong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations juſt, has thy pervading ſoul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Geſture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the ſpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poſt or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearing*. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shak*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thouſand. *L'Eſtrang*

BEAST. *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin
While the *beaſt* liv'd, was kill'd with huntin him. *Shakſpear*

Beaſts of chaſe are the buck, the doe, the ſo the marteru, and the roe. *Beaſts* of the fore are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, a the wolf. *Beaſts* of warren are the hare a cony. *Cowe*

2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to ma as, man and *beaſt*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
——What *beaſt* was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbe*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feaſts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths *beaſts*. *Dryd*

3. A brutal ſavage man; a man acting any manner unworthy of a reaſonal creature.

To BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beaſtly*.] B tality; practice of any kind contr to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time:
That their own mother loath'd their *beaſtlineſs*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.
Fairy Queen.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man: It is uſed commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldſt thou have thyſelf fall in the confuſion of men, or remain a beaſt with beaſts?—Ay—a *beaſtly* ambition. *Shakſpeare.*

You *beaſtly* knave, know you no reverence? *King Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beaſtly* phraſe,
To catch the world's looſe laughter, or vain gaze.
Ben Jonſon.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beaſtly* vice of drinking to exceſs hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beaſts.

Beaſtly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v a.* pret. *beat*; part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To ſtrike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air.
1 *Corinthians.*

He rav'd with all the madneſs of deſpair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breaſt, he tore his hair.
Dryden.

2. To puniſh with ſtripes or blows.

They 've choſe a conſul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shak.*

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakſpeare.*

There is but one fault for which children ſhould be *beaten*; and that is obſtinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick.

Bid them come forth and hear
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To break; to bruiſe; to ſpread; to comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers.*

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires to work it. *Exodus.*

They ſave the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axeltree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raiſe large hammers like thoſe uſed for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* moſt of their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Neſtor furniſhed the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, ſo that he had occaſion to uſe his anvil and hammer *Broome.*

5. To ſtrike buſhes or ground, or make a motion to rouſe game.

It is ſtrange how long ſome men will lie in wait to ſpeak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon.*

When from the cave thou riſeſt with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouſe the bounding prey.
Prior

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To thraſh; to drive the corn out of the huſk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that ſhe had gleaned. *Ruth.*

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and ſlew the men of the city. *Judges.*

9. To daſh as water, or bruſh as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual ſtorms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempeſt *beat*, and to the winds a ſcorn.
Roſcommon.

While winds and ſtorms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Denham.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blaſts, and wet with wint'ry ſhow'rs,
Deſcends terrifick from the mountain's brow.
Pope.

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled taſk eſſay,
Paſs awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celeſtial dove! divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, muſt leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakſpeare.*

You ſouls of geeſe,
That bear the ſhapes of men, how have you run
From ſlaves that apes would *beat*! *Shakſ.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, ſo often haſt thou *beat* me. *Shakſpeare*

I have diſcern'd the foe ſecurely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly perſuaded, that one Luequeſe can *beat* five Florentines. *Addiſon.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ſhips to thoſe of the Syracuſans, *beat* the Carthaginians at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

13. To haraſs; to overlabour.

It is no point of wiſdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and ſpend his ſpirits, about things impoſſible. *Hakewill.*

And as in priſons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the ſervice of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his maſter's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one ſhould waſte his time, and *beat* his head, about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or preſs, as ſtanding corn by hard weather.

Her own ſhall bleſs her;
Her foes ſhake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

15. To depreſs; to cruſh by repeated oppoſition: uſually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any ſpeech tending to treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be *beaten down* either with that ſeverity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the ſame time they are *beating down* their power. *Addiſon.*

Such an unlook'd-for ſtorm of ill falls on me,
It *beats down* all my ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I ſally'd, and was twice *beat back*. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at leaſt poſt himſelf in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat it out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addiſon.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the moſt important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jeſts of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to leſſen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy.
Dryden.

She perſuaded him to truſt the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ranſom; as not queſtioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addiſon.*

19. *To beat down.* To ſink or leſſen the value.

Uſury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchaſing; and uſury waylays both. *Bacon.*

20. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet poſture, without making the leaſt impreſſion upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters, which might eaſily have been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he ſhould never have been the man he is, had not he knocked down conſtables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

21. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulſatory manner.

I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and ſee it *beat* the firſt conſcious pulſe. *Collier.*

2. To daſh as a flood or ſtorm.

Public envy ſeemeth to *beat* chiefly upon miniſters. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempeſts vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One ſees many hollow ſpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leſs able to reſiſt the impreſſions of the water that *beats* againſt them. *Addiſon.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beſet the houſe round about, and *beat* at the door, and ſpake to the maſter of the houſe. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke.

No pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral progreſs, but ſurceaſe to *beat*. *Shakſ.*

My temp'rate pulſe does regularly *beat*;
Feel and be ſatisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats* and the blood circulates which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to ſtop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To ſtill my *beating* mind. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempeſt in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakſpeare.*

7. To try different ways; to ſearch: with *about*.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for ſomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addiſon.*

To find an honeſt man I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praiſe him, in or out.
Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The ſun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wiſhed in himſelf to die. *Jonah.*

9. To ſpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger ſpeech, by reaſon of their ſo great earneſtneſs, who *beat* more and more *upon* theſe laſt alleged words. *Hooker.*

How frequently and fervently doth the ſcripture *beat upon* this cauſe! *Hakewill.*

10. *To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for ſoldiers. The word *up* ſeems redundant, but enforces the ſenſe; the technical term being, to *raiſe* ſoldiers.

BEAT. *part. paſſive.* [from the verb.]

Like a rich veſſel *beat* by ſtorms to ſhore,
'Twere madneſs ſhould I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ſtriking.

Albeit the baſe and treble ſtrings of a viol be tuned to an uniſon, yet the former will ſtill make a bigger ſound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careleſs *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of the pulſe, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. *part. adj.* [from *To beat.*]

What makes you, ſir, ſo late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryden.*

BE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you uſe it; for thereby you incorporate the ſand and lime well together. *Moxon.*

2. A perſon much given to blows.

The beſt ſchoolmaſter of our time was the greateſt *beater*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BEATI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.
BEATI'FICK. } from *beatus*, happy.] That has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; bliſsful It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than aught divine or holy elſe, enjoy'd
In viſion *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is alſo their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beatifical* viſion in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We may contemplate upon the greatneſs and ſtrangeneſs of the *beatifick* viſion; how a created eye ſhould be ſo fortified, as to bear all thoſe glories that ſtream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to complete happineſs.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the fulneſs of wiſdom, righteouſneſs, and peace, is bleſſedneſs no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *beatifick.*] A term in the Romiſh church, diſtinguiſhed from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed; but is not a conceſſion of the honours due to ſaints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

The uſe of ſpiritual converſe is unimaginable and unſpeakable, eſpecially if free and unreſtrained, bearing an image of that converſation which is among angels and *beatified* ſaints. *Hammond.*

We ſhall know him to be the fulleſt good, the neareſt to us, and the moſt certain; and conſequently, the moſt *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wiſh I had the wings of an angel, to have aſcended into Paradiſe, and to have beheld the form of thoſe *beatified* ſpirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To ſettle the character of any perſon, by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not inveſted with the dignity of a ſaint.

Over againſt this church ſtands an hoſpital erected by a ſhoe-maker, who has been *beatified* though never ſainted. *Addiſon.*

BE'ATING. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correction; puniſhment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben Jonſon.*

BEA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs: commonly uſed of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little repreſentation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He ſet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of ſenſe; ſlightly paſſing over the accompliſhment of the ſoul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and viſibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, Fr. It is founded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, ſounded as *boes*.] A man of dreſs; a man whoſe great care is to deck his perſon.

What will not *beaux* attempt to pleaſe the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs ſo?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To ſhame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [*bievre*, French; *fibre.*]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His ſkin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his ſtones, knowing that for them only his life is ſought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the ſagacity and wiſdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown.*

2. A hat of the beſt kind, ſo called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You ſee a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a fleaſ man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addiſon.*

The broker here his ſpacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Cloſe couched on the *beaver*, ſeem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright ſparkles fiery red. *Spenſer*

Big Mars ſeems bankrupt in their beggar'd hoſt,
And faintly through a ruſty *beaver* peeps. *Shakſ.*

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, the ſplinters of the ſtaff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a bliſchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants blood, and mothers tears. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleaſing to the ſight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakſpeare.*

Alas! not hoping to ſubdue,
I only to the ſight aſpir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I deſir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEQUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleaſing to the ſight; beautifully.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look *beauteouſly*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From leſs virtue, and leſs *beauteouſneſs*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeſſes. *Donne*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that conſtitute beauty.

He ſtole away and took by ſtrong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The moſt important part of painting, is to know what is moſt *beautiful* in nature, and moſt proper for that art; that which is the moſt *beautiful*, is the moſt noble ſubject; ſo, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, becauſe the perſons are greater whom the poet inſtructs, and conſequently the inſtructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And ſummer ſeas are turn'd by ſudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer ſhall the boddice, aptly lac'd
From thy full boſom to thy ſlender waiſt,
That air and harmony of ſhape expreſs,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leſs. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was ſorrow more ſweetly ſet forth; their faces ſeeming rather to *beautify* their ſorrow, than their ſorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shakſp.*

Theſe were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the uſe of man and beaſt. *Raleigh.*

How all conſpire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and juſtice; and the one ſerves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It muſt be a proſpect pleaſing to God himſelf, to ſee his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of reſemblance. *Addiſon.*

BEAU'TY. *n. ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold; if we consider the figure, colour, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, who all the *beauties* of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Milt.*
What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish. Not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautified* with plastering art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shakspeare.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

BECAFI'CO. *n. f.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a figpecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* sold so dev'lish dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.

The moon shone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whispering airs, and the lark's mattin song,
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*
Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams. *Addison.*
Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. *To becalm* and *to calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to stop motion, and *to becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterit of *become*.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition, either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled* because *I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because* I was afraid, *therefore* I fled.

How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins: only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, because it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because of* the state of accretion. *Arbuthnot*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows, what has *bechanced* them. *Shakspeare.*

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

BE'CHICKS. *n. f.* [βηχικα, of βηξ, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Dict.*

To BECK. *v. n.* [beacn, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

To BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shak.*
Oh this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*
The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts.*

When he had raised my thoughts by those transported airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the skies;
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise! *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*
It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone. *Shakspeare.*
With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Dict.*

To BECO'ME. *v n.* pret. *I became*; comp pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul *Genesis.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. 1 *Corin.*

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what became of* all the blood that issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become of* me then? for, when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What became of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become?* is used for, *what is become of him?*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant Suffolk *is become*. *Shaksp.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cyemen, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakspeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner, as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her sire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *F. Queen.*

I would I had some flowers o' th' spring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakspeare.*

Yet be, good brothers;
For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you.
Shakspeare.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shak.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather I of his; for it *becomes* me ſo to ſpeak of ſo excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much leſs thoſe which were worſhipped for gods. *Stillingfleet.*

BECO'MING. *particip. adj.* [from *become.*] That pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their diſcourſes are ſuch as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; ſuch as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryden.*

Yet ſome *becoming* boldneſs I may uſe;
I've well deſerv'd, nor will he now refuſe. *Dryd.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is conſtrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* eaſineſs. *Locke.*

BECO'MING. *n. ſ.* [from *become.*] Ornament. Not in uſe.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakſpeare.*

BECO'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming.*] After a becoming or proper manner.

BECO'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *becoming.* See *To* BECOME.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majeſty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingneſs* hereof is in its manner and form. *Grew.*

BED. *n. ſ.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something made to ſleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of a *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the poſture of the body, is the more wholeſome. *Bacon*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And Advice with ſcrupulous head. *Milton*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moſs their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to ſleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, *bed*, and food. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldeſt ſon of this ſecond *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the ſingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is ſuppoſed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be ſure, when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city ſacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches that way, as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repoſited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of ſmoking ſulphur glide. *Addiſon.*

7. A layer; a ſtratum; a body ſpread over another.

I ſee no reaſon, but the ſurface of the land ſhould be as regular as that of the water, in the firſt production of it; and the ſtrata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. It is often uſed with the particle *of*; as, *ſhe was brought to* bed of *a daughter.*

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner to *bed*. *Prior.*

9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

BED *of a Mortar.* [with gunners.] A ſolid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

BED *of a great Gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuſcan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To place in bed.

She was publickly contracted, ſtated as a bride, and ſolemnly *bedded*; and, after ſhe was laid, Maximilian's ambaſſador put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the eſpouſal ſheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon*

4. To ſow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grais ſide downward, upon which lay ſome of your beſt mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of reſt, or ſecurity.

Let coarſe bold hands, from ſlimy neſt,
The *bedded* fiſh in banks outweſt. *Donne.*

A ſnake *bedded* himſelf under the threſhold of a country-houſe. *L'Eſtrange*

6. To lay in order; to ſtratify.

And as the ſleeping ſoldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and ſtand on end. *Shakſpeare.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapſe, he may poſſibly fancy that ſhe infected him. *Wiſeman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe including inconvenience.

Never ſo weary, never ſo in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakſp.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to ſoil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To bemire by throwing dirt; to beſpatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
That all the ſtanders-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedaſh'd* with rain. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDA'UB. *v. a.* [from *daub*] To daub over; to beſmear; to ſoil, with ſpreading any viſcous body over it.

A piteous corſe, a bloody piteous corſe,
Pale, pale as aſhes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle.*] To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

My miſtaken eyes,
That have been ſo *bedazzled* by the ſun,
That every thing I look on ſeemeth green. *Shak.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *chamber.*] The chamber appropriated to reſt.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *clothes.* It has no *ſingular.*] Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

For he will be ſwine drunk, and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his *bedclothes* about him. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DDER. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The ne-
BEDE'TTER. } ther ſtone of an oil-mill.

BE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from bed.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; ſo that his mantle ſerves him then for a bed. *Spenſ.*

Firſt, with aſſiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep;
Then ſpread with ſtraw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour tied,
His foe with *bedding* and with food ſupply'd. *Dryd.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould *bedeck* thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakſpeare.*

Female it ſeems,
That ſo *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I ſtood,
And with my victory with my enemy's blood. *Nat.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddieſt freight *bedeck.* *Philips*

BE'D HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from bede, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] A hoſpital or almshouſe, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDE'TTER. See BEDDER.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her paſture's graſs with Engliſh blood *Shakſpeare*

Let all the tears, that ſhould *bedew* my hearſe
Be drops of balm to ſanctify thy head. *Shakſp.*

The counteſs received a letter from him wherein to all the while ſhe was writing her anſwer, ſhe *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton*

What ſlender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours
Courts thee on roſes, in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton*

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground. *Dryden*

He ſaid: and falling tears his face *bedew.* *Dryden*

BE'DFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow.* *Shakſ*

Miſery acquaints a man with ſtrange *bedfellows* *Shakſpeare*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow
Being ſo troubleſome a *bedfellow?* *Shakſpeare*

A man would as ſoon chooſe him for his *bedfellow* as his playfellow. *L'Eſtrange*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men chooſe out of ſuch women! *Addiſ.*

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dreſs; to ſet off: an old word, now only uſed in humorous writings.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forſakes the plains. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obſcure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide ſun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green ſea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out: a low word.

BE'DLAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterward into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouſe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy boſom reign,
Alas! thou boaſt'ſt thy ſober ſenſe in vain;
In theſe poor *bedlamites* thyſelf ſurvey,
Thyſelf leſs innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald.*

BE'DMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was ruſticated for ever. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed.

Had I ſo good occaſion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly buſineſs
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shak.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed*
BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A term uſed by workmen, to ſignify thoſe members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpoſt*, another ſtanding behind, holding it ſteady. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BE'DPRESSER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *preſs.*] A heavy lazy fellow.

This ſanguine coward, this *bedpreſſer*, this horſeback breaker, this huge hill of fleſh. *Shak.*

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle.*] To ſoil the clothes, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be ſeen
Bedraggled in my walks ſo green. *Swift.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, ſuch crimſon tempeſt ſhould *bedrench*
The freſh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, ſcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
Lies he not *bedrid?* and again does nothing,
But what he did being childiſh? *Shakſpeare.*
Now, as a myriad
Of ants durſt th' emperor's lov'd ſnake invade;
The crawling galleys, ſeagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ſhips. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becauſe they would not diſcover where their money was. *Clarendon.*

Infirm perſons, when they come to be ſo weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; ſome have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DRITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whoſe vows are, that no *bedrite* ſhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted: *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark with ſpots or drops; to ſpeckle.

Not ſo thick ſwarm'd once the ſoil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Our plenteous ſtreams a various race ſupply;
The ſilver eel, in ſhining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in ſcales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

BE'DSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*bed* and *ſtaff.*] A wooden pin ſtuck anciently on the ſides of the bedſtead, to hold the clothes from ſlipping on either ſide.

Hoſtels, accommodate us with a *bedſtaff*. *Ben Jonſon's Every Man in his Humour.*

BE'DSTEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *beſteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtraw.*] The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture; or the chamber or *bedſtraw* kept cloſe, and not aired. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſwerve.*] One that is falſe to the bed; one that ranges or ſwerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedſwerver*, even as bad as thoſe
That vulgar gives the boldeſt titles to. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt; ſleeping time.

What maſks, what dances ſhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-ſupper and *bedtime?* *Shakſ.*

After evening repaſts, till *bedtime*, their thought will be beſt taken up in the eaſy grounds of religion. *Milton.*

The ſcouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no reſt that night. *Dryden.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung.*] To cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf.*] To make little; to hinder in growth; to ſtunt.

'Tis ſhrinking, not cloſe weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
When fulneſs call them on, and know, by meaſure
Of their obſervant toil, the enemy's weight:
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, cloſet war. *Shakſpeare.*

BEE. *n. ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak.*

From the Mooriſh camp
There has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bees* diſturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon. This ſignification is only uſed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of foolſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN *n ſ* [from *bee* and *garden.*] A place to ſet hives of bees in.

A convenient and neceſſary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive.*] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *maſter.*] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-maſters*, and have not care enough of them, muſt not expect to reap any conſiderable advantage by them. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *n. ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus.*] A tree that bears maſt.

There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties, with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be ſtony and barren; as alſo, upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very ſalubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The maſt is very good to fatten ſwine and deer. *Miller.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with *beech* it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that ſprightly wildneſs in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomſon.*

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ſerve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* veſſels fill our wine. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black-cattle prepared for food.

What ſay you to a piece of *beef* and muſtard? *Shakſpeare.*

The fat of roaſted *beef* falling on birds, will baſte them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

A pound of man's fleſh
Is not ſo eſtimable or profitable,
As fleſh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakſpeare.*

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them.
Sir Walter Raleigh.

On hides of *beeves* before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors fate. *Pope.*

BEEF. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* steak, and a pot of ale from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER. *n. s.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakspeare.*

BE'EMOL. *n. s.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterit of *To* BE.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope.*

BEER. *n. s.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakspeare.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon.*

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET. *n. s.* [*beta*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

BE'ETLE. *n. s.* [bỹtel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. *Shakſp.*

The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shakspeare.*

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

A grot there was with hoary moss o'ergrown,
The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles*, are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*. *Shakspeare.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. *Shakspeare*

Or where the hawk
High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds. *Thomson*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c. *Swift*

BEETLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden-headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreson, *beetle-headed*, flap ear'd knave. *Shakspeare*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

BE'ETRAVE. } *n. s.* A plant.
BE'ETRADISH. }

BEEVES. *n. s.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first, in bisulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn *Pope*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know
The worst that may *befall* me in this case. *Shakſp.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
Befall thee, sever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of these unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addison.*

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces. *Addison*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in this world *Tillotson.*

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let 's reason with the worst that may *befall*.
Shakspeare.

I have reveal'd
This discord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Paradise Lost.*

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
Shakspeare.

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *befits* the dark.
Shakspeare

Out of my sight, thou serpent!—that name best *Befits* thee, with him leagued; thyself as false.
Paradise Lost.

I will bring you where she sits,
Clad in splendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [biꝼoꝛan, Sax.]

1. Further onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them, in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.
Milton.

3. In the presence of: noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee! *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean sink *before* him.
Addison

4. In the presence of: noting respect.

We see that blushing, and casting down of the eyes, both are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dresses himself in his best habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakspeare*

6. Under the cognizance of: noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court *Aylife*

7. In the power of: noting the right o choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to ch
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide
Milto

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and nigh
And all the year, *before* thee for delight. *Dry*

He hath put us in the hands of our own cou
sel. Life and death, prosperity and destructio
are *before* us. *Tillotso*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind.
Shakspea

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dr*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the boo
which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dr*

10. In preference to.

We ſhould but preſume to determine which ſhould be the fitteſt, till we ſee he hath choſen ſome one, which one we may then boldly ſay to be the fitteſt, becauſe he hath taken it *before* the reſt. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely deſirable *before* the torments of covetouſneſs. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wiſdom didſt converſe. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time paſt.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of pureſt and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt.

I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which hath been *before* ſaid, touching the queſtion beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previouſly to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatiſe can become of uſe to my country, two points are neceſſary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in her caſe, and undiſturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the ſhore. *Dryd.*

7. Further onward in place.

Thou'rt ſo far *before*,
The ſwifteſt wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakſpeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation: ſometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*,
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your ſoul has been *beforehand with* your body.
And drunk ſo deep a draught of promis'd bliſs,
She ſlumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the laſt cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addiſon.*

2. Previouſly; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profeſſion is to deliver precepts neceſſary to eloquent ſpeech; yet ſo, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the ſkill of ſpeaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, ſir Roger uſed to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforetime.

It would be reſiſted by ſuch as had *beforehand* reſiſted the general proofs of the goſpel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's houſe is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue theſe thirty-ſeven years. *Bacon.*

5. At firſt; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with inſuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Siſyphus's ſtone up the hill, which is ſoon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Eſtrange.*

BEFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Iſrael, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he ſpake. 1 *Samuel.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give conſent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good *beforetune* you. *Shak.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to ſoil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to ſhow friendſhip to; to benefit.

If it will pleaſe Cæſar
To be ſo good to Cæſar, as to hear me,
I ſhall beſeech him to *befriend* himſelf. *Shakſ.*

Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and ſeas *befriend* them. *Addiſon.*

Be thou the firſt true merit to *befriend*;
His praiſe is loſt, who ſtays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-ſervants muſt *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe ſpice, line trunks, or flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by aſking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am aſhamed. *Luke.*

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or ſuppoſitions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moſes and all antiquity preſent. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [begetran, Saxon, to obtain. See *To* GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But firſt come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's ſweet paradiſe, of day and night,
Which do the ſeaſons of the year allot. *Spenſer.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

Who hath *begetten* me theſe, ſeeing I have loſt my children, and am deſolate? *Iſaiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryd.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

It to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happineſs, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakſpeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent ſentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for ſtory, when each minute
Begets a thouſand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their proweſs gain'd, the law declares
Is to themſelves alone, and to their heirs:
No ſhare of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the ſon fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againſt the conſent and will, of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *n. ſ.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He taketh up the poor out of the duſt, and liſteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to ſet them among princes. *Samuel.*

We ſee the whole equipage of a *beggar* ſo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleneſs and dignity. *Broome.*

2. One who ſupplicates for any thing; a petitioner: for which, *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term.

What ſubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

Theſe ſhameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh.

Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſhall ſpoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the preſent ſpinners. *Graunt.*

The miſer
With heav'n, for two-pence, cheaply wipes his ſcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haſtes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Neceſſity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign
In car and car. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To exhauſt.

For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription; ſhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiſſue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beggarly*.] The ſtate of being beggarly; meanneſs; poverty.

BE'GGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: uſed both of perſons and things.

I never will, though he do ſhake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shak.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakſp.*

Who, that beheld ſuch a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houſe, with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greaſy hat, could have ſuſpected that he ſhould, by the murder of one king and the baniſhment of another, aſcend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addiſon.*

Coruſodes, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowſhip. *Swift.*

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; deſpicably; indigently.

Touching God himſelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleaſure to be worſhipped, ſaving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *n. ſ.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmoſt degree.

On he brought me into ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And ſay there is no ſin but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then ſhall be,
To ſay there is no vice but *beggary*. *Shakſpeare.*

We muſt become not only poor for the preſent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a ſtate of *beggary* for endleſs years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ȝanȝan, ȝaan, or ȝan, to go.]

1. To enter upon ſomething new: applied to perſons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou ſhouldſt at all defer it; but all that is paſt ought to ſeem little to thee, ſeeing it is ſo in itſelf *Begin* the next day with the ſame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadſt never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act; to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the houſe. *Ezekiel*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakſpeare*

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings:
Begin my muſe! *Cowley.*

Of theſe no more you hear him ſpeak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
Theſe, rang'd and ſhow'd, ſhall in their turns
Remain obſcure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin ſhall conceive. *Pope*

3. To enter upon exiſtence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere the baſe laws of ſervitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble ſavage ran. *Dryd.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod firſt the ſavage chace *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take riſe; to commence.

Judgment muſt *begin* at the houſe of God. *1 Peter.*

The ſong *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGI'N. *v. a.*

1. To do the firſt act of any thing; to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the ſong. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by theſe awful ſcenes, to *begin* religion; and afterwards, then virtue has improved itſelf into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the firſt ground.

The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loſs of love adjoining loſs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third miſchief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenſer.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the biſhop of Antioch, the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himſelf nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian ſide. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an eaſy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in ſuch as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a liſt of ſeveral hundred words in a ſermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could poſſibly underſtand. *Swift.*

BEGI'NNING. *n. ſ.* [from *begin*.]

1. The firſt original or cauſe.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Geneſis.*

3. The ſtate in which any thing firſt is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth ſhow;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow:
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The underſtanding is paſſive; and whether or not it will have theſe *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The firſt part of any thing.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end. *Broome.*

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To ſurround; to encircle; to encompaſs.

Begird th' Almighty throne,
Beſeeching, or beſieging. *Milton*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident
As ſitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton.*

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile crowd,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and ſwords, and ſpears;
His very ſtate acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was ſo cloſely *begirt* before the king's march into the weſt, that the council humbly deſired his majeſty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To BEGI'RT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's houſe,
To ſeize his ſons alive; for they are they
Muſt make our peace with him. *Ben Jonſon.*

BE'GLERBEG. n. ſ. [Turkiſh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horſe is ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and ſhoulder-ſhotten. *Shakſpeare.*

The worm of conſcience ſtill *begnaw* thy ſoul. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

BEGO'NE. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haſte away.

Begone! the goddeſs cries with ſtern diſdain,
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ſtream to ſtain.
She fled, for ever baniſh'd from the train. *Addiſ.*

BEGO'T. } The participle paſſive of
BEGO'TTEN. } *beget*.

Remember that thou waſt *begot* of them. *Ecclus.*

The firſt he met, Antiphates the brave,
But baſe *begotten* on a Theban ſlave. *Dryden.*

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *greaſe*.] To foil or daub with unctuous or fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See GRIME and GRIM.] To foil with dirt deep impreſſed; to foil in ſuch a manner that the natural hue cannot eaſily be recovered.

Her name, that was as freſh
As Dian's viſage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakſpeare*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impoſe upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I ſay, leſt any man ſhould *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloſſians.*

The ſerpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milt.*

Whoſoever ſees a man, who would have *beguiled* and impoſed upon him by making him believe a lye, he may truly ſay, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedneſs depriv'd that benefit,
To end itſelf by death? 'Tis yet ſome comfort,
When miſery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And fruſtrate his proud will. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*

With theſe ſometimes ſhe doth her time *beguile*,
Theſe do by fits her phantaſy poſſeſs. *Davies.*

BEGU'N. The participle paſſive of *begin*.

But thou, bright morning ſtar, thou riſing ſun,
Which in theſe latter times haſt brought to light,
Thoſe myſteries, that ſince the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkneſs and eternal night. *Davies.*

BEHA'LF. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It ſeems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, proſit the pronunciation degenerating eaſily to *behafe*; which, in imitation of other words ſo founded, was written, by thoſe who knew not the etymology, *behalf*.]

1. Favour; cauſe favoured: we ſay *in* behalf, but *for* the ſake.

He was in confidence with thoſe who deſigned the deſtruction of Strafford; againſt whom he had contracted ſome prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would ſee it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addiſon.*

Never was any nation bleſſed with more frequent interpoſitions of divine providence in their *behalf*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; ſupport.

He might, in his preſence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his miſtreſs's beauty. *Sidney.*

Leſt the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant poſſeſſion, ſome new troubles raiſe. *Milton.*

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes were meant proſperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourſelves* diſorderly among you. *Theſſ.*

Manifeſt ſigns came from heaven unto thoſe that *behaved themſelves* manfully. 2 *Maccabees.*

To their wills wedded, to their cirrous ſlaves,
No man like them, they think, *himſelf behaves.* *Denham.*

We ſo live, and ſo act, as if we were ſecure of the final iſſue and event of things, however we may *behave ourſelves.* *Atterbury.*

2. It ſeems formerly to have had the ſenſe of, to govern; to ſubdue; to diſcipline: but this is not now uſed.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot ſo eaſy miſs. *Fairy Q.*

With ſuch ſober and unnoted paſſion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas ſpent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakſp.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf. It is taken either in a good or a bad ſenſe; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *behave.*]

1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with reſpect to propriety.

Mopſa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance with reſpect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handſome *behaviour*. *Sidney.*

3. Geſture; manner of action, adapted to particular occaſions.

Well witneſſing the moſt ſubmiſſive *behaviour* that a thralled heart could expreſs. *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility *Hooker.*

One man ſees how much more mother man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakſpeare.*

And he changed his *behaviour* before them and feigned himſelf mad in their hands 1 *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs.

The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit; and ſtudy, for the moſt part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviſeth the philoſopher, altogether devoted to the Muſes, ſometimes to offer ſacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution; a ſtate in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad conſequences.

Tyrants themſelves are *upon their behaviour* to a ſuperiour power. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BEHI'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cuting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all chriſtian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each ſide they fly,
By chains connext, and with deſtructive ſweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addiſon.*

BEHE'LD. The participle paſſive of *behold.*

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye ſtreams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope.*

BE'HEMOTH. *n. ſ. Behemoth*, in Hebrew, ſignifies beaſts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for ſervice. But Job ſpeaks of an animal *behemoth*, and deſcribes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horſe. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The fathers ſuppoſe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth graſs as an ox. *Job.*

Behold in plated mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomſon.*

BE'HEN. } *n. ſ.* Valerian roots. Alſo a
BEN. } fruit reſembling the tamariſk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Did.*

BEHE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *be* and *hæſt*; hæſt, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behеſts*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechooſing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their ſtubborn hearts to quell,
And ſturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behеſt* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenſer.*

I, meſſenger from everlaſting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behеſt* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To viſit oft thoſe happy tribes,
On high *behеſts*, his angels to and fro
Paſs'd to requeſt. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever bleſt, and his divine
Behеſts obey, worthieſt to be obey'd! *Milton.*

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight.* [from hatan, to promiſe, Sax.] This word is obſolete.

1. To promiſe.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up roſe from drowſy couch, and him addreſt
Unto the journey which he had *behight*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To entruſt; to commit.

That moſt glorious houſe that gliſt'reth bright,
Wherof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wiſe Fidelia. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named.*

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Aromates heated with farquebuſiers, which he had cauſed his horſemen to take *behind* them upon their horſes. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the priеſts *behind*, and touched him. *Mark.*

3. Toward the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her huſband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe.

He left *behind* him myſelf and a ſiſter, both born in one hour. *Shakſpeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the preſent, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publiſh, was but a ſmall part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before.

Such is the ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe *behind.* *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the poſterior place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this firſt houſe of God, a ſecond was erected; but with ſo great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other ſide of ſomething.

From light retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching ſleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of ſight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be ſure that we have all the particulars before us, and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unſeen, which may caſt the probability on the other ſide. *Locke.*

2. Moſt of the former ſenſes may become *adverbial*, by ſuppreſſing the *accuſative caſe*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me.*

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]

1. In a ſtate in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, ſo that leſs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juſt proportion.

Your trade would ſuffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural uſe ſo high, that your tradeſman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. In this ſenſe, it is followed by *with.*

Conſider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the faſhionable part of the world, than to ſtrain beyond his circumſtances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakſpeare* uſes it as an *adjective*, but licentiouſly, for backward; tardy.

And theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* ſlackneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld*, or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee; to look upon: to *behold* is to *ſee*, in an emphatical or intenſive ſenſe.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Theſſalians on horſeback were *beheld* afar off, while their horſes watered, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by the ſpectators to be one animal. *Brown.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary ſkies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold.* *Dryden.*

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold,
Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold.* *Pope.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Geneſis.*

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I ſaw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could beſtow,
To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to.*

Horns, which ſuch as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakſpeare.*

Little are we *beholden to* your love,
And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shakſpeare.*

I found you next, in reſpect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in ſtudies; wherein I muſt acknowledge myſelf *beholden to* you. *Bacon*

I think myſelf mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehenſion you then gave us. *Addiſon*

We, who ſee men under the awe of juſtice, cannot conceive what ſavage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wiſe contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the ſun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe beaſts among,
Beholders rude, and ſhallow to diſcern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who ſees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no leſs delight
To the wiſe Maker's than *beholder's* ſight. *Denham*

The juſtling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granville.*

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raiſe envy, rather than compaſſion, in the breaſts of *beholders.* *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.

BEHO'LDING. *n. ſ.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expreſſed this my teſtimony. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beholding*, miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, ſo as I muſt acknowledge a *beholdingneſs* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I ſeem'd loth to confeſs,
In that I ſhunn'd *beholdingneſs.* *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majeſty may alter any thing of thoſe laws, for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenſer.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region loſt,
All uſurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkneſs, and your ſway. *Milton.*

Weit thou ſome ſtar, which from the ruin'd roof
Of ſhak'd Olympus by miſchance didſt fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinſtate. *Milton.*

Becauſe it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that upon any ſudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no ſhuts or ſtopples made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the ſettling of government, unleſs there were a way taught, how to know the perſon to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoꝑan, Saxon, *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet: either with reſpect to duty, neceſſity, or convenience. It is uſed only impersonally with *it.*

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the higheſt well-ſpring and fountain of them, to be diſcovered. *Hooker.*

He did ſo prudently temper his paſſions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved* or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But ſhould you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable; advantageous. This word is ſomewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waſte deſerts full of graſs, that the ſame ſhould be eaten down. *Spenſer.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is ſuppoſed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have cull'd ſuch neceſſaries
As are *behooveful* for our ſtate to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be moſt *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly: ſo it is as requiſite, in matters of judgment, puniſhment, and cenſure, that the ſame be tranſacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; uſefully.

Tell us of more weighty diſlikes than theſe, and that may more *behovefully* import the reformation. *Spenſer.*

BEHO'T. [preterit, as it ſeems, of *behight*, to promiſe.]

With ſharp intended ſting ſo rude him ſmote
That to the earth him drove as ſtricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot.*
Fairy Queen.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be.*]

Thoſe, who have their hope in another life, look upon themſelves as *being* on their paſſage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING *n. ſ.* [from *be.*]

1. Exiſtence: oppoſed to *nonentity.*

Of him all things have both received their firſt *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whoſe *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, firſt they ſung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us *being*, raiſing us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Conſider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it muſt needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular ſtate or condition.

Thoſe happy ſpirits which, ordain'd by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer *being* here below? *Pope*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once incloſ'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*

3. The perſon exiſting.

Ah fair, yet falſe! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By ſeeming kindneſs, mixt with deep deceit! *Dryden.*

It is folly to ſeek the approbation of any *being*, beſides the Supreme; becauſe no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and becauſe we can procure no conſiderable advantage from the approbation of any other *being.* *Addiſon.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO. A phraſe of anticipation, *ſuppoſe it be ſo*; or of permiſſion, *let it be ſo.*

My gracious duke,
Be 't ſo ſhe will not here, before your grace,
Conſent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakſpeare.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low ſpeech.

What ſeveral madneſſes in men appear!
Oreſtes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmleſs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He ſees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own ſtaff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [a ſea term.] To faſten; as, to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. Out of uſe.

Wiſe Socrates,
Pour'd out his life, and laſt philoſophy,
To the fair Critias, his deareſt *belamie.* *Fairy Q.*

BE'LAMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; conſort; paramour. Obſolete.

Lo, lo, how brave ſhe decks her bounteous bow'r
With ſilken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to ſhroud her ſumptuous *belamour.*
Fairy Queen.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whoſe midnight revels, by a foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome *belated* peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton's Paradiſe L.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, ſeems on watch to lie. *Swift*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage.

The ſpeedy horſe all paſſages *belay*,
And ſpur their ſmoaking ſteeds to croſs the way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambuſh.

'Gainſt ſuch ſtrong caſtles needeth greater might,
Than thoſe ſmall forces ye were wont *belay.*
Spenſer.

To BELAY *a rope.* [a ſea term.] To ſplice, to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to eruct.

The ſymptoms are, a ſour ſmell in their faeces, *belchings*, and diſtenſions of the bowels. *Arbuth.*

2. To iſſue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black ſands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden.*

A triple pile of plumes his creſt adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd
Dryden.

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarſeneſs, hatefulneſs, or horrour.

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakſpeare.*

The bitterneſs of it I now *belch* from my heart
Shakſpeare.

Immediate in a flame,
But ſoon obſcur'd with ſmoke, all heav'n appear'd
From thoſe deep-throated engines *belch'd.* *Milton.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, ſince the fiend paſs'd through.
Milton.

Rough as their ſavage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food
Dryden.

There *belch'd* the mingled ſtreams of wind and blood,
And human fleſh, his indigeſted food. *Pope.*

When I an am'rous kiſs deſign'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A ſudden reformation would follow, among ſorts of people; porters would no longer be diſtinguiſhed with *belch.* *Dennis.*

BE'LDAM. *n. ſ.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, ſignified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman: generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age, with all its faults and miſeries.

Then ſing of ſecret things that came to paſs,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look angerly.—
—Have I not reaſon, *beldams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

The teſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for woe, the teſty *beldam* ſwore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their buſineſs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleagured* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden.*

Againſt *beleagur'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky *Dryd.*

BELE'AGUERER. *n. ſ.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.

To BELE'. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unſuitable to the wind.

BELEMNI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος, a dart or arrow, becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger ſtone, of a whitiſh, and ſometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the ſhape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vaſt number of the ſpecies of this plant. 1. The talleſt pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflowers*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with oriach leaves, and a tube-roſe root. 6. Blue *belflowers*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glaſs *belflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

Thoſe that make recorders know this, and likewiſe *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY. *n. ſ.* [*beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thoſe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiouſly painted before, and will make a fine. *Gay*

BELGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A ſoft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly diſuſed.

Upon her cheeks many graces ſit,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats.
Fairy Queen.

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which dumb, with horſes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial braſs, *belie* the thunder's ſound.
Dryden.

The ſhape of man, and imitated beaſt,
The walk, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues.
Dryden.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *bely'd*,
And Phillis is ſome forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.

Thou doſt *belie* him, Piercy, thou *belieſt* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shak.*

4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's ſake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts.
Shakſpeare.

Tuſcan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name. *Dryden.*

In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *bely'd*:
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your ſide. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This ſeems to be its meaning here.

'Tis ſlander, whoſe breath,
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakſpeare.*

BELIE'F. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. Credit given to ſomething, which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief*. *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes. *Wake.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal myſteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.

In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Perſuaſion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe.*] Credible; that may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [ȝelyfan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.

Adherence to a propoſition which they are perſuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not ſeeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Geneſis.*

2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* ſouls
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair. *Shakſpeare.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. 2 *Chron.*

4. With the particle *on*, to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſomewhat of certainty or exactneſs.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England, yet a perſon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon.*

BELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A profeſſor of chriſtianity.

Infidels themſelves did diſcern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers*? *Hooker.*

Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *adv.* [from *To believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood.*]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul beaſt, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakſpeare.*

Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony, as *it may be ſuppoſed.*

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both; or elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

BELI'VE. *adv.* [bilive, Sax. probably from bi and live, in the ſenſe of vivacity, ſpeed, quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly. Out of uſe.

By that ſame way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive*.
Fairy Queen.

BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.]

1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shak.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crown'd, not that I am dead.
Shakſpeare.

Four *bells* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a-day.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakſpeare.*
The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In ſummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy
feed. *Dryden.*

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken, by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb,
and the falcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſires.
Shakſpeare's As you like it.

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt: from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill*

5. *To ſhake the bells.* A phraſe in *Shakſpeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells*.
Shakſpeare.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints.
Mortimer.

BELLE. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle*?
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. n. ſ. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *ſingular*.

The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. Out of uſe.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice that ever was her lot
To bear ſuch a one. *Spenſer.*

BELLI'GERANT. } *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.]
BELLI'GEROUS. } Waging war. *Dict.*

BE'LLING. *n. ſ.* A hunting term, ſpoke of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puiſſant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellowed*; the green
Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakſpeare.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what ſheep dares
bleat,
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*
But now the huſband of a herd muſt be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* ſons thy progeny.
Dryden.

2. To make any violent outcry.

He faſten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burſt heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep
throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a baſe note. *Dryden.*
This gentleman is accuſtomed to roar and *bellow* ſo terribly loud that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm, or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.

Till, at the laſt, he heard a dread ſound,
Which thro' the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.
Spenſer.
The riſing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling ſeas rebound. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [bilg, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *ſingular*; for we uſually ſay, *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has uſed *bellows* as a ſingular.]

1. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

Since ſighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
For *bellows* ſerve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame.
Fairy Queen.
The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hiſſing fire provoke.
Dryden.
The lungs, as *bellows*, ſupply a force of breath; and the *aſpera arteria* is as the noſe of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following paſſage it is *ſingular*.

Thou neither, like a *bellows*, ſwell'ſt thy face,
As if thou went to blow the burning maſs
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BE'LLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; belonging to a beaſt; ſavage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beaſts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the beſt. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welſh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd againſt the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulph it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, Upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go, and duſt ſhalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Geneſis.*

3. The womb: in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.

I ſhall anſwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negroe's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſecret is grown too big for the pretence like Mrs. Frimly's big *belly*. *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by ſpoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*
Whoſe god is their *belly*. *Paul.*
He that ſows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harveſt. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune ſometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and after the *belly*, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon.*
An Iriſh harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the ſtrings, but at the end of the ſtrings.
Bacon.

6. Any place in which ſomething is enclоſed.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardſt my voice. *Jonah.*

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waſtes, ſigns ceaſe to riſe
For *bellying* earth, ſtill riſing up, denies
Their light a paſſage, and confines our eyes.
Creech's Manilius
The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd th
ſail,
The *bellying* canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dry*
Loud rattling ſhakes the mountains and th
plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and deſcends in rai
Dryde
'Midſt theſe diſports, forget they not to diſcu
Themſelves with *bellying* goblets. *Philip*

BE'LLYACHE. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache*. The colick; or pain in the bowels.

B'ELLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*. Diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive, and ſhrun in the belly.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* an *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe belly with a foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horſe's belly, cauſe by worms. *Di*

B'ELLYFUL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *full*.

1. As much food as fills the belly, or ſ tisfies the appetite.

2. It is often uſed ludicrouſly for more th enough: thus, king James told his ſ that he would have his *bellyful* of pa liamentary impeachments.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *god* A glutton; one who makes a god his belly.

What infinite waſte they made this way,
only ſtory of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, n
ſufficе to ſhew. *Hakew*

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* a *pinch.*] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear wo
couch,
The lion and the *belly-pinched* wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs. *Sh*

BE'LLY-ROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ro*

A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *belly-roll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber.*] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber* above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior*

BE'LLY-WORM. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm.*] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *bellman*
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakspeare.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *bellman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*
The *bellman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BI'LMETAL. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Bellmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

Colours which arise on *bellmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock.*] To fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vowed contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakspeare.*

BE'LLOMANCY. *n. s.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.]

Bellomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need for such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakſp.*
The declaration of these latent philolophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*
To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

He went into a desart *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Corinth.*

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is observable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mark Antony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*
In likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* Son. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not so high.

For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shak.*
He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idyllums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the stars. *Felton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are, and cannot be known: but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;
The ground below is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*
This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth, in opposition to *heaven.*

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*
The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to *heaven* and *earth.*

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What business brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden.*
When sufferings saints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth *below*. *Tickel.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be*, and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *n. s.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *bellswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT. *n. s.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakspeare.*
Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden.*

BELWE'THER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after them *belwether*. *Spenser.*
To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakspeare.*
The flock of sheep and *belwether* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, justled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel.*

To BELY'. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow
The king hath cause to plain. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag or incumber in the mire; to foil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely sort,
Then journey long, their money short;
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horse and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *To moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryd.*
The gods themselves the turn'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done. *Addison.*

BEMO'ANER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

To BEMO'CK. *v. a.* [from *mock.*] To treat with *mocks.*

Bemock the modest moon. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be*, and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster.*] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd and self converted thing! for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shakspeare.*

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *To muse.*] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudling poetess, a rhyming peer. *Pope.*

BENCH. *n. s.* [bene, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*
All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse:
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers with so great a gust
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause;
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His mule had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*,
To trip the course of law. *Shakspeare.*
Cyrtae, whose grandsire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame way.

Fools to popular praiſe aſpire
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled ſounds,
Th' applauſe of lords and commoners abounds.
Dryden.

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green.
Dryden.

2. To ſeat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd* and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*; who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers*, being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended*, or *bent*. [bendan, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compaſſeth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Eccluſ.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings around:
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms reſound. *Dryden.*

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakſp.*

Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often, when thou ſit'ſt alone? *Shak.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend.*
Fanſax.

To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds and ev'ry warring element
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden.*

Then, with a ruſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverte their ſteps; the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpoſe; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakſpeare.*

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakſp.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing? *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To reſolve; to determine: in this ſenſe the participle is commonly uſed.

Not ſo, for once, indulg'd they ſweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, heeding, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on miſchief, bear the waves before.
Dryden.

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's ſtill ſeverely *bent* againſt himſelf;
Renouncing ſleep, and reſt, and food, and eaſe.
Addiſon.

A ſtate of ſlavery which they are *bent* upon with ſo much eagerneſs and obſtinacy. *Addiſon.*

He is every where *bent* on inſtruction, and avoids all manner of digreſſions. *Addiſon.*

4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow.

The ſons of them that afflicted thee ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah.*

BEND. *n. ſ.* [from *To bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that ſame eye, whoſe *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bend.*]

1. The perſon who bends.

2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are uſed to others.
Wilkins' Mathemat.cal Magick.

BE'NDWITH. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: oppoſed to *above.*

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to reſt retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow.
Prior.

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.

Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakſpeare.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And ſink *beneath* the burdens which they bear.
Dryden.

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reaſon to be perſuaded, that there are far more ſpecies of creatures above us, than there are *beneath.* *Locke*

4. Unworthy of; unbeſeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high ſtation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it.
Atterbury.

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I deſtroyed the Amorite before them; I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath.* *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.*

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath.* *Exodus.*

Trembling I view the dread abyſs *beneath*,
Hell's horrid manſions, and the realms of death.
Yalden.

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities: an old phyſical term.

It is not a ſmall thing won in phyſick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.

A ſov'reign ſhame ſo bows him; his unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his dog-hearted daughters. *Shakſpeare.*

From him will raiſe
A mighty nation; and upon him ſhow'r
His *benediction* ſo, that, in his ſeed,
All nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing.

Proſperity is the bleſſing of the Old Teſtament; adverſity is the bleſſing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks?
Milton

Such ingenious and induſtrious perſons are delighted in ſearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praiſes and *benedictions.* *Ray*

4. The form of inſtituting an abbot.

What conſecration is to a biſhop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way for a biſhop is not properly ſuch, till conſecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed is properly ſuch before *benediction.* *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is the more uſual ſenſe.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat. He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to ſome public charity: it is uſed with *of*, but often with *to*, before the perſon benefited.

Then ſwell with pride, and muſt be titled god
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worſhip'd with temple, prieſt, and ſacrifice.
Milton

From that preface he took his hint, though I had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his *benefactor.* *Dryden*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement my underſtanding. *Addiſon*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor* muſt needs be a common enemy to mankind.
Swift

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactor*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowell.*

And of the prieſt eftſoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aſpire. *Spenſer.*
Much to himſelf he thought, but little ſpoke,
And, undeprived, his *benefice* forlook. *Dryd.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodneſs.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to ſo many perſons; yet you have loſt as few days as Auſtus. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miſeries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any leſs than the moſt wiſe and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'ſt in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful: with *to* before the perſon benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to ſhew beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This ſuppoſition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, conſequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tillotſon.*

The war, which would have been moſt *beneficial to* us, and deſtructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the preſent revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial.* *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. ſ.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial.* *Spenſer.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit; helpfulneſs.

Though the knowledge of theſe objects be commendable for their contentation and curioſity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their uſefulneſs and *beneficialneſs.* *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another; having a dependant and ſecondary poſſeſſion, without ſovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no leſs promiſe, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *n. ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

A benefice is either ſaid to be a benefice with the cure of ſouls, or otherwiſe. In the firſt caſe, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to ſerve the pariſh church in his own proper perſon. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT. *n. ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakſpeare.*

Bleſs the Lord, O my ſoul, and forget not all his *benefits.* *Pſalms.*

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; uſe.

The creature abated his ſtrength for the *benefit* of ſuch as put their truſt in thee. *Wiſdom.*

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a prieſt, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a ſecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himſelf of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in caſe of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and ſo burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, or deputy, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwiſe, ſuffereth death for his tranſgreſſion. *Cowell.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What courſe I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakſp.*

He was ſo far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To BENE'FIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I ſhall ſpare. *Milton.*

BENE'MPT. *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Named; marked out. Obſolete.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou ſhalt gain,
Than kid or coſſet, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I ſay. *Spenſer.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare; to ſurround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane
They had begun the play. *Shakſpeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs; charity; good-will.

Graſp the whole worlds of reaſon, life, and ſenſe,
In one cloſe ſyſtem of *benevolence.* *Pope.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was deviſed by Edward IV. for which he ſuſtained much envy. It was aboliſhed by Richard III. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wiſe. *Pope.*
Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomſon.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *n. ſ.* Benevolence.

BENGA'L. *n. ſ.* [from *Bengal* in the Eaſt Indies.] A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff, made of ſilk and hair, for women's apparel.

BE'NJAMIN. *n. ſ.* A plant.

BE'NJAMIN. *n. ſ.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkneſs; to darken; to ſhrowd with the ſhades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breaſt
May ſit i' the center, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark ſoul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
Himſelf is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Thoſe bright ſtars that did adorn our hemiſphere, as thoſe dark ſhades that did *benight* it, vaniſh. *Boyle.*

A ſtorm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the ſky.
Garth.

The miſerable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with froſts
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the light of a candle, I ſaw a good way off, directed me to a young ſhepherd's houſe. *Sidney.*

Here ſome *benighted* angel, in his ways,
Might eaſe his wings; and, ſeeing heav'n appear
In its beſt work of mercy, think it there. *Dryd.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what ſo long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is ſought,
Shall in this age to Britain firſt be ſhown. *Dryd.*

BENI'GN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preſerved in *benignity*]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign!*
Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign.* *Milton.*

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the ſword,
The wiſh'd return of ſo *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heav'n beſtows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aſpects, is paid it back in ſacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the ſuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compaſſionate or *benign.* *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholeſome; not malignant.

Theſe falts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy perſons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they diſcover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot.*

BENIGN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear in the ſmall-pox, or any acute diſeaſe, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *benign.*]

1. Graciouſneſs; goodneſs.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their converſion. *Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Actual kindneſs.

He which uſeth the benefit of any ſpecial *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conſcience. *Hooker.*

The king was deſirous to eſtabliſh peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholeſome quality; friendlineſs to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in ſanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reaſon of the *benignity* of the ſerum, which ſendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly; graciouſly.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If leſs ſplendour wait on thine,
Yet they ſo *benignly* thine,
I would turn my dazzled ſight
To behold them milder light. *Waller.*
Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he roſe, *benignly* ſo he ſet. *Prior.*

BE'NISON. *n. ſ.* [*benir*, to bleſs; *beniſſons*, Fr.] Bleſſing; benediction: not now uſed, unleſs ludicrouſly.

We have no ſuch daughter; nor ſhall ever ſee
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *beniſon*. *Shak.*
Unmuffle, ye fair ſtars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's *beniſon*. *Milt.*

BE'NNET. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *avens*.

BENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The ſtate of being bent; a ſtate of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Walton.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers ſubtle inquiries concerning the ſtrength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the diſcharge, according to the ſeveral *bents*; and the ſtrength required to be in the ſtring of them. *Wilkins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain ſtood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple ſtood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd.*

4. Utmoſt power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyſelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakſp.*
We both obey,
And here give up ourſelves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our ſervice freely at your feet. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Application of the mind; ſtrain of the mental powers.

The underſtanding ſhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the ſtrength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; diſpoſition toward ſomething.

O who does know the *bent* of woman's fantaſy!
Spenſer.
To your own *bents* diſpoſe you; you'll be found
Be you beneath the ſky. *Shakſpeare.*
He knew the ſtrong *bent* of the country towards the houſe of York. *Bacon.*
Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton.*
The golden age was firſt; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reaſon knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good purſue. *Dryd.*
Let there be propenſity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*
'Tis odds but the ſcale turns at laſt on nature's ſide, and the evidence of one or two ſenſes gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpoſe.

Then unbelief we may not impute unto inſufficiency in the mean which is uſed, but to the wilful *bent* of their obſtinate hearts againſt it. *Hooker.*
Yet we ſaw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition; ſhape, or faſhion, ſuperinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they ſcowl at. *Shakſpeare.*
Two of them have the very *bent* of honour.
Shakſpeare.

Then thy ſtraight rule ſet virtue in my ſight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reaſon took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and poliſh'd by thy ſkilful hand.
Dryden.

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exerciſing the underſtanding in the ſeveral ways of reaſoning, teacheth the mind ſuppleneſs, to apply itſelf more dexterouſly to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its reſearches. *Locke.*

10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

His ſpear, a *bent* both ſtiff and ſtrong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horſe-fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs nought reverted. *Drayton.*
Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duſt, like the duſt of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluſter, in the firſt coming forth. *Bacon.*
June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

BE'NTING *Time*. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months may come,
When, lugging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden.*

To BEN'UM. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the ſenſation and uſe of any part by cold, or by ſome obſtruction.

So flings a ſnake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmleſs lay with cold *benumm'd*, before.
Fairfax.
The winds blow moiſt and keen, which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton.*
My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy ſtiffneſs
Benums my blood. *Denham.*
It ſeizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the ſenſes; and where there is no ſenſe, there can be no pain. *South.*
Will they be the leſs dangerous, when warmth ſhall bring them to themſelves, becauſe they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold?
L'Eſtrange.

2. To ſtupify.

Theſe accents were her laſt: the creeping death
Benumm'd her ſenſes firſt, then ſtopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *n. ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an inciſion in a tree, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon tree The beſt comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interſperſed with white ſpots, reſembling broken almonds. *Trevoux. Chambers.*
The liquor we have diſtilled from *benzoin*, is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'ſt, the maſk of night is on my face,
Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek.
Shakſpeare.

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their ſides, arms, ſhoulders, all *bepinch't*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ſtart out. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs*.] To wet with urine.

One cauſed, at a feaſt, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiſs* himſelf, to the great diverſion of all then preſent, as well as confuſion of himſelf. *Derham.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiðe, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been diſinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had ſo liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*
Let's chooſe executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depoſed bodies to the ground? *Shakſp.*
My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor thouſand crowns. *Shakſpeare.*
Methinks this age ſeems reſolved to *bequeath* poſterity ſomewhat to remember it. *Glanville.*
For you, whom beſt I love and value moſt,
But to your ſervice I *bequeath* my ghoſt. *Dryd.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath*.] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQUE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himſelf; pretending an adoption or *bequeſt*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor. *Hal.*

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noiſe; to make a noiſe at in contempt.

Theſe are now the faſhion, and ſo *beratttle* the common ſtages, ſo they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of gooſequills, and dare ſcarce come thither. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, ſometimes written *barberry*, which ſee.] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

Some never ripen to be ſweet, as tamarinds, *barberries*, crabs, ſloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* pret. *bereaved*, or *bereft*; part. paſſ. *bereft*. [bepeopian Saxon.]

1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood ſpeaks to you in my veins.
Shakſpeare.
That when thou com'ſt to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'ſt *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder. *Shakſpeare.*
There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an over greatneſs in one counſellor. *Bacon's Eſſ.*
The ſacred prieſts with ready knives *bereave*
The beaſts *of* life. *Dryden.*
To deprive us of metals, is to make us no ſavages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and ſciences, *of* hiſtory and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that ineſtimable favour of Heaven. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed without *of*.

Bereave me not
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs. *Milton.*

3. To take away from.

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is loſt *Shakſpeare.*

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bereave*] Deprivation.

BERE'FT. The part. paſſ. of *bereave*.

The chief of either ſide *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the ſtrife.
Dryden.

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *bergamot*. See PEAR.

2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting the lemon-tree on a bergamot pear ſtock

3. A ſort of ſnuff, which is only clean

bacco, with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [from berg, Sax. and *maſter*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGMOTE. *n. ſ.* [of berg, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners. *Blount.*

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; marry, ſhe had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Aſian monarchs, from their ſight:
Poems I heeded, now *berym'd* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birth-day ſong. *Pope.*

BERLI'N. *n. ſ.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verſes ſhe ſing,
Though with a golden pen you ſcrawl,
And ſcribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

BERME. n. ſ. [Fr. in fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; ſometimes paliſadoed. *Harris.*

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away ſomething from him by ſtealth or violence. Not uſed.

She ſaid, ah deareſt lord! what evil ſtar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are? *F. Queen.*

BE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [berig, Sax. from bejan, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which ſtraight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenſer.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſeſt quality. *Shakſp.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING *Cedar.* [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the ſhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. *Miller.*

BERRY BEARING *Orach.* See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the ſame with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus*. So *Ecbert*, *eternally famous* or *bright*; *Sighert*, *famous conqueror*. And ſhe who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Lintprandus*. Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phædrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illuſtris*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BERTH. *n. ſ.* [with ſailors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo *baſtard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. *n ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

May billows roul aſhore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward.*

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen*.] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night,
So ſtumbleſt on my counſel? *Shakſpeare.*

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*; I have *beſought*. [from ſecan, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore: ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſeech* you, ſir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakſpeare.*

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Oneſimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon.*

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you
To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your ſoul. *Addiſon.*

2. To beg; to aſk: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *beſought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Milton.*

Before I came to them I *beſeech* your patience, whilſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent. *Spratt*

To BESE'EM. *v n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*

This overlight
Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring. *Fairfax.*

Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments. *Shakſp.*

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to ſay;
Though ſome ſurmiſe he went to faſt and pray. *Dryden.*

BESE'EN. *particip.* [from *beſee*, *Skinner*. This word I have only found in *Spenſer*.] Adapted; adjuſted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well *beſeen*. *F. Queen.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet*. [beſettan, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe; as with a ſiege.

Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot 'ſcape. *Shakſ.*

Now, Cæſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,
And bar each avenue——
Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage. *Addiſon.*

I know thou look'ſt on me as on a wretch
Beſet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. To waylay; to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapons, we're *beſet* with thieves:
Reſcue thy miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt. *Milton.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturbed doing his duty, whatever ill *beſets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

3. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,
Or grief *beſets* her hard *Rowe.*

We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uneaſineſſes, diſtracted with different deſires. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to haraſs. Not uſed.

But they him eſpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him run, and him *beſet*
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Fairy Queen.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure: as it evidently implies *to wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from *beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topſel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wiſh a curſe to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a fox upon his oath. *Dryden.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beſhrew thee, couſin, which didſt lead me forth
Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair. *Shakſ.*

Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to ſay Lyſander lied. *Shakſp.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide*.]
BESI'DES. }

1. At the ſide of another; near.

Beſide the hearſe a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled ſince by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*

He cauſed me to ſit down *beſide* him. *Bacon.*

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his bow. *Milt.*

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire. *Dryden.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daiſy that *beſide* her grows. *Gay.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature found,
Beſide the ſenſes, and above them far. *Davies.*

In brutes, *beſides* the exciſe of ſenſitive perception, and imagination, there are lodged inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*

We may be ſure there were great numbers of wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the chriſtian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory. *Addiſon on Chriſt. Religion.*

Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes: but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam*, *beſides* and againſt nature. *Bramhall.*

To ſay a thing is a chance, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more, than that there are ſome events *beſide* the knowledge, purpoſe, expectation, and power of ſecond cauſes. *South.*

Providence often diſpoſes of things by a method *beſide*, and above, the diſcoveries of man's reaſon. *South.*

It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs to enlarge upon this ſpeculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame
And, ſince your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beſide* his patience. *Shakſpeare.*

Of vagabonds we ſay,
That they are ne'er *beſide* their way. *Hudibras.*

Theſe may ſerve as landmarks, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beſides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beſide himſelf*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *beſides themſelves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not diſcover ſomewhat more fitneſs in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beſide themſelves* with fear. *Shak.*

Feſtus ſaid with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beſide thyſelf*; much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts.*

BESI'DE. } *adv.*
BESI'DES. }

1. More than that; over and above.

If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *beſides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him: there ſtand I in peril. *Shakſpeare.*

Beſides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know thoſe things, which are of neceſſity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *beſides*. *Tillotſon.*

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treaſury. But, *beſides* that he has attempted it formerly with no ſucceſs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addiſon.*

2. Not in this number; out of this claſs; not included here.

The men ſaid unto Lot, Haſt thou here any *beſides*. *Geneſis.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beſides*, muſt keep faith among themſelves. *Locke*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the ſmall circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beſide* as much an empty ſhade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæſar dead. *Pope.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm thoſe who charm the world *beſide*. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To BESI'EGE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege*.] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortreſs, by ſurrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiſſion.

And he ſhall *beſiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuter.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *beſiege* you in your caſtle. *Shakſp.*

BESI'EGER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſiege*.] One employed in a ſiege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *beſiegers* have not the worſe of the bargain. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber*.] To daub; to ſmear.

He perſuaded us to tickle our noſes with ſpear-graſs, and make them bleed; and then *beſlubber* our garments with it, and ſwear it was the blood of true men. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear*.]

1. To bedaub; to overſpread with ſomething that ſticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Beſmear'd with precious balm, whoſe virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I ſaw it laſt, it was *beſmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakſpeare.*

Firſt Moloch, horrid king! *beſmear'd* with blood
Of human ſacrifice, and parents tears. *Par. Loſt.*

Her fainting hand let fall the ſword, *beſmear'd* With blood. *Denham.*

Her guſhing blood the pavement all *beſmear'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *beſmear* it. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. Not in uſe.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no ſoil of cautel doth *beſmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakſpeare.*

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all *beſmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakſ.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. n.* [from *ſmoke*.]

1. To foul with ſmoke.
2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut*.] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM. *n. ſ.* [berm, berma, Sax.] An inſtrument to ſweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that ſold *beſoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *beſom* upon truſt; the old man ſaid, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never aſk thee again; I ſhall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will ſweep it with the *beſom* of deſtruction, ſaith the Lord of hoſts. *Iſaiah.*

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *ſort*.] To ſuit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *beſort* your age,
And know themſelves and you. *Shakſpeare.*

BESO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
With ſuch accommodation and *beſort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot*.]

1. To infatuate; to ſtupify; to dull; to take away the ſenſes.

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt,
But, with *beſotted* baſe ingratitude,
Crams, and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *beſotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to ſhift betimes. *Hudibras.*

He is *beſotted*, and has loſt his reaſon; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*

2. To make to doat, with *on*. Not much uſed.

Paris, you ſpeak
Like one *beſotted on* your ſweet delights. *Shakſp.*

Truſt not thy beauty; but reſtore the prize
Which he, *beſotted on* that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

BESO'UGHT. The pret. and part. paſſive of *beſeech*.

Haſten to appeaſe
Th' incenſed Father, and th' incenſed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *beſought*. *Milton.*

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle*.] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

Not Berenice's locks firſt roſe ſo bright,
The heav'ns *beſpangling* with diſhevell'd light. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter*.]

1. To ſoil by throwing filth; to ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

Thoſe who will not take vice into their boſoms, ſhall yet have it *beſpatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue.*

His weapons are the ſame which women and children uſe; a pin to ſcratch, and a ſquirt to *beſpatter*. *Swift.*

2. To aſperſe with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch bleſt
Whom never faction could *beſpatter*. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl*.] To daub with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*. [from *ſpeak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againſt a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *beſpoke*. *Shakſpeare.*

Here is the cap your worſhip did *beſpeak*. *Shak.*

When Baboon came to Strutt's eſtate, his tradeſmen waited upon him to *beſpeak* his cuſtom. *Arbuthnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were *beſpoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by ſo tedious a *beſpeaking* of him. *Dryd.*

3. To forbode; to tell ſomething beforehand.

They ſtarted fears, *beſpoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognoſticks, in order to ſcare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. This ſenſe is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight ſhe 'gan to cheer,
And, in her modeſt manner, thus *beſpeak*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the powers *beſpoke*. *Dryd.*

Then ſtaring on her with a ghaſtly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *beſpoke*. *Dryd.*

5. To betoken; to ſhow.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had ſo little of the figure of a man, that it *beſpoke* him rather a monſter. *Locke*

He has diſpatch'd me hence,
With orders that *beſpeak* a mind compos'd. *Addiſon*

BESPE'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſpeak*.] He that beſpeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *beſpeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itſelf. *Wotton*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle*.] To mark with ſpeckles, or ſpots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *ſpew*.] To daub with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *ſpice*.] To ſeaſon with ſpices.

Thou might'ſt *beſpice* a cup
To give mine enemy a laſting wink. *Shakſpeare*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* I *beſpat*, or *beſpit*; I have *beſpit*, or *beſpitten*. [from *ſpit*.] To daub with ſpittle.

BESPO'KE. *irreg. participle.* [from *beſpeak* which ſee.]

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot*.] To mark with ſpots.

Mildew reſts on the wheat, *beſpotting* the ſtalks with a different colour from the natural *Mortimer*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* preterit *beſpread*, part. paſſ. *beſpread*. [from *ſpread*.] To ſpread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and pa
flowers *beſpread*. *D*

The globe is equally *beſpread*; ſo tha
place wants proper inhabitants. *D*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprin*
To ſprinkle over; to ſcatter over.

Herodotus, imitating the father poet, *
life he had written, hath' *beſprinkled* his with many fabuloſities. *B*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the
The bed *beſprinkles*, and bedews the groun

To Bespu'tter. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to daub any thing by ſputtering, or throwing out ſpittle upon it.

Best. *adj.* the *ſuperlative* from *good.* [bet, betepa, betyt, good, better, beſt, Saxon.]

1. Moſt good; that has good qualities in the higheſt degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *beſt* of them, and give them to his ſervants. 1 *Samuel.*

When the *beſt* things are not poſſible, the *beſt* may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *beſt*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worſt, he is little better than a beaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

I think it a good argument to ſay, the infinitely wiſe God hath made it ſo, and therefore it is *beſt*. But it is too much confidence of our own wiſdom, to ſay, I think it *beſt*, and therefore God hath made it ſo. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *beſt* actions, and makes them ſins. *Addiſon.*

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour; the moſt; the higheſt perfection.

I profeſs not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *beſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

The duke did his *beſt* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *beſt* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, ſaid he, our ſport is at the *beſt*. *Addiſon.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the beſt* of them, except there be ſome ſpecial cauſe of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaſchar, in order to *make the beſt* of it, laid it out in glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

We ſet ſail, and *made the beſt* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addiſon.*

Best. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

We ſhall dwell in that place where he ſhall chooſe in one of thy gates, where it liketh them *beſt*. *Deuteronomy.*

Best is ſometimes uſed in compoſition.

Theſe latter *beſt-be truſt ſpies* had ſome of them further inſtructions, to draw off the beſt friends and ſervants of Perkin, by making remonſtrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the chriſtian religion diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt generous and *beſt-natured* inſtitution that ever was in the world. *Tillotſon.*

To Besta'in. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot.

We will not line his thin *beſtained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakſpeare.*

To Beste'ad. *v. a.* I *beſted*; I have *beſted.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluding joys!
The brood of folly, without father bred;
How little you *beſtead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This ſhould rather be *beſted.*

They ſhall paſs through it hardly *beſtead*, and hungry. *Iſaiah.*

Be'stial. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt, or to the claſs of beaſts.

His wild diſorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *beſtial* citizens ſurprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beaſts; brutal; below the dignity of reaſon or humanity; carnal.

I have loſt the immortal part of myſelf, and what remains is *beſtial*. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury,
And *beſtial* appetite, in change of luſt. *Shakſp.*

For thoſe, the race of Iſrael oft forſook
Their living ſtrength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *beſtial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promiſed are not groſs and carnal, ſuch as may court and gratify the moſt *beſtial* part of us. *Decay of Piety*

Bestia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater abſurdity, than to affirm *beſtiality* to be the eſſence of humanity, and darkneſs the centre of light? *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

Be'stially. *adv.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To Besti'ck. *v. a.* preterit, I *beſtuck*; I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or ſpots here and there.

Truth ſhall retire,
Beſtuck with ſland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To Besti'r. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *beſtir themſelves* ere well awake. *Milton.*

Beſtirs her then, and from each tender ſtalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields,
She gathers. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

But, as a dog that turns the ſpit
Beſtirs himſelf, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again.
Hudibras.

What aileth them, that they muſt needs *beſtir themſelves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* with a common word.

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have ſo *beſtirred* your valour, you cowardly raſcal! *Shakſpeare.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon.*

All men would willingly have yielded him praiſe; but his nature was ſuch as to *beſtow* it *upon* himſelf, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the houſe of the Lord did they *beſtow upon* Baalim. 2 *Chronicles.*

2. Sometimes with *to.*

Sir Julius Cæſar had, in his office, the diſpoſition of the ſix clerks places; which he had *beſtowed to* ſuch perſons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witneſs, that there ſhould not be as much as a cup of cold water *beſtowed* for his ſake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unſatisfied in getting,
Which was a ſin; yet in *beſtowing*, madam,
He was moſt princely. *Shakſpeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *beſtows.*
Dryden.

You always exceed expectations: as if your's was not your own, but to *beſtow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my perſon your's,
And tell me how you would *beſtow* yourſelf.
Shakſpeare.

I could have *beſtowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a preſent.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *beſtow.*
Dryden.

6. To apply.

The ſea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwiſe the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *beſtowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou ſhalt *beſtow* that money for whatſoever thy ſoul luſteth after, for oxen, ſheep, or for wine. *Deuteronomy.*

8. To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *beſtowed* them in the houſe. 2 *Kings.*

Besto'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; diſpoſer.

They all agree in making one ſupreme God; and that there are ſeveral beings that are to be worſhipped under him; ſome as the *beſtowers* of thrones, but ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stilling fleet.*

Bestra'ught. *part.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *beſtract*; perhaps it is corrupted from *diſtraught.*] Diſtracted; mad; out of one's ſenſes; out of one's wits.

Aſk Marian, the fat alewife, if ſhe knew me not. What! I am not *beſtraught*. *Shakſpeare.*

To Bestre'w. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* [from *ſtrew.*] To ſprinkle over.

So thick *beſtrown*,
Abject and loſt lay theſe, covering the flood.
Milton.

To Bestri'de. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*, or *beſtridden.* [from *ſtride.*]

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *beſtride* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakſpeare.*

Make him *beſtride* the ocean, and mankind
Aſk his conſent to uſe the ſea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over.

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakſpeare.*

3. It is often uſed, in the conſequential ſenſe, for to ride on.

He *beſtrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air. *Shakſpeare.*

That horſe, that thou ſo often haſt *beſtrid*;
That horſe, that I ſo carefully have dreſs'd.
Shakſpeare.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind *beſtride.* *Dryd.*

The bounding ſteed you pompouſly *beſtride*
Shares with his lord the pleaſure and the pride.
Pope.

4. It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends: the preſent mode of war has put this ſenſe out of uſe.

He *beſtrid*
An o'erpreſs'd Roman, and i' th' conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers: Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knees. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou ſee me down in the battle, and *beſtride* me, ſo; 'tis a point of friendſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land,
Gaſping for life under great Bolingbroke *Shakſ.*

To Bestu'd. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds, or ſhining prominences.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. s.* [pebdian, to wager; peb, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine it to come from be can, to mend, increase, or *better*, as a *bet* increases the original wager.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The horny fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.

He shew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakspeare.*

He flies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*.
Ben Jonson.

The good, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Left every earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET. The old preterit of *beat*.

He waited for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* pret. I *betook*; part. pass. *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party *betaking itself* to such practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir; therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but despair. *Shakspeare.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore.
Milton.

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pronoun.

With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when *ourselves* to action we *betake*,
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make.
Dryden.

As my observations have been the light whereby I have steered my course, so I *betake myself* to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook them* several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow; to give.

So would I, had th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kenn'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend
Fairy Queen.

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shakspeare.

To BETHI'NK. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought* [from *think*.] To recal to reflection; to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink themselves of* change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shakspeare.*

I, better *bethinking myself*, and misliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themselves* till hampered, and past recovery. *L'Estrange.*

Cherippus, then in time *yourself bethink*,
And what your rage will yield by auction sink.
Dryden.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himself*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BE'THLEHEM. *n. s.* [See BEDLAM.] An hospital for lunaticks.

BE'THLEHEMITE. *n. s.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHO'UGHT. *participle.* [from *bethink*; which see.]

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape way,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakspeare.*

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bethumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad.
Shakspeare.

To BETI'DE. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*. [from tiD, Sax. See TIDE.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the person.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight?
Spenser.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must ascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *to*.

Neither know I
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him misguided.
Spenser.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betideth here in absence of thy friend. *Shaksp.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with *of*.

If he were dead, what would *betide of* thee?
Shakspeare.

BETI'ME. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that is, by the proper time.]
BETI'MES. }

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.
Shakspeare.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way.
Milton.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*.
Shakspeare.

There be some have an over early ripeness in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first, such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious course *betimes*. *Tillotson.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may sleep the sounder next day. *Shakspeare.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered sacrifice. 1 *Maccabees.*

BE'TLE. } *n. s.* [*piper adulterinum*.] An
BE'TRE. } Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

To BETO'KEN. *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such actions, be usual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd the fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson.*

BE'TONY. *n. s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETO'OK. *irreg. pret.* [from *betake*; which see.]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toss*.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my *betoss'd* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspeare.*

To BETRA'Y. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust: with *to* before the person, otherwise *into*.

If ye be come to *betray* me *to* mine enemies seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. 1 *Chronicles.*

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed into* the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear is nothing else but a *betraying* of the succours which reason offereth. *Wisdom.*

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles.*

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted.

How would'st thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord!
Milton.

4. To make known something that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him *to* great errours. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward as often *betrays* itself *into* great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

6. To show; to discover.

Lie, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld.
Milton.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

Nor, after length of years, a ſtone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addiſon.*

BETRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wiſe man doth ſo ſay of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reaſonable underſtanding. *Hooker.*

You caſt down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all ſuccours which reaſon can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchaſe corn, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dreſs; to grace; to adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which ſpungy April at thy heſt *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaſte crowns. *Shakſp.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: uſed either of men or women.

He, in the firſt flower of my freſheſt age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a moſt mighty king, moſt rich and ſage. *Spenſer.*

To her my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia ſaw. *Shakſpeare.*

By ſoul's publick promiſe ſhe
Was ſold then, and *betrothed* to victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promiſe of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his houſe. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

If any perſon be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *truſt*.] To entruſt; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruſt him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his ſufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Green.*

Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be diſpoſed in a proper method. *Watts*

BE'TTER. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good*. [bet, *good*, betepa, *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. See GOOD.

He has a horſe *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count palatine. *Shakſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I have ſeen *better* faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any ſhoulders that I ſee,
Before me at this inſtant. *Shakſpeare.*

Having a deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt; Which is far *better*. *Philippians.*

The BE'TTER.

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage: with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the day before, had *the better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in ſuch ſort, as doth not break our preſcription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionyſius, his countryman, in an epiſtle to Pompey, after an expreſs compariſon, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you ſhall;
Since you will have it ſo;—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always ſo much *the better of* the ſatiriſt, that the perſons touched did not know where to fix their reſentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, *for the better*, ſo as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well*.] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Heſea.*

Better a mechanick rule were ſtretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd.*

The *better* to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by conſidering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cauſe of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furniſhed with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakſpeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd* rather than decreas'd. *Shakſpeare.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful cue,
Reſtor'd and *better'd* ſoon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the pureſt and beſt reformed church in the world; ſo well reformed, that it will be found eaſier to alter than *better* its conſtitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes to diſcharge themſelves for the *bettering* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you muſt expect of me to tell you. *Shakſpeare.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you ſpeak ſweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To advance; to ſupport.

The king thought his honour would ſuffer, during a treaty, *to better* a party. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Superiour; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderneſs by themſelves. *Hooker.*

The courteſy of nations allows you my *betters*, in that you are the firſt-born. *Shakſpeare.*

That ye thus hoſpitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themſelves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have ſome gold and ſilver by me, and ſhall be able to make a ſhift, when many of my *betters* are ſtarving. *Swift.*

BE'TTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *To bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers.

I obſerved a ſtranger among them of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithſtanding he was a very fair *better*, nobody would take him up. *Addiſon.*

BE'TTY. *n. ſ.* [probably a cant word, ſignifying an inſtrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An inſtrument to break open doors.

Record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal ſcalades of needy heroes, deſcribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan, Saxon; from the original word tpa, *two*.]

1. In the intermediate ſpace.

What modes
Of ſmell the headlong lioneſs *between*,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green? *Pope*

2. From one to another; noting intercourſe.

He ſhould think himſelf unhappy, if things ſhould go ſo *between* them, as he ſhould not be able to acquit himſelf of a gratitude toward them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip.

If ask whether Caſtor and Pollux, with only one ſoul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conſcious of, are not two diſtinct perſons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any diſcord or ſuits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeaſed. *Bacon.*

Friendſhip requires, that it be *between* two at leaſt; and there can be no friendſhip where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or diſtinction of one from the other.

Their natural conſtitutions put ſo wide a difference *between* ſome men, that art would never maſter. *Locke.*

Children quickly diſtinguiſh *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preſerved.

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon. It has the ſame ſignification with *between*, and is indifferently uſed for it.]

1. In the midſt of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney ſmokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black ſtorms, on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and your Indians ſtand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*

If contradicting intereſt could be mixt,
Nature herſelf has caſt a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years ſince there was ſome ſpeech of marriage
Betwixt myſelf and her. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'VEL. } *n. ſ.* In maſonry and joinery,
BE'VIL. } a kind of ſquare, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle. An angle that is not ſquare, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuſe, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Theſe houſes are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

Theſe rabbets are ground ſquare; but the rabbets on the groundſel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freeher fall off. *Moxon.*

BE'VER. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink. Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholeſome *beverage*,
Account me not your ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*

Grains, pulſes, and all ſorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage* may be made almoſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A pleaſant *beverage* he prepar'd before
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarſe lean gravel on the mountain ſides
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY. *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *F. Queen.*

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold,
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakſp.*

Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral.
Sir J. Denham.

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addiſon.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware*. See WARY. Bepapian, Saxon; *warer*, Daniſh.]

1. To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the ſylph, oh pious maid, *beware!*
This to diſcloſe is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but moſt *beware of* man. *Pope.*

2. It is obſervable, that it is only uſed in ſuch forms of ſpeech as admit the word *be*: thus we ſay, *he may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*.

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cauſe again; I'll pluck ye out,
And caſt you, with the waters that you loſe,
To temper clay. *Shakſpeare.*

Larded all with ſweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go
With true love ſhowers. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moiſten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no ſervice on her ſorrowful cheeks.
Shakſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To loſe in pathleſs places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward ſped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no ſolution of our queſtion find;
Your words *bewilder*, nor direct the mind.
Blackmore.

Our underſtanding traces 'em in vain,
Loſt and *bewilder'd* in the fruitleſs ſearch. *Addiſ.*

It is good ſometimes to loſe and *bewilder* ourſelves in ſuch ſtudies. *Watts.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or faſcination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blaſted ſapling wither'd up. *Shakſp.*

I have forſworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the raſcal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd! *Shakſpeare.*

My flocks are free from love, yet look ſo thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs?
Dryden.

2. To charm; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree, as to take away the power of reſiſtance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And moſt *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry out ſouls *bewitch*;
The curſe of writing is an endleſs itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her work, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were loſt; they were filled with ſuch *bewitching* tenderneſs and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addiſon.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch*.] Faſcination; charm; reſiſtleſs prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or faſcination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch*.] Faſcination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſirers. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [ꝑnegan, beꝑnegan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly.

Fair feeling words he wiſely 'gan diſplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpoſe, faln
To tempt the cauſe itſelf for to *bewray*. *F. Queen.*

2. To ſhow; to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.

She ſaw a pretty bluſh in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modeſt diſcontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do ſometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confeſs they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that ſeems for counſel fit,
Whoſe ſilver locks *bewray* his ſtore of days.
Fairfax.

BEWRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; diſcoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of ſecrets, the world is juſt enough to accuſe the perfidiouſneſs of the friend. *Addiſon.*

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [beȝeonb, beȝeonban, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in other's breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Juſt what you hear you have. *Pope.*

2. On the further ſide of.

Neither is it *beyond* the ſea, that thou ſhould'ſt ſay, Who ſhall go over the ſea for us, and bring it unto us? *Deuteronomy.*

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* ſea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Further onward than.

He that ſees a dark and ſhady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the ſky.
Herbert.

4. Paſt; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundleſs reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet theſe declare
Thy goodneſs *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.
Milton.

The juſt, wiſe, and good God neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impoſſible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Conſider the ſituation of our earth; it is placed ſo conveniently, that plants flouriſh, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all diſpute. *Bentley.*

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodneſs, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I muſt confeſs, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleneſs, and quarrels among his ſervants, whereby his manufactures are diſturbed, and his buſineſs neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's underſtanding, my labour may be of uſe: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I adviſe him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His ſatires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's, if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of.

With equal mind what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, or grieve, too much for things *beyond*
Our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earneſt benefit of his jeſt, forcing him to do her ſuch ſervices, as were both cumberſome and coſtly; while he ſtill thought he *went beyond* her becauſe his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. *1 Theſſalonians.*

BE'ZEL. } *n. ſ.* That part of a ring in
BE'ZIL. } which the ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. ſ.* [from *pa*, againſt, and *zahar*, poiſon, Perſick.] A ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, and brought from the Eaſt Indies, where it is ſaid to be found in the dung of an animal called *pazan*; the ſtone being formed in its belly, and growing to the ſize of an acorn, and ſometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now ſuppoſed to be fabulous. The name is applied to ſeveral chymical compoſitions, deſigned for antidotes; as mineral, ſolar, and jovial *bezoars*. *Savary. Chambers.*

BEZOA'RDICK. *n. ſ.* [from *bezoar*.] A medicine compounded with *bezoar*.

The *bezoardicks* are neceſſary to promote ſweat, and drive forth the putrified particles. *Hoyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS. *n. ſ.* [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bihay*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying *croſs* or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls——
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againſt the *bias*. *Shakſp.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe, or gives the direction to his meaſures.

You have been miſtook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakſpeare.*
This is that boaſted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulneſs 'tis inclin'd. *Dryd.*
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*
Wit and humour, that expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful diverſions. Raillery, under ſuch regulations, unbends the mind from ſeverer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue neareſt to our vice ally'd;
Reaſon the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propenſion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he ſeems to have ſome little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be miſled by ignorance, than I am to be *biaſſed* by intereſt, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*
A deſire leaning to either ſide, *biaſſes* the judgment ſtrangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *adv.* It ſeems to be uſed *adverbially* in the following paſſage, conformably to the French *mettre une choſe de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw,
Bias and thwart, not anſwering the aim. *Shakſp.*

In the following paſſage it ſeems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biaſſed* ſide. This is not uſed.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outſwell the cholic of puft Aquilon. *Shakſpeare.*

BIB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it ſhould not be as noble a taſk to write upon a *bib* and hanging-ſleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*. *Addiſon.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though ſo named, becauſe ſhe would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*
To appeaſe a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; ſo that he was conſtant y *bibbing*, and drinking more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλιον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we paſs from the apoſtolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive chriſtians looked on their *bibles* as their moſt important treaſure. *Government of the Tongue.*
We muſt take heed how we accuſtom ourſelves to a ſlight and irreverent uſe of the name of God, and of the phraſes and expreſſions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every ſlight occaſion. *Tillotſon.*
In queſtions of natural religion, we ſhould confirm and improve, or connect our reaſonings by the divine aſſiſtance of the *bible*. *Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλος, and γραφω, to write.] A man ſkilled in literary hiſtory, and in the knowledge of books; a tranſcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moiſture; ſpungy.

Snow'd *bibulous* above, I ſee the ſands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomſon.*

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] Having the ſeed veſſel divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. ſ.* The name of a colour uſed in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICIPITAL. BICI'PITOUS. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any ſpecies, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

A piece of fleſh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muſcle of either party's arm. *Brown.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh, a conteſt.]

1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight without a ſet battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to ſuch a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and loſt his picture. *Sidney.*
In thy face
I ſee thy fury; if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakſp.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effuſion rowl'd
Of ſmoke, and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire. *Milton.*
An icy gale, oft ſhifting o'er the pool,
Breathe a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Aſſails the *bickering* ſtream. *Thomſon.*

BI'CKERER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkirmiſher.

BI'CKERN. *n. ſ.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blackſmith's anvil is ſometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. BICO'RNOUS. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.

We ſhould be too critical, to queſtion the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*; I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [bíddan, Saxon.]

1. To deſire; to aſk; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to ſuffer, Jethro;
There are my keys. *Shakſp. Merch. of Venice.*
Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you ſhall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.*
We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feaſts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things or perſons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold,
Bid her avaunt, and her troth plight. *Shakſpeare.*
He chid the ſiſters,
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them ſpeak to him. *Shakſpeare.*
Haſte to the houſe of ſleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly viſions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*
Curſe on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony 's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*
Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving ſong. *Pope.*
Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propoſe; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.——
—Thou *bidſt* me to my loſs; for true to thee
Were to prove falſe. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*
When a man is reſolute to keep his ſins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquiſh all hope, he will embrace that profeſſion which *bids* faireſt to the reconciling thoſe ſo diſtant intereſts. *Decay of Piety.*
As when the goddeſſes came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their ſide. *Granville.*
To give intereſt a ſhare in friendſhip, is to ſell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* moſt ſhall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

4. To proclaim; to offer, or to make known by ſome public voice.

Our bans thrice *bid!* and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then preſs'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feaſted one, and not
The hoſteſs of the meeting; pray you *bid*
Theſe unknown friends to 's welcome. *Shakſp.*
Divers, as we paſſed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their geſture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*
How, Didius, ſhall a Roman, fore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How *bid* you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyſelf and Oxford, with five thouſand men,
Shall croſs the ſeas, and *bid* falſe Edward battle. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*
She *bid* war to all that durſt ſupply
The place of thoſe her cruelty made die. *Waller.*
The captive cannibal, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, ſpent at laſt and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither *bid* him God ſpeed. *John.*
When they deſired him to tarry longer with them, he conſented not, but *bade* them farewel. *Acts.*

8. To *bid beads*, is to diſtinguiſh each bead by a prayer.

By ſome haycock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryden.*

BI'DALE. *n. ſ.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's houſe, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *To bid.*]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feaſt of the family. *Bacon.*
Madam, the *bidden* gueſts are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis theſe that early taint the female ſoul,
Inſtruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope.*

BI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bid.*] One who offers or propoſes a price.

He look'd upon ſeveral dreſſes which hung there, expoſed to the purchaſe of the beſt *bidder*. *Addiſon.*

BI'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.

How, ſay'ſt thou that Macduff denies his perſon
At our great *bidding*? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

At his ſecond *bidding*, darkneſs fled,
Light ſhone, and order from diſorder ſprung. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bidan, Saxon.] To endure; to ſuffer: commonly to *abide*.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm! *Shakſpeare.*

The wary Dutch this gathering ſtorm foreſaw,
And durſt not *bide* it on the Engliſh coaſt. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee ſhall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head,
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a ſtate.

And they alſo, if they *abide* not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be graffed in. *Romans.*

4. It has probably all the ſignifications of the word *abide*; which ſee: but it being grown ſomewhat obſolete, the examples of its various meanings are not eaſily found.

BIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *bide.*] Reſidence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my conſtant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why ſhould ſome be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero.*] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*. *Spenſer.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakſpeare.*

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry *bier*
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a houſehold ſtill in tears,
Sad pomps, a threſhold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Make as if you hanged yourſelf, they will convey your body out of priſon in a *bier*. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'ESTINGS. *n. ſ.* [bjeſtinz, Saxon.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice beſides, her *bieſtings* never fail
To ſtore the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryd.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be underſtood two ways. *Dict.*

BI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botaBI'FIDATED. } nical term.] Divided into two; ſplit in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a ſoul, this is not ſhe;
If ſouls guide vows, if vows are ſanctimony,
If ſanctimony be the gods delight,
If there be rule in unity itſelf,
This is not ſhe: O madneſs of diſcourſe!
This cauſe ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Biſold authority. *Shakſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

BI'FORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a diviſion, into two heads.

A ſmall white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching, into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Diviſion into two; opening into two parts.

The firſt catachreſtical and far derived ſimilitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or diviſion of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from βαγὰς; *Skinner* from *bug*, which, in Daniſh, ſignifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or leſs.

A troubled ocean, to a man who ſails in it, is, I think, the *biggeſt* object that he can ſee in motion. *Spectator.*

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, when the idea under conſideration becomes very *big*, or very ſmall, its preciſe bulk becomes obſcure and confuſed. *Locke.*

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle *with*.

A beaſt *big with* young hath ſeldom been ſeen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder ſwelling buſh,
Big with many a common roſe,
This early bud began to bluſh. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. Full of ſomething; and deſirous, or about to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addiſon.*

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halitherſes, roſe. *Pope.*

6. Diſtended; ſwoln; ready to burſt: uſed often as the effects of paſſion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*, get thee apart, and weep. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

7. Great in air and mien; proud; ſwelling; tumid; haughty; ſurly.

How elſe, ſaid he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a ſtately pace? *Spenſer.*

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, ſeem ſomewhat ſolemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and anſwer. *Aſcham.*

If you had looked *big*, and ſpit at him, he'd have run. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

In his proſperous ſeaſon, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huge periwig
Than our own native lunaticks? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, and looked ſo *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepeſt counſels, and the ſtrongeſt force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

Thou thyſelf, thus inſolent in ſtate,
Art but perhaps ſome country magiſtrate,
Whoſe power extends no farther than to ſpeak
Big on the bench, and ſcanty weights to break. *Dryden.*

To grant *big* Thraſo valour, Phormio ſenſe,
Should indignation give, at leaſt offence. *Garth.*

8. Great in ſpirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*

BI'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an eccleſiaſtical benefice, much leſs can a *bigamiſt* have ſuch a benefice according to that law. *Ayliffe.*

BI'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waning and diſtreſſed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shakſp.*

Randal determined to commence a ſuit againſt Martin, for *bigamy* and inceſt. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a ſecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were conſidered as bringing a man under ſome incapacities for eccleſiaſtical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laugh'd to ſee the ſails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shak.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require and dote ſomewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-ſhaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *big-bellied* women. *Addiſon.*

We purſued our march, to the terror of the market-people, and the miſcarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon.*

BI'GGIN. *n. ſ.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakſpeare.*

BIGHT. *n. ſ.* It is explained by *Skinner* the circumference of a coil of rope.

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big.*] Tumidly haughtily; with a bluſtering manner.

Would it thou not rather chooſe a ſmall renown
To be the mayr of ſome poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rouſly to ſpeak?
To pound falſe weights, and ſcanty meaſure break? *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *big.*]

1. Bulk; greatneſs of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow an exceſſive *bigneſs*. *Bacon.*

People were ſurpriſed at the *bigneſs* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Eſtrange.*

The brain of man, in reſpect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigneſs* three oxen's brains. *Ray.*

2. Size, whether greater or ſmaller; comparative bulk.

Several ſorts of rays make vibrations of ſeveral *bigneſſes*, which, according to their *bigneſſes*, excite ſenſations of ſeveral colours; and the ſeveral ſounds, according to their *bigneſſes*, excite ſenſations of ſeveral ſounds. *Newton's Opt.*

BI'GOT. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is ſuppoſed, *Camden* and others, to take its riſe from ſome occaſional phraſe.] A man

voted unreasonably to a certain party, or prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurst. *Tate*

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

BI'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous: with *to*,

Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. *Garth.*

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

BI'GOTRY. *n. s.* [from *bigot.*]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln.*] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison.*

BIG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder.*] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now, driven before him through the arching rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps the unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope.*

BI'LANDER. *n. s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryd.*

BI'LBERRY. *n. s.* [from bilg, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skinner*; *vitis idæa.*] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windsor's chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakspeare.*

BI'LBO. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakspeare.*

BI'LBOES. *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Shakspeare.*

BILE. *n. s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And flowing through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;
Or rather a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare.*

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy core? *Shakspeare.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wiseman.*

BILGE. *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bulge*. *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE. *n. s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Billingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground,
And shameful *Billingsgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BI'LINGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuth.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick *bilucan.*] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd. *Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden.*

BILL. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Then *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end,
And with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign! *Milton.*

No crowing cock does there his wings display,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden.*

BILL. *n. s.* [bille, Sax. epibille, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedging bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as others servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle-axe.

Yea dull old women manage rusty *bills*;
Against thy seat both young and old rebel. *Shakspeare.*

BILL. *n. s.* [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakspeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it or no? *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepared according to the *bill*. *L'Estrange.*

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition, or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of: or else some fault that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Cowel.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials increased or decreased. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned suppers. *Arbuthnot.*

10. *A bill of Exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable ſentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive proviſions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, ſhall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they ſay, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonſon.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a ſhilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compreſs'd
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ſtrong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publiſh by an advertiſement: a cant word.

His maſterpiece was a compoſition that he *billed* about under the name of a ſovereign antidote. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A ſmall paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Cæſar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report ſay true,
Thy eyes firſt open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*bilot*, Fr.] A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaſt a place it muſt take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I ſay. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To quarter ſoldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were ſo incenſed, and their affections poiſoned, that they refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *ballyards*, yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenſer*:

Ballyards much unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks miſbeeming manly wit.
Hubberd's Tale.

A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on the table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakſpeare.*

Even noſe and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonſon*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoſt like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the ſtroke of a *billiard* ſtick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare paſſion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*. Dan. probably of the ſame original with bilg, Sax. a bladder.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as ſilver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle roll. *Spenſer.*

Billows ſink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firſt ſtirred them. *Wotton.*

Chaſing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* ſnow, and violence of the ſhow'r,
That from the hills diſperſe their dreadful ſtore,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And, whitening down the moſſy-tinctur'd ſtream,
Deſcends the *billowy* foam. *Thomſon*

BIN. *n. ſ.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repoſited.

The moſt convenient way of picking hops, is into a long ſquare frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot ſallies out,
You know him by his hazel ſnout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY *Arithmetick*. A method of computation propoſed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progreſſion from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uſes the ſimple progreſſion from two to two. This method appears to be the ſame with that uſed by the Chineſe four thouſand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *bound*; part. paſſ. *bound*, or *bounden*. [binban, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to inwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To faſten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou ſhalt *bind* this line of ſcarlet thread in the window, which thou didſt let us down by. *Joſhua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To faſten together.

Gather ye together firſt the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew*

5. To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages: with *up*.

When he ſaw him, he had compaſſion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreſſings, we *bound up* the wound. *Wiſeman.*

6. To oblige by ſtipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or ſwear an oath, to *bind* his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the ſolemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to conſtrain.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to all that ſlaves are free to *Shakſpeare.*

Duties expreſsly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our conſciences more than thoſe that are but dubiouſly inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindneſs.

9. To confine; to hinder: with *in*, if the reſtraint be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound in*
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakſpeare.*

You will ſooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from ſinging, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though paſſion be the moſt obvious and general, yet it is not the only cauſe that *binds up* the underſtanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In ſuch a diſmal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the ſun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkneſs, overſpread with damps, *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coſtive.

Rhubarb hath manifeſtly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth looſe, and milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

11. To reſtrain.

The more we are *bound up* to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the ſtory. *Felton.*

12. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing ſuch vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe who could never read the grammar
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books beſt, as richeſt *bound*. *Prior.*

13. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one.

If ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryd.*

14. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife, ſeek not to be looſed. *1 Corinthians.*

15. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was ſtaggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her *over* to the county ſeſſions. *Addiſon.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow ſtiff and hard.

If the land lie full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you muſt make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make coſtive.

3. To be obligatory.

Thoſe canons, or imperial conſtitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promiſes and bargains for truck, between a Swiſs and an Indian, in the woods of America are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hop.

The two beſt ſorts are the white and the green *bind*; the latter is a large ſquare hop, and moſt hardy. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bind.*]

1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds ſheaves.

Three *binders* ſtood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre wheat in a day, if it ſtand well. *Mortim.*

3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of ſuch length and breadth might ſerve to encompaſs the fractured member cut from each end to the middle, into the *binders*. *Wiſeman*

BI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take the *binding* of his eyes. *Tat*

BI'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the ſmaller; the firſt ſort flowers in September, and the laſt in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick teleſcope, fitted ſo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] Having two eyes.

Moſt animals are *binocular*, ſpiders for the moſt part octonocular, and ſome ſenocular *Derham.*

BINO'MIAL. *Root.* [In algebra.] A root compoſed of only two parts, connected with the ſigns *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the hiſtory of nations, but of the actions of particular perſons.

Our grubſtreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like ſo many undertakers, on purpoſe to make a penny of him. *Addiſon.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, ſome authors place every thing in the preciſe order of time when it occurred. *Watts*

BI'OVAC. } *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *wey wach*,
BI'HOVAC. } a double guard, German.]
BI'VOUAC. } A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in uſe. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION *n. ſ.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correſpondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. ſ.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No ſerpent, or fiſhes oviparous, have any ſtones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriourly. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πέταλον.] Conſiſting of two flower leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRITE. } *n. ſ.* [In algebra.]
BIQUADRA'TICK. } The fourth power, ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number or quantity by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH. *n. ſ.* [birc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are like thoſe of the poplar; the ſhoots are very ſlender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, on the ſame tree; the fruit becomes a little ſquamoſe cone; the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year *Miller*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *n. ſ.* [bird, or brid, a chick, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl.
Shakſpeare.

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all ſuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The *bird* of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayeſt plume before him drove
Milton.

Hence men and beaſts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monſters of the main.
Dryden.

There are ſome *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh days. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my houſe, to breakfaſt; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDBOLT. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be ſhot at birds.

To be generous and of free diſpoſition, is to take thoſe things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDCAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An incloſure, with interſtitial ſpaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal fleet. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miſerable expoſtulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.——There they always uſe to diſcharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kill-hole. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDLIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paſte, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is waſhed in a running ſtream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and ſcummed, and then laid up for uſe; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring ſhrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of ſo viſcous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

With ſtores of gather'd glue contrive
To ſtop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious maſs of clammy juice. *Dryd.*

I'm enſnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becauſe they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew*

BI'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing: why, ſays he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and ſo the *birdman* drew out of ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDS-CHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*padus Theophraſti*.] A plant.

BI'RDSEYE *n. ſ.* [*adonis*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTARES. *n. ſ.* [*aracus*.] A plant.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. ſ.* [*chenalopex*.] A fowl of the gooſe kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n ſ.* A fiſh, the ſame with the *turbot*; which ſee.

BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [beopꝺ, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.
Shakſpeare's King John.

In Spain, our ſprings like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Moſt virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*.
Spenſer.

All truth I ſhall relate: nor firſt can I
Myſelf to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shak.*

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumſtances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Haleſus came,
A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production: uſed of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *birds* of nature.
Shakſpeare.

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your nobleſt father prov'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

Who of themſelves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milt.*

She, for this many thouſand years,
Seems to have practiſ'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldeſt *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth.
Prior.

The vallies ſmile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confeſs the flood's embrace.
Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian ſhepherdeſs
Who, after years of barrenneſs,
The highly favour'd Joſeph bore
To him that ſerv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips lying at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth*. Alſo the proper place on board for the meſs to put their cheſts, &c. is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day*.]
1. The day on which any one is born.
Orient light,
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton.*
2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.
This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caſſius born. *Shakſpeare.*
They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of ſadneſs:
'Tis what the day deſerves which gave me breath. *Dryden.*
Your country dames,
Whoſe cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. *n. ſ.* [This is erroneouſly, I think, printed in *Shakſpeare*, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (ſee DOM.) as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.
Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night*.]
1. The night on which any one is born.
Th' angelick ſong in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that ſung the Saviour born.
Paradiſe Regained.
2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.
A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau. *Pope.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.
My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakſpeare.*
A degree of ſtupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the ſcore of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt-born.
Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodneſs
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou haſt been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.
Milton.
I lov'd her firſt, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preſerve the *birthright* of my paſſion.
Otway.
While no baſeneſs in this breaſt I find,
I have not loſt the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd.*
To ſay that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the Engliſh nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muſt upon no pretence reſiſt, is to confound governments.
Addiſon.

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *ſtrangle*.] Strangled or ſuffocated in being born.
Finger of *birthſtrangled* babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery: *ariſtolochia*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'SCOTIN. n. ſ. [French.] A confection made of flower, ſugar, marmalade, eggs, *&c.*

BI'SCUIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]
1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea: it is baked for long voyages four times.
The *biſcuit* alſo in the ſhips, eſpecially in the Spaniſh galies, was grown hoary and unwholeſome. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
Many have been cured of dropſies by abſtinence from drinks, eating dry *biſcuit*, which creates no thirſt, and ſtrong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
2. A compoſition of fine flower, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *ſeco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.
The rational horizon *biſecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biſcop*, which was afterward ſoftened into *biſhop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.
A *biſhop* is an overſeer, or ſuperintendant, of religious matters in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe*
You ſhall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *biſhops*.
Shakſpeare.
Their zealous ſuperſtition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater ſervice, than to deſtroy the primitive, apoſtolical, and anciently univerſal government of the church by *biſhops*.
K. Charles.
In caſe a *biſhop* ſhould commit treaſon and felony, and forfeit his eſtate, with his life, the lands of his biſhoprick remain ſtill in the church.
South
On the word *biſhop*, in French *evêque*, I would obſerve, that there is no natural connection between the ſacred office and the letters or ſound; for *evêque*, and *biſhop*, ſignify the ſame office, though there is not one letter alike in them.
Watts' Logick.

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.
Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, when gentlefolks ſup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church.
They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *biſhoped* by thee *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [biſcopnice, Saxon.] The dioceſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.
It will be fit, that, by the king's ſupreme power in cauſes eccleſiaſtical, they be ſubordinate under ſome biſhop, and *biſhoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
A virtuous woman ſhould reject marriage, as a good man does a *biſhoprick*; but I would adviſe neither to perſiſt in refuſing. *Spectator.*
Thoſe paſtors had epiſcopal ordination, poſſeſſed preferments in the church, and were ſometimes promoted to *biſhopricks* themſelves. *Swift.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *n. ſ.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BISK. *n. ſ.* [*biſque*. Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling ſeveral ſorts of fleſh.
A prince, who in a foreſt rides aſtray,
And, weary, to ſome cottage finds his way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *biſks* of fiſh,
But hungry ſups his cream ſerv'd up in earthen diſh. *King.*

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. ſ.* The ſame as *marcaſite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia; ſuppoſed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some eſteem it a metal *ſui generis*; though it uſually contains ſome ſilver. There is an artificial *biſmuth* made, for the ſhops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BISSE'XTILE. *n. ſ.* [from *bis* and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap-year; the year in which the day, ariſing from ſix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.
The year of the ſun conſiſteth of three hundred and ſixty-five days and ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which ſix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occaſion of *biſſextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*
Towards the latter end of February is the *biſſextile* or intercalar day; called *biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *ſin*.] Blind.
But who, oh! who hath ſeen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *biſſon* rheum? *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
What harm can your *biſſon* conſpectuities glean out of this character? *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BI'STRE. n. ſ. [French.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water, uſed by painters in waſhing their deſigns. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] A plant, called alſo *ſnakeweed*; which ſee.

BI'STOURY. *n. ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in making inciſions, of which there are three ſorts; the blade of the firſt turns like that of a lancet; but the ſtraight *biſtoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *biſtoury* is ſhaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inſide.
Chambers.

BISU'LCOUS. *adj.* [*biſulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.
For the ſwine, although multiparous, yet being *biſulcous*, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *biſulcous* animals.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BIT. *n. ſ.* [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevel holes, the tranchefil, and the croſs chains; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*
They light from their horſes, pulling off their *bit*, that they might ſomething refreſh their mouths upon the graſs. *Sidney.*
We have ſtrict ſtatutes, and moſt biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headſtrong ſteeds.
Shakſpeare.
He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Id.*
Unus'd to the reſtraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds.
Addiſon

BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]
1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.
How many prodigal *bits* have ſlaves and peaſants
This night englutted! *Shakſpeare.*
Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shakſpeare.*
The mice found it troubleſome to be ſtill climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies
L'Eſtrange.
John was the darling; he had all the good *bits* was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall piece of any thing.
By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd
And to the table ſent the ſmoking lard;
A ſav'ry *bit*, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden*

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of ruſtick, makes a front.
Pope.

He bought at thouſands, what with better wit
You purchaſe as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majeſty has power to grant a patent, for ſtamping round *bits* of copper, to every ſubject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of theſe lawyers; for aught I can ſee, your caſe is not a *bit* clearer than it was ſeven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH. *n. ſ.* [bicze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf tuck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenſer.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurſe, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies. *Locke*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*

John had not run a madding ſo long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, ſhould have ſtood that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakſpeare.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a playhouſe, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakſpeare.*

He falls; his arms upon his body found,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground.
Dryden.

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who is now indeed recovered. *Tatler.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falſity; though they have ſhowed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my noſe. *Arbuth.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile. *Shakſp.*

Full fifty years, harneſs'd in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blaſt,
And the ſeveral heats of parching ſummer. *Rowe.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praiſes, one inſtructs, another *bites*. *Roſc.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I have ſeen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion
I would have made them ſkip. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.

It may be the firſt water will have more of the ſcent, as more fragrant; and the ſecond more of the taſte, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*.
Pope.

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converſed with you, they would have been ſtrangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlaſting burnings, or arm himſelf againſt the *bites* of the never-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that ſplits the rocks,
Is half ſo harmful as the greedy flocks,
Their venom'd *bite*, and ſcurs indented on the flocks. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fiſher angle diligently four or ſix hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,
He may be caught with ſober lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.

He is ſo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind; and you may therefore eaſily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reaſon to diſbelieve in itſelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reaſon to diſbelieve it for his ſaying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becauſe you do not think him a knave. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE. *n. ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN. The part. paſſ. of *To bite.*

BI'TTER. *adj.* [biꝛep, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Though a man in a fever ſhould, from ſugar, have a *bitter* taſte, which, at another time, produces a ſweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as diſtinct from the idea of ſweet, as if he had taſted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.

Friends now faſt ſworn,
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To *bitterſt* enmity. *Shakſpeare*

Huſbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* againſt them. *Coloſſians.*

The word of God, inſtead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miſerable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shak.*

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. *Shakſ.*

And ſhun the *bitter* conſequence: for know
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die. *Par. Loſt.*

Tell him, that if I beat my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my ſon. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly,
And ſhun the *bitter* blaſt, and wheel about the ſky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of bitter words, let's ſmother
My damned ſon. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in miſery, and life unto the *bitter* in ſoul. *Job.*

7. In any manner unpleaſing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts.*

BI'TTERGOURD. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taſte.

2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

I ſo lively acted with my tears,
That my poor miſtreſs, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakſpeare.*

Bitterly haſt thou paid, and ſtill art paying
That rigid ſcore. *Milton.*

3. Sharply; ſeverely.

His behaviour is not to cenſure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh; remarkable for the noiſe which he makes, uſually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſides ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that ſcarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To ſhake the ſounding marſh. *Thomſon.*

BI'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common ſalt, and uſed in the preparation of Epſom ſalt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taſte.

The idea of whiteneſs, or *bitterneſs*, is in the mind, exactly anſwering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterneſs* and animoſity between the commanders was ſuch, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.

His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterneſs*? *Shakſp.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterneſs* and ſourneſs than formerly, and were more reſerved towards the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach.

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between ſaltneſs and *bitterneſs*. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even ſo much, that joy could not ſhow itſelf modeſt enough, without a badge of *bitterneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only ſon, and ſhall be in *bitterneſs* for him, as one that is in *bitterneſs* for his firſt-born. *Zech.*

Muſt purſue the pleaſures, as they call them, of their natures, which begun in ſin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterneſs*. *Wake.*

I oft, in *bitterneſs* of ſoul, deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my deareſt lord. *Pope.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter* and *ſweet*.] An apple, which has a compound taſte of ſweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittерſweet* at beſt, and the fine colours of the ſerpent do by no means make amends for the ſmart and poiſon of his ſting. *South.*

When I expreſs the taſte of an apple, which we call the *bitterſweet*, none can miſtake what I mean. *Watts.*

BI'TTERVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*ervum*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'TTERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BI'TTOUR. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea ſtellaris*, Lat.] A bird, commonly called the *bittern* (ſee BITTERN) but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the water's brink ſhe laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME. *n. ſ.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen.

Mix with theſe
Idæan pitch, quick ſulphur, ſilver's ſpume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May.*

BITU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes, as the Aſphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: ſome ſo hard as to be uſed for coal; others ſo glutinous as to ſerve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the ſubſtance becometh ſo hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick ſeem'd a work of riſing ground,
With ſulphur and *bitumen* caſt between. *Dryden.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar uſed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a ſtone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

BIVA'LVE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or ſhutters: a term uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters; and of thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeed, as peas.

In the cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at thoſe holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'XWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Conſtantinople. *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret: it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery; but may be uſed in either ſenſe.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorſeful day
Is creept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eaſtern ſcout,
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breaſts no windores,
To publiſh what he does within doors;
Nor what dark ſecrets there inhabit,
Unleſs his own raſh folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be diſguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the ſecrets of our heart. *Dryd.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worſhip to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot eſcape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* ſo great a truth. *Stillingfleet.*

Nor whiſper to the tattling reeds
The blackeſt of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo ſits, and liſt'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell: in a good ſenſe. Not uſed.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shak.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not ſee. *Shakſpeare.*

BLAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtleſs babbler; a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets.

The ſecret man heareth many confeſſions; for who will open himſelf to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the ſecrets of a friend,
Contempt and ſcorn of all, to be excluded
All friendſhip, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton.*

Whoever ſhews me a very inquiſitive body, I'll ſhew him a *blab*, and one that ſha'l make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhould have gone about ſhewing my letters, under the charge of ſecrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *blab*.] A tatler; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*

Ariſtotle has problems which enquire why the ſun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the ſkin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black*, with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never muſt be freed,
Or I conſenting to ſo *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Diſmal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And, will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shak.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruiſe; a ſtripe.

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Merry Wives of Windſor.*

And, wing'd with ſpeed and fury, flew
To reſcue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; diſmal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe,
White foam at firſt on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the ſkies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. ſ.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. ſ.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's buſineſs is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. ſ.* It is every where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word among the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty-ſellow; of the meaneſt kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the houſe, to ſend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much uſed for pencils; it is not fuſible, or not without a very great heat.

You muſt firſt get your *black-lead* ſharpened finely, and put faſt into quills, for your rude and firſt draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL *n. ſ.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other conſideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of ſuch as uſually rob or ſteal. *Cowell.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheeſe,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewiſe uſher of the parliament. *Cowell.*

BLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the ſcowl of night. *Shakſpeare.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuſcles muſt be leſs than any of thoſe which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Riſe, wretched widow, riſe, nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford:
But riſe, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It ſuffices that it be in every part of the ait, which is as big as the *black* or ſight of the eye. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly ſe on fire. *Byle*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more *Addiſon*

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or lion, than of a nurſe or a cat. *Lock*

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath.* [*empetrum*, Lat. A plant.

BLA'CKBERRY *Buſh.* *n. ſ.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A ſpecies of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY. *n. ſ.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of theſe crafty ſneering raſcals, that ſtale old mouſe-eaten cheeſe Neſtor, and that ſly dog-fox Ulyſſes, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakſpeare.*

Then ſad he ſung the Children in the Wood
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deſarts wild,
And fearleſs at the glittering faulchion ſmil'd. *G.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *bird*] A bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto 't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Beats'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*

While the long funerals *blacken* all the way
Pope.

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at first to Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blacken'd* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Harrison of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape,
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
All *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. s.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

More to west
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite
To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addis.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. s.* [from *black* and *smith*.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. s.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See POPE. *Ditt.*

BLA'CKTHORN. *n. s.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The same with the *sloe*. See PLUM, of which it is a species.

BLA'DDER. *n. s.* [bladdre, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakspeare.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. s.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA. *n. s.* [*colutea*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADE. *n. s.* [blæd, bled, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE. *n. s.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *F. Queen.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her fabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blade. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*.

You'll find yourself mistaken, sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said, Dispatch me, I pr'ithee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE *of the shoulder.* } *n. s.* The bone
BLADEBONE. } called by anatomists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relicks of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shaks.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN. *n. s.* [blezene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakspeare.*

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton.*

Whene'er I been a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd,
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakspeare.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But, praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. *To blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me *for* making use here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms the praise of success is shared among many: yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confest to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hurt. Not in use.

Therewith upon his crest
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I conceive it to be the *noun*. *To blame*, in French *a tort*; culpable; worthy of censure.

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakspeare.*

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were *to blame* in the manner. *Stilling fleet.*

Now we should hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *blameless.*] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *n. s.* [from *blameless.*] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferiour agent. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame.*]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid addrest her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of.*

We will be *blameless of* this foul oath. *Joshua.*

BLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *blame.*] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan mute,
And denizon'd a stranger, who mist ought
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath fought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any such blame *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakspeare.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiseman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consiliarii mortui; books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch* *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd. *Milton.*

And even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage.

Must ring all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milton*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *blandish*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
'Gan smile *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these cow'ring low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd*

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *albianus*, thus: *albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which in Danish, signifies *shining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to *shine*; the Saxons, blæcan; and the English, *bleach*, to whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prescrib'd; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. *Shakspeare.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts. *Addison.*

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakspeare.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize *Dryden*

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. *Shakspeare*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shak*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd *Milton*

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Slander
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakspeare.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakspeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. *Shakspeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakspeare.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shakspeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Milt.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked!* *Tillotson*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. *Spenser.*

BLA'NKET. *n. s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry hold! hold! *Shakspeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are

a-bed; if you pull it upon your ſhoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thruſt it down upon your feet, your ſhoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himſelf among the ſtoried chiefs he ſpies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, ſometimes written *blanquet.*

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins: tie all my hair in knots. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To toſs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, ho! he cry'd, what ſtreet, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with paleneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Latin.]

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To ſpeak evil of.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne
By his own interdiction ſtands accurs'd,
And does *blaſpheme* his breed. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe who from our labours heap their board,
Blaſpheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy.

Liver of *blaſpheming* Jew. *Shakſpeare.*

I puniſhed them oft in every ſynagogue, and compelled them to *blaſpheme*. *Acts.*

BLASPHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blaſphemer*, and a perſecutor, and injurious. *1 Timothy.*

Even that *blaſphemer* himſelf would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really deſpiſes him for his cowardly baſe ſilence. *South.*

Deny the curſt *blaſphemer*'s tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickel.*

Should each *blaſphemer* quite eſcape the rod,
Becauſe the inſult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaſpheme.*] It is uſually ſpoken with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but uſed by *Milton* with it on the ſecond.] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cauſe full wrath, which thou can'ſt not reſiſt;
Blaſphemous words the ſpeaker vain do prove. *Sidney.*

And dar'ſt thou to the Son of God propound
To worſhip thee accurſt; now more accurſt
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blaſphemous*. *Milton.*

A man can hardly paſs the ſtreets, without having his ears grated with horrid and *blaſphemous* oaths and curſes. *Tillotſon.*

That any thing that wears the name of a chriſtian, or but of man, ſhould venture to own ſuch a villainous, impudent, and *blaſphemous* aſſertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right uſe of his reaſon, while he would *blaſphemouſly* ſet up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] *Blaſphemy*, ſtrictly and properly, is an offering of ſome indignity, or injury, unto God himſelf, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart's on future miſchief ſet,
I would ſpeak *blaſphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you muſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety, to the ſecret will of God; or elſe God could not be defined good, ſo far as his thoughts and ſecrets, but only ſuperficially good, as far as he is pleaſed to reveal himſelf, which is perfect *blaſphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. ſ.* [from blæſt, Sax. *blaſen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A guſt or puff of wind.

They that ſtand high have many *blaſts* to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shakſpeare.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unſubſtantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt
Owes nothing to thy *blaſts*. *Shakſpeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth looſe or bind them *blaſts* in ſecret cave. *Fairfax.*

Three ſhips were hurry'd by the ſouthern *blaſt*,
And on the ſecret ſhelves with fury caſt. *Dryden.*

2. The ſound made by blowing any inſtrument of wind muſick.

In peace there's nothing ſo becomes a man,
As modeſt ſtillneſs and humility;
But when the *blaſt* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakſpeare.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blaſt*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Veline fountains, and ſulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blaſt*, the ſignal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddeſſes called Fame, or one goddeſs ſounding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a *blaſt* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing peſtilential. [from the verb *To blaſt.*]

By the *blaſt* of God they periſh. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful ſun,
To fall and *blaſt* her pride. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not ſome choſen curſe,
Some hidden thunder in the ſtore of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blaſt* the man
Who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin? *Addiſon.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blaſted* heath you ſtop our way. *Shakſpeare.*

And behold ſeven thin ears, and *blaſted* with the eaſt wind, ſprung up after them. *Geneſis.*

She, that like lightning ſhin'd while her face laſted,
The oak now reſembles, which lightning had *blaſted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your cenſures you would ſuit,
Not *blaſt* that bloſſom, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

Agony unmix'd, inceſſant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blaſting* all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He ſhews himſelf weak, if he will take my word when he thinks I deſerve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to *blaſt* it. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce Jehoſhaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blaſted* by the deſtruction of veſſels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blaſt* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakſpeare.*

BLA'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Blaſt; ſudden ſtroke of infection. Not in uſe.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blaſtments* are moſt imminent. *Shakſpeare.*

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn this language from the *blatant* beaſt. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a ſenſeleſs noiſe. Not uſed.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy liſt to *blatter* againſt him. *Spenſer.*

BLATTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noiſe; ſenſeleſs roar.

BLAY. *n. ſ.* [*alburnus.*] A ſmall white river fiſh; called alſo a *bleak.*

BLAZE. *n. ſ.* [blaye, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

—The main *blaze* of it is paſt; but a ſmall thing would make it flame again. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the ſight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men ſhall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile ſhall yield!
What funeral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee. *Dryd.*

2. Publication; wide diffuſion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praiſe, if always praiſe unmixt? *Milton.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the forehead almoſt to the noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to ſhow the light of a flame.

Thus you may long live an happy inſtrument for your king and country; you ſhall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* ſtar, but *ſtella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then gloſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publiſh; to make known; to ſpread far and wide.

The noiſe of this fight, and iſſue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to ſome noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a ſtedfaſt mind,
This marble choſe, as of like temper known, *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakſpeare.*

When beggars die, there are no comets ſeen;
The heav'ns themſelves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakſpeare.*

But he went out, and began to publiſh it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such muſick worthieſt were to *blaze*
The peerleſs height of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whoſe follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a ſecret to himſelf alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis ſtill our greateſt pride
To *blaze* thoſe virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of enſigns armorial in proper terms. Not uſed.
This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you ſhould then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, ſable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham.*

BLA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports.
Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His brum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenſer.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]
1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial.
King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into Engliſh. *Addiſon.*
2. To deck; to embelliſh; to adorn.
She *blazons* in dread ſmiles her hideous forms;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting ſtorm. *Garth.*
3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow.
O thou goddeſs,
Thou divine nature! how thyſelf thou *blazon'ſt*
In theſe two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his ſweet head. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To celebrate; to ſet out.
One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in th' eſſential veſture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To blaze about; to make publick.
What's this but libelling againſt the ſenate,
And *blazoning* our injuſtice every where? *Shakſ.*

BLA'ZON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
Proceed unto beaſts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to obſerve in their *blazon.* *Peacham.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication.
But this eternal *blazon* muſt not be
To ears of fleſh and blood. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Celebration; proclamation of ſome quality.
I am a gentleman—I'll be ſworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and ſpirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon.* *Shakſpeare.*
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.
Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by expoſure to the open air.
When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their ſummer ſmocks. *Shak.*
Should I not ſeek
The clemency of ſome more temp'rate clime,
To purge my glo m; and, by the ſun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.
The white ſheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shakſpeare.*
For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And ſome are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*
The deadly winter ſeizes; ſhuts up ſenſe;
Lays him along the ſnows, a ſtiffen'd corſe,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale,
2. Cold; chill; cheerleſs.
Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiſs my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakſpeare.*
The goddeſs that in rural ſhrine
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*
Her deſolation preſents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren proſpects. *Addiſon.*
Say, will ye bleſs the *bleak* Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gulf be rude no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK. *n. ſ.* [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak* colour.] A ſmall river fiſh.
The *bleak*, or freſhwater ſprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by ſome the river ſwallow. His back is of a pleaſant, ſad ſea water green; his belly white and ſhining like the mountain ſnow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in beſt ſeaſon in Auguſt. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs.
The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakneſs* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addiſon.*

BLE'AKY. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.
On ſhrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryd.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water; ſore with rheum.
It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect ſound eyes. *Bacon*
It is no more in the power of calumny to blot the dignity of an honeſt man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to caſt ſcandal on the ſun. *L'Eſtrange*
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was ſtubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*
When thou ſhalt ſee the *blear* eyed fathers teach
Their ſons this harſh and mouldy ſort of ſpeech. *Dryden*
2. Dim; obſcure in general, or that which makes dimneſs.
Thus I hurl
My dazzling ſpells into the ſpongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illuſion,
And give it falſe preſentments. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make the eyes watery, or ſore with rheum.
All tongues ſpeak of him, and the *bleared* ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. *Shakſpeare.*
The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* viſages, come forth to view
The iſſue of th' exploit. *Shakſpeare.*
When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil to ſtay from ſchool;
Averſe to pains. *Dryden.*
2. To dim the eyes.
This may ſtand for a pretty ſuperficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity. *Raleigh.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.
The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedneſs.* *Wiſeman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep.
We were as twinn'd lambs, that did friſk i' th' ſun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakſpeare.*
You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb. *Merchant of Venice.*
While on ſweet graſs her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roſcommon.*
What bull dares bellow, or what ſheep dares *bleat*,
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.
Set in my ſhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The he lowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *n. ſ.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter. *Skinner.*

BLED. The preterit and participle of *To bleed.*

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled.* [ble, an, Saxon.]
1. To loſe blood; to run with blood.
I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakſpeare.*
Bleed, *bleed*, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dare not check thee! *Shakſpeare.*
Many, upon the ſeeing of others *bleed*, or ſtrangled, or tortured, themſelves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death.
The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*
3. To loſe blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a fever.
4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body on inciſion, as blood from an animal.
For me the balm that *bleeds*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.
I quit from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled* and purg'd me to a ſimple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *adj.* Baſhful. It is uſed in Scot-
BLATE. } land, and the bordering counties.

To BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *bleme*, white, Fr. *Skinner.*]
1. To mark with any deformity.
Likelier that my outward face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind could have been thus *blemiſhed.* *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.
Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the fair;
But yet if ſome be bad, 'tis wiſdom to beware *Dryden*
Thoſe, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemiſh* his character, incur the complicated guilt of ſlander and perjury. *Addiſon.*

BLE'MISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.
As he hath cauſed a *blemiſh* in a man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. *Leviticus*
Open it to from the eyelid, that you diſcover not that; for, in to doing, you will leave a remedileſs *blemiſh.* *Wiſeman.*
2. Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.
That you have been earneſt, ſhould be no *blemiſh* or diſcredit at all unto you. *Hooker*
And if we ſhall neglect to propagate the bleſſed diſpoſitions, what others can underſtand it, without ſome *blemiſh* to us, ſome reflection on our negligence? *Spratt*
None more induſtriouſly publiſh the *blemiſh* of an extraordinary reputation, than ſuch as lie open to the ſame cenſures; raiſing applauſe themſelves, for reſembling a perſon of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addiſon.*
3. A ſoil; turpitude; taint; deformity
Firſt ſhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemiſh*,
Ere that I leave with ſong of praiſe her praiſe ſolemnize. *Sandys*
Live thou, and to thy foe her dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Fairy*

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair perish'd:
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fresher than before. *Shakspeare.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision. *Addison.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way. Not used.

I'll observe his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my course. *Shakspeare.*

Patience herself, what goddess e'er she be,
Doth lesser *blench* at sufferance than I do. *Shak.*

Hold you ever to our special drift;
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause doth minister. *Shakspeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants sight, and dead their shot. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* pret. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blendan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on. *Shakspeare.*

The mixtion taught by the ancients is too light or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended* but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disordered and confused mixture. *Hooker.*

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of reason was with rage *blent*. *Fairy Q.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abase the high heroic spirit. *Fairy Queen.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*. *Spenser.*

BLI'NDER. *n. s.* [from *To blend.*] The person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.

To BLESS. *v. a.* preterit and participle, *blessed* or *blest*. [bleꝛꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bless'd*;
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Shakspeare.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blessed* time: for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality. *Shakspeare.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for so long time together, have been *blessed* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this isle, with such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But she return'd no more, to *bless* his longing eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryden.*

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God *blessed* the children of Israel, before his death. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He *blessed*, and brake, and gave the loaves. *Matthew.*

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *blessed*, adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker.*

But *bless'd* be that great pow'r, that hath us *bless'd*
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have *Davies.*

5. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to signify the same as *to wave; to brandish; to flourish*. This signification is taken from an old rite of our Romish ancestors, who, *blessing* a field, directed their hands in quick succession to all parts of it.

When when the prince to battle new addrest,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *bless'd*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fairy Queen.*

BLE'SSED. *particip. adj.* [from *To bless.*]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blessed are the barren. *Luke.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

All generations shall call me *blessed*. *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blessed are the dead which die in the lord *Revelation.*

BLE'SSED *Thistle*. [*cnicus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *blessed.*] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so *blessedly* procured their meeting. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *blessed.*]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *blessedness* of it, that it could bear love without the sense of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shaksp.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*. *Shak.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *bless.*] He that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. *n. s.* [from *bless.*]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing*. *Bacon.*

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Blessing upon you! *Shakspeare.*

I had most need of *blessing*, and Amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *blessing* may come upon thee from them. *Ecclus.*

He shall receive the *blessing* from the Lord. *Psalms.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blessings* and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. *Genesis.*

BLEST. The preterit and participle of *bless*.

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The preterit of *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder. *Knolles.*

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. *n. s.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*: but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it often blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a time they have, or their *blighted* corn, as they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But left hath cast the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lyttleton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of things through a staff. *Digby.*

Those other two, equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown! *Milton.*

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Teresias, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryd.*

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light.
Roscommon.

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.
Dryden.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.
Dryden.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind Vessels.* [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her scornful eyes! *Shakspeare*

Of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.
1 Samuel.

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief: as [illegible] but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryd.*

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, blind be *blinded* more.
Milton.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stilling fleet.*

BLIND. *n. s.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety*

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?
Dryden.

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

The women will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature. *Addison.*

BLI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *blind.*]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.

How seas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryd.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF. *n. s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We lett our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfl.*

BLI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *blind.*]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with *blindness*. *Zechariah.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts, are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the lightsome day.
Spenser.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse, Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLI'NDNETTLE. *n. s.* [*scrofularia.*] A plant.

BLI'NDSIDE. *n. s.* [from *blind* and *side.*] Weakness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blindsides*; the best of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *n. s.* [*cæcilia*; from *blind* and *worm.*] A small viper, called likewise a slow worm; believed not to be venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* ideot.
Shakspeare.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine Eyne. *Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLI'NKARD. *n. s.* [from *blink.*]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and in some none but *blinkards*, and obscure ones. *Hakewill.*

BLISS. *n. s.* [blirre, Sax. from blidsian, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity: generally used of the happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Hooker.*

Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Milton.*

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*.
Milton.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full.*] Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*

First in the fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains.
Pope.

BLI'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *blissful.*] Happiness; fulness of joy.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *n. s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with serous blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues
Because their breaths with sweatmeats tainted are.
Shakspeare.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakspeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blifter'd* her report. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To raiſe bliſters with a medical intention.

I *bliſtered* the legs and thighs; but was too late: he died howling. *Wiſeman.*

BLI'THE. *adj.* [blíðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; ſprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy, aſpect thereof, our other eye ſheweth ſome other ſuitable token either of diſlike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakſpeare.*

For that fair female troop thou ſaw'ſt, that ſeem'd
Of goddeſſes, ſo *blithe*, ſo ſmooth, ſo gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empreſs! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*

And the milkmaid ſingeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his ſcythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, the troop ſo *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *adv.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *blithe.*]
BLI'THSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *adj.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful.

Froſty blaſts deface
The *blitheſome* year: trees of their ſhrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell, or make turgid with wind: it has *up*, an intenſive particle.

His rude eſſays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him *up* with praiſe,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryd.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths all diſtinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well ſhaped innocent virgins, *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Addiſon.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a perſon of a firm conſtitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grows weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The *bloat* king. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling; tumour.

Laſſitude, lazineſs, *bloatedneſs*, and ſcorbutical ſpots, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *blob.*] A word uſed in ſome counties for a bubble.

There ſwimmeth alſo in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance, called a *blobber*, reputed noiſome to the fiſh. *Grew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *n. ſ.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip.*] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their inſipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dry.*

BLO'BLIPPED. } *adj.* Having ſwelled
BLO'BBERLIPPED. } or thick lips.

A *blobberlipped* ſhell, ſeemeth to be a kind of muſſel. *Grew.*

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree; flat-noſed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*blok*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A maſs of matter.

Homer's apotheoſis conſiſts of a groupe of figures, cut in the ſame *block* of marble, and riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

3. A maſſy body.

Small cauſes are ſufficient to make a man uneaſy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will ſtumble at a ſtraw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome tree, yet, after the ſkull of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine *block*, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms. *Stirlingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers uſe *block* for the hat itſelf.

He wears his faith but as the faſhion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakſ.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard theſe traitors to the *block* of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and yielder up of breath.
Shakſpeare.

At the inſtant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aſide, and ſaid, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obſtruction; a ſtop.

Can he ever dream, that the ſuffering for righteouſneſs ſake is our felicity, when he ſees us run ſo from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way to ſtop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A ſea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for ſtupidity.

The country is a deſert, where the good
Gain'd inhabits not; born's not underſtood;
There men become beaſts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueleſs *blocks* were they, would they not ſpeak? *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To ſhut up; to encloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs; to obſtruct.

The ſtates about them ſhould neither by encreaſe of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the caſtle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it.
Dryden.

2. It has often *up*, to note cauſure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to ſend ſome troops to *block* it *up*, from infeſting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raiſes an army, and *blocks up* the town on the ſide that faces his dominions. *Addiſon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houſes*, and that on the town's ſide fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rocheſter water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of ſome *block-houſes*. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *tin.*] Tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

The enemy was neceſſitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler.*

Round the goddeſs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a ſable ſhoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up by obſtruction.

Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Shakſpeare.*

We idly ſit like ſtupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtleſs ſkull,
And thinks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, theſe are villainous creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockiſh* Ajax draw
The lot to fight with Hector. *Shakſpeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS *n. ſ.* [from *blockiſh.*] Stupidity; dulneſs.

BLO'MARY. *n. ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been firſt melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe for *blanket.*

Our *blonket* livery's been all too bad
For thilke ſame reaſon, when all is yclad
With pleaſance. *Spenſer.*

BLOOD. *n. ſ.* [blob, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But fleſh, with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, ſhall you not eat. *Geneſis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more ſee one another:
But yet thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter.
Shakſpeare.

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as thoſe,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakſ.*

O! what an happineſs it is to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in adminiſtrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Deſcent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deſerved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almoſt
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a ſon of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakſ.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood*; they ſay, *blood* will have *blood*. *Shakſpeare.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Geneſis.*

8. Life.

When wicked men have ſlain a righteous perſon in his own houſe, upon his bed, ſhall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Samuel.*

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at ſtake: a low phraſe.

A crow lay battering upon a muſcle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the ſhell to come at the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Fleſh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matthew.*

11. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions.

Will you, great ſir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot ſpark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into ſuch a fury, as the ambaſſadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He waſhed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Geneſis*

To BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain with blood.

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
And, ſcarce ſecure, reach out their ſpears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnerſhip in war. *Dryden's Fables*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addiſon.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairеſt, let no more ever ſay,
That ye were *blooded* in eyther deed prey. *Spenſer.*

3. To *blood*, is ſometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exaſperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

By this means, matters grew more exaſperate; the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much *blooded* one againſt another. *Bacon*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood ſprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo ſmiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot.*] Hot in the ſame degree with blood.

A good piece of bread firſt to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink ſafely. *Locke*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let.*] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly aſſimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt; one that takes away blood medically.

This miſchief, in aneuriſms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not conſidering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm careleſsly. *Wiſeman*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*hæmatites*; from *blood* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone.

There is a ſtone, which they call the *blood-ſtone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the noſe; which, no doubt, is by affriction, and cooling of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-ſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirſt.*] Deſirous to ſhed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirſty* blade,
Struck one of thoſe deformed heads. *F. Queen.*

The image of God the *blood-thirſty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itſelf. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *veſſel.*] A veſſel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The ſkins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-veſſel*, that we were able to diſcover. *Addiſon.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *guilty.*] Murder; the crime of ſhedding blood.

And were there rightful cauſe of difference,
Yet were 't not better, for it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltineſs* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd? *Fairy Queen.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *hound.*] A hound that follows by the ſcent, and ſeizes with great fierceneſs.

Hear this, near this, thou tribune of the people;
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are thoſe rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that purſue
In a full cry, gaping to ſwallow me? *Southern.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbuthnot.*

And though the villian 'ſcape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody.*] With diſpoſition to ſhed blood; cruelly.

I told the purſuivant,
As to triumphing, how mine enemies
To day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butchered. *Shak.*

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full ſore againſt my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody.

It will manifeſt itſelf by its *bloodineſs*; yet ſometimes the ſcull is ſo thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my ſorrows, and for ſums of gold,
The *bloodleſs* carcaſe of my Hector ſold. *Dryden.*

2. Without ſlaughter.

War brings ruin where it ſhould amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodleſs* conqueſt, finds
A welcome ſov'reignty in rudeſt minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many miſchiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodſhed*, and tumultuous ſtrife,
Unmanly murder, and unthriftie ſcath. *F. Queen.*

All murders paſt do ſtand excus'd in this;
And this ſo ſole, and ſo unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodſhed* but a jeſt,
Exampled by this heinous ſpectacle. *Shakſpeare.*

A man, under the tranſports of a vehement rage, paſſes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodſhed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waſte of life.

So by him Cæſar got the victory,
Through great *bloodſhed*, and many a ſad eſſay. *Fairy Queen.*

Of wars and *bloodſhed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bloodſhed.*] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, ſlayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodſhedder*. *Eccluſ.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } *ſhot.*] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodſhot* eye. *Garth*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodſuckers*. *Shakſ.*

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodſucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT. *n. ſ.* A fine anciently paid as a compenſation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exerciſes, without blood, ſhe made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*

Falſe of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful. *Shakſp.*

Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakſpeare.*

Alas! why gnaw you ſo your nether lip!
Some *bloody* paſſion ſhakes your very frame;
Theſe are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd
Loſe no reward; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and gore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *bloodieſt* vengeance which ſhe could purſue,
Would be a trifle to my loſs of you. *Dryden.*

Proud Nimrod firſt the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope.*

BLOODY-FLUX. *n. ſ.* The dyſentery; a diſeaſe in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and ſuppreſſing perſpiration, produces giddineſs, ſleepineſs, pains in the bowels, looſeneſs, *bloody fluxes.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind.*] Cruel; inclined to bloodſhed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. ſ* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A bloſſom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid ſweet. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

A medlar tree was planted by;
The ſpreading branches made a goodly ſhow,
And full of opening *blooms* was every bough. *Dryd.*

Haſte to yonder woodbine bow'rs,
The turf with rural dainties ſhall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuſe their ſweets around. *Pope*

2. The ſtate of immaturity; the ſtate of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Where I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryd.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a maſs, two feet ſquare.

To BLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield bloſſoms.

The rod of Aaron for the houſe of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* bloſſoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers.*

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off ſome bloſſoms the firſt time a tree *bloometh*, it will bloſſom itſelf to death. *Bacon.*

2. To produce, as bloſſoms.

Rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious, when the ſtrength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could juſtly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a ſtate of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that every ſeaſon fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thouſand years. *Pope.*

O greatly bleſs'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal ſteps the paths of glory trace. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* ſpray
Warbleſt at eve, when all the woods are ſtill.
Milton.

Departing ſpring could only ſtay to ſhed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly ſummer in her ſtead. *Dryd.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* ſpray
With joyous muſick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE. *n. ſ.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blaſt: an expreſſive word, but not uſed.

Out ruſht, with an unmeaſured roar,
Theſe two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps;
ushers to either's *blore*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLO'SSOM. *n. ſ.* [blorme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the ſeed or fruit. We generally call thoſe flowers *bloſſoms*, which are not much regarded in themſelves, but as a token of ſome following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *bloſſoms* blaſted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakſp.*

Merrily, merrily, ſhall I live now,
Under the *bloſſom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakſ.*

The pulling off many of the *bloſſoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To his green years your cenſure you would ſuit,
Not blaſt the *bloſſom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth bloſſoms.

This is the ſtate of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *bloſſoms*,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree ſhall not *bloſſom*, neither ſhall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Habbakkuk.*

The want of rain, at *bloſſoming* time, often occaſions the dropping off of the bloſſoms for want of ſap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have cauſ'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own ſon in. *Shakſp.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*

A man of the moſt underſtanding will find it impoſſible to make the beſt uſe of it, while he writes in conſtraint, perpetually ſoftening, correcting, or *blotting* out expreſſions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to eraſe.

O Bertram, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thouſand crimes.
Dryden.

Theſe ſimple ideas, offered to the mind, the underſtanding can no more refuſe, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black ſpots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will ſooner *blot* than make any fair letter. *Aſcham.*

O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleaſant'ſt words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakſp. Merc. of Ven.*

4. To diſgrace; to diſfigure.

Unkuit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as froſt bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakſ. Taming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackneſs *blotted* thy unblemiſh'd name
Dryden's Æneid.

For mercy's ſake reſtrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltleſs blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He ſung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilſt fooliſh men beat ſounding braſs in vain.
Cowley

BLOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of ſomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wars, your loves, your prattles be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal *blot*. *Dryden.*

2. A blur; a ſpot upon paper.

3. A ſpot in reputation; a ſtain; a diſgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulneſs,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Eccluſ.*

A diſappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a ſtain of conſcience, an unfortunate love, will ſerve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; whence, *to hit a* blot.

He is too great a maſter of his art, to make a *blot* which may ſo eaſily be hit. *Dryden.*

BLOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from *blot*.] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

Spots and *blotches*, of ſeveral colours and figures, ſtraggling over the body; ſome are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſtriking.

2. A ſtroke.

A moſt poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakſpeare.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a cheſtnut. *Shakſpeare.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a return of equal ſcorn, *blows* were faſtened upon the moſt pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal ſtroke; the ſtroke of death.

Aſſuage your thirſt of blood, and ſtrike the *blow*. *Dryden*

4. An act of hoſtility: *blows* are uſed for combat or war.

Be moſt abated captives to ſome nation
That won you without *blows*. *Shakſpeare.*

Unarm'd if I ſhould go,
What hope of mercy from this deadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*?
Pope.

5. A ſudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow*. *Jerem.*

To all but thee in fits he ſeem'd to go,
And 'twas my miniſtry to deal the blow. *Parnel.*

6. A ſingle action; a ſudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they loſe a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh.

I much fear, leſt with the *blows* of flies
His braſs inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapm. Iliad.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; part. paſſ. *blown*. [blapan, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his will the ſouth wind *bloweth*. *Eccluſ.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not ſouth; and when the moon is in decreaſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

By the fragrant winds that *blew*
O'er th' Elyſian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with *it*:

It blew a terrible tempeſt at ſea once, and there was one ſeaman praying. *L'Eſtrange.*

If it blows a happy gale, we muſt ſet up all our ſails; though it ſometimes happens that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctneſs. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathleſs.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, ſweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakſpeare.*

Each aking nerve refuſe the lance to throw,
And each ſpent counſel at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the ſatyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To ſound with being blown.

Nor with leſs dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from an high 'gan *blow*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

There let the prating organ *blow*
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To ſound, or play muſically by wind.

The prieſts ſhall *blow* with the trumpet. *Joſhua.*

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the eaſt parts ſhall go forward *Numbers.*

7. *To blow over.* To paſs away without effect.

Storms though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at laſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

When the ſtorm is *blown over*,
How bleſt is the ſwain,
Who begins to diſcover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But thoſe clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our ſun clearly ſhining out again, I have recovered the relapſe. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, ſome of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were deſtroyed on purpoſe by ſome of their men. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads.
Macbeth.

Fair daughter, *blow away* thoſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre.
Denham.

Theſe primitive heirs of the chriſtian church could not ſo eaſily *blow off* the doctrine of paſſive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the ſmith that *bloweth* the coals.
Iſaiah.

A fire not *blown* ſhall conſume him. *Job.*

3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
King Lear.

4. To form into ſhape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys ſometimes *blow* with water, to which ſoap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick.

Where the trumpet among'ſt nations *blows* triumph,
Where the bright cymbals in battle row,
There loud upon golden trumpets *blew*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When the ſnails hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakſp.*

7. To ſpread by report.

But ever was there a man, of his degree,
So much eſteem'd, ſo well belov'd; as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courteſy was *blown*
Daniel.

8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind or the breath.

Your breath firſt kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that ſhould feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that ſame weak wind which enkindled it.
Shakſpeare.

Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud, ſome tempeſt riſe,
And *blow out* all the ſtars that light the ſkies.
Dryden.

9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath.

A plague of ſighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakſpeare.*

Before we had exhauſted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempeſt *up*,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope. *Shakſp.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but ſomewhat leſs; yet deſcends more eaſily, becauſe with leſs reſiſtance. *Grew*

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good meaſure from the king. *Bacon.*

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His preſence ſoon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns ſpeak thick like angry men.
Dryden.

12. To move by *afflatus.*

When the mind finds herſelf very much inflamed with devotion, ſhe is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with ſomething divine within herſelf. *Addiſon.*

13. *To blow up.* To burſt with gunpowder; to raiſe into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with ſoldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride preſum'd to give the law.
Dryden.

Not far from the ſaid well *blowing up* a rock, he formerly obſerved ſome of theſe. *Woodward.*

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know not how this ſenſe belongs to the word.

I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The fleſh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me ſtark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakſpeare.*

15. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale.

I am wonderfully pleaſed, when I meet with any paſſage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addiſon.*

He will whiſper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame *Addiſon.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom.

We loſe the prime, to mark how ſpring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.
Milton.

This royal fair
Shall, when the bloſſom of her beauty 's *blown*,
See her great brother on the Britiſh throne.
Waller.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daiſy that beſide her grows. *Gay.*

For thee Idume's ſpicy foreſts *blow*,
And ſeeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.
Pope.

BLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] A melter of tin.

Add his care and coſt in buying wood, and in fetching the ſame to the blowing-houſe, together with the *blowers'* two or three months extreme and increaſing labour. *Carew.*

BLOWN. The participle paſſive of *blow.*

All the ſparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were ſo *blown* to give forth their uttermoſt heat, that juſtly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney.*

The trumpets ſleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beaſts alone.
Pope.

BLO'WPOINT. *n. ſ.* A child's play, perhaps like *puſh-pin.*

Shortly boys ſhall not play
At ſpancounter or *blowpoint*, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom.

Ambition and covetouſneſs being but green, and newly grown up, the ſeeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. *n. ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. *adj.* [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; high-coloured.

BLU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

Even ſo lies ſhe
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.
Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the ſide of a well, and aſked what he cried for.
L'Eſtrange.

Soon as Glumdalclitch miſs'd her pleaſing care,
She wept, ſhe *blubber'd*, and ſhe tore her hair.
Swift.

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair ſtreams repreſent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your ſtay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, deſolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *F. Queen.*

Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks.
Dryden.

BLU'BBERED. *participial adj.* [from *To blubber.*] Swelled; big: applied commonly to the lip.

Thou ſing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was ſo profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip.
Dryden.

BLU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded, uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours.

There's gold, and here
My *bluer* veins to kiſs; a hand that kings
Have lipt, and trembled kiſſing. *Shakſpeare.*

Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakſ.*

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.
Shakſpeare.

Why does one climate and one ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppy with a crimſon hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*?
Prior.

There was ſcarce any other colour ſenſible beſides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the ſecond *blue*, inclined a little to green.
Newton.

BLU'EBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*; from *blue* and *bottle.*]

1. A flower of the bell ſhape; a ſpecies of *bottleflower.*

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red, becauſe the ants thruſt their ſtings, and inſuſe into them their ſtinging liquor. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of inſects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with ſuch fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.

Riſe, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, riſe and diſcover
Thy ſilver brow, and meet thy golden lover.
Croſhaw.

Not to the temple was ſhe gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove.
Dryden.

BLUE-HAIRED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*] Having blue hair.

This place
The greateſt and the beſt of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*

BLU'ELY. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.

This 'ſquire he dropp'd his pen full ſoon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

BLUENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueneſs*, and reſtord to it again, by the affuſion of a few drops of liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

BLUFF. *adj.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering.

Like thoſe whom ſtature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter.
Dryden.

BLU'ISH. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a ſmall degree.

Side ſleeves and ſkirts, round underborne with a *bluiſh* tinſel. *Shakſp.*

At laſt, as far as I could caſt my eyes
Upon the ſea, ſomewhat, methought, did riſe
Like *bluiſh* miſts. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the ruſſet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluiſh* hills aſcend.
Pope.

BLU'ISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] A ſmall degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a ſolution without the *bluiſhneſs* that is wont to accompany its vulgar ſolutions. *Boyle.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind.*]

1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to miſtake ſtupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reaſon of it.
L'Eſtrange.

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all beſides themſelves, as barbarous and inſignificant, yet *blundered*, and ſtumbled about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to ſtumble.

He who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning.
Pope.

To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly.

He ſeems to underſtand no difference between titles of reſpect and acts of worſhip; between expreſſions of eſteem and devotion; between religious and civil worſhip: for he *blunders* and confounds all theſe together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the reſt.
Stillingfleet.

BLU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an hiſtorian, that he ſhould avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumſtance

in the day of battle; for that he had obſerved notorious *blunders* and abſurdities committed by writers not converſant in the art of war. *Addiſon.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge thoſe works of the Almighty as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, ſo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbuſſes* in every loophole, that go off of their own accord at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another ſort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-ſkulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber ſhall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* ſwords. *Sidney.*

If the iron be *blunt* and he do not whet the edge, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccles.*

2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly croſs, By ſome ſly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* ſtoical nature. One day the queen happened to ſay, I like thee the better becauſe thou liveſt unmarried. He anſwered, Madam, I like you the worſe. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to ſeiſe them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to ſtop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counſel ſtill be true: *Blunt* truths more miſchief than nice falſehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To uſe too many circumſtances, ere one come to the matter, is weariſome; to uſe none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This uſe is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impreſſions; it will ſcarce receive or retain affections of yeſterday. *Pope.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ſicken waining moons too near the ſun, And *blunt* their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthly limbs and groſs allay *Blunt* not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage, As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my ſword in battle, And daſtardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſs or weaken any appetite, deſire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love; Nor looſe the good advantage of his grace, By ſeeming cold. *Shakſpeare.*

BLU'NTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]

1. In a blunt manner; without ſharpneſs.

2. Coarſely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honeſt counſels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain meſſage *bluntly*. *Shakſpeare.*

A man of honeſt blood, Who to his wife, before the time aſſign'd For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blunt.*]

1. Want of edge or point; dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs.

The crafty boy, that had full oft eſſay'd To pierce my ſtubborn and reſiſting breaſt, But ſtill the *bluntneſs* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners; rude ſincerity.

His ſilence grew wit, his *bluntneſs* integrity, his beaſtly ignorance virtuous ſimplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage diſputes with civility; whence ſome readers will be aſſiſted to diſcern a difference betwixt *bluntneſs* of ſpeech and ſtrength of reaſon. *Boyle.*

Falſe friends, his deadlieſt foes, could find no way, But ſhows of honeſt *bluntneſs* to betray. *Dryd.*

BLU'NTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; ſtupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shak.*

BLUR. *n. ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner.*] A blot; a ſtain; a ſpot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total univerſal pollution. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obſcure, without quite effacing.

Such an act, That *blurs* the grace and bluſh of modeſty, Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakſpeare.*

Long is it ſince I ſaw him; But time hath nothing *blurr'd* thoſe lines of favour, Which then he wore. *Shakſpeare.*

Concerning innate principles, I deſire theſe men to ſay whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuſtom, be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke.*

2. To blot; to ſtain; to ſully.

Sarcaſms may eclipſe thine own, But cannot *blur* my loſt renown. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To ſpeak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with *out* intenſive.

Others caſt out bloody and deadly ſpeeches at random; and cannot hold, but *blurt out*, thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had ſome belief of a Deity, which they, upon ſurpriſal, thus *blurt out*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

They bluſh if they *blurt out*, ere well aware, A ſwan is white, or Queenſbury is fair. *Young.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray ſhame, or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead.

I have mark'd A thouſand *bluſhing* apparitions To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames, In angel whiteneſs, bear away theſe bluſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

I will go waſh: And, when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive Whether I *bluſh* or no. *Shakſpeare.*

All theſe things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *bluſhing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame cauſeth *bluſhing*; *bluſhing* is the reſort of the blood to the face; although *bluſhing* will be ſeen in the whole breaſt, yet that is but in paſſage to the face. *Bacon.*

Bluſh then, but *bluſh* for your deſtructive ſilence, That tears your ſoul. *Smith.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any ſoft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow bloſſoms, And bears his *bluſhing* honours thick upon him. *Shakſpeare.*

But here the roſes *bluſh* ſo rare, Here the morning ſmile ſo fair, As if neither cloud nor wind, But would be courteous, would be kind. *Craſhaw.*

Along thoſe *bluſhing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomſon.*

3. It has *at* before the cauſe of ſhame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory, That pages *bluſh'd at* him; and men of heart Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakſpeare.*

You have not yet loſt all your natural modeſty, but *bluſh at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To BLUSH. *v. a.* To make red. Not uſed.

Pale and bloodleſs, Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart, Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth To *bluſh* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakſp.*

BLUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raiſed by ſhame or confuſion.

The virgin's wiſh, without her fears, impart; Excuſe the *bluſh*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance: a ſignification that ſeems barbarous, yet uſed by good writers.

All purely identical propoſitions, obviouſly, and at firſt *bluſh*, appear to contain no certain inſtruction in them. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bluſh.*] Having the colour of a bluſh.

Bloſſoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; thoſe of apples, crabs, peaches, are *bluſhy*, and ſmell ſweet. *Bacon.*

Stratonica entering, moved a *bluſhy* colour in his face; but deſerting him, he relapſed into paleneſs and languor. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*]

1. To roar as a ſtorm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was, And *bluſt'ring* Æolus his boaſted ſire. *Spenſer.*

So now he ſtorms with many a ſturdy ſtoure; So now his *bluſt'ring* blaſt each coaſt doth ſcour. *Spenſer.*

2. To bully; to puff; to ſwagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, ſays a *bluſtering* fellow; I'll deſtroy myſelf. Sir, ſays the gentleman, here 's a dagger at your ſervice: ſo the humour went off. *L'Eſtrange.*

Either he muſt ſink to a downright confeſſion, or muſt huff and *bluſter*, till perhaps he raiſe a counter-ſtorm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majeſty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *bluſtering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind; With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call, And boaſt and *bluſter* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

BLU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of ſtorms; tempeſt.

The ſkies look grimly, And threaten preſent *bluſters*. *Shakſpeare.*

To the winds they ſet Their corners; when with *bluſter* to confound Sea, air, and ſhore. *Milton.*

2. Noiſe; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluſter*, Troops of all tongues and nations muſter. *Swift.*

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and thoſe kin, Which in the *bluſter* of thy wrath muſt fall With thoſe that have offended. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluſter* than a man of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLU'STERER. *n. ſ.* [from *bluſter.*] A ſwaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noiſy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from. *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy.

The ancient heroes were illuſtrious
For being benign, and not *bluſtrous.* *Hudibras.*

BMI. n. ſ. A note in muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakſp.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of ſuch fame, that his name was uſed to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. ſ.* [bap, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male ſwine.

To tly the *boar*, before the *boar* purſues,
Were to incenſe the *boar* to follow us. *Shakſp.*

She ſped the *boar* away:
His eyeballs glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood;
His neck ſhuts up a thickeſt thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *boar* and *ſpear.*] A ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a ſharp *boar-ſpear* ſhe held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with fleel headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*

Echion threw the firſt, but miſs'd his mark,
And ſtruck his *boar-ſpear* on a ſimple bulk. *Dryd.*

BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*baurd*, Gothic; bj æd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs.

With the ſaw they ſundried trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh.*

Every houſe has a *board* over the door, wherein is written the number, ſex, and quality of the perſons living in it *Temple.*

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the *board.*
Dryden.

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welſh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he ſlew,
Of Britiſh blood, all ſitting at his *board.* *F. Queen.*

In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakſp.*

I'll follow thee in ſun'tal flames; when dead,
My ghoſt ſhall thee attend at *board* and bed.
Sir J. Denham.

Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper, which was ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary ſervice upon the *board.* *Hakewill.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bleſs thy *board.*
Pope.

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who ſat then at that *board.* *Clarendon.*

5. An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction.

I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to be preſent at that *board*; it adds a majeſty to it. *Bacon*

6. The deck or floor of a ſhip; *on board* ſignifies in a ſhip.

Now *board* to *board* the rival veſſels row,
The billows lave the ſkies, and ocean groans below. *Dryden.*

Our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great danger, that he confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin, who was *on board.* *Addiſon.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the maſt of their enemy's ſhip; then, rowing their own ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ſhip by force; the ſame as ſtorm, uſed of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ſhip: now on the beak,
Now in the waſte, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakſpeare.*

He, not inclin'd the Engliſh ſhip to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miſs'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.
Waller.

Arm, arm, ſhe cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and ſword.
Denham.

2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reaſon, and thus fair beſpake.
Fairy Queen.

Away, I do beſeech you both away;
I'll *board* him preſently. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Sure, unleſs he knew ſome ſtrain in me, that I knew not myſelf, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakſpeare.*

They learn what aſſociates and correſpondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of ſome boards lie higher than the next boards: therefore they peruſe the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, pick them off.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at firſt did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldſt taſte our miſery. *Herbert*

We are ſeveral of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the ſame houſe; and, after dinner, one of our company ſtands up, and reads you a paper to us all *Spectator*

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's houſe.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort ſitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a ſettled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool where the ſcholars live with the teacher. It is commonly uſed of a ſchool for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-ſchools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter
In his anointed fleſh ſtick *boariſh* phangs. *Shak.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [*bóſt*, Welſh.]

1. To brag; to diſplay one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harneſs, *boaſt*
himſelf as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*

The ſpirits beneath,
Whom I ſeduc'd, *boaſting* I could ſubdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*

2. To talk oſtentatiouſly.

For I know the forwardneſs of your mind, for which I *boaſt of* you to them of Macedonia.
1 Corinthians.

3. It is uſed commonly with *of.*

My ſentence is for open war; *of* wiles,
More unexpert, I *boaſt* not. *Milton.*

4. Sometimes with *in.*

They *boaſt in* mortal things, and wond'ring tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings.
Milton.

Some ſurgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman.*

5. To exalt one's ſelf.

Thus with your mouth you have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentatious language.

For if I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. *2 Corinthians*

Neither do the ſpirits damn'd
Loſe all their virtue, leſt bad men ſhould *boaſt*
Their ſpecious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchſafed to give God the praiſe of his goodneſs; yet they did it only, in order to *boaſt* the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaſt* themſelves in the multitude of their riches. *Pſalms.*

Confounded be all them that ſerve graven images, that *boaſt* themſelves of idols. *Pſalms.*

BOAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud ſpeech.

Thou, that makeſt thy *boaſt* of the law, through breaking the law diſhonourеſt thou God? *Rom.*

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boaſt* will probably be cenſured, when the great action that occaſioned it is forgotten. *Spectator.*

2. A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.

Not Tyre, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaſts* of fame.
Pope.

BOA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *boaſt*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oſtentatiouſly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymiſts themſelves are wont to make of their *boaſters*, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the ſalt or ſulphur of quickſilver, when they have diſguiſed it by additaments, wherewith it reſembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaſter!* but begin,
I prophely beforehand I ſhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boaſter* ſent, with ſtern aſpect,
Down to the realms of night. *Cowley.*

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious; inclined to brag.

Boaſtful and rough, your firſt ſon is a ſquire;
The next a tradeſman, meek, and much a liar.
Pope.

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boaſtingly* to avow our ſins; and it deſerves to be conſidered, whether this kind of confeſſing them, have not ſome affinity with it. *Decay of Piety*

BOAT. *n. ſ.* [bar, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel to paſs the water in. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels, by being ſmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of other ſhip or *boat*, in which they durſt venture themſelves upon the ſeas. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

An effeminate ſcoundrel multitude!
Whoſe utmoſt daring is to croſs the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage boat, packet boat, advice boat, fly boat*

BOA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; loud ſound.

In Meſſina inſurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations.* *Durham.*

Bo'ATMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *man*.]
Bo'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

Boatſmen through the cryſtal water ſhow,
To wond'ring paſſengers, the walls below. *Dryd.*
That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Bo'ATSWAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain*.] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He alſo takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and ſteers her either by himſelf or his mate. He calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and ſpells; and he is alſo a kind of proveſt-marſhal, ſeizes and puniſhes all offenders, that are ſentenced by the captain, or court-marſhal of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meaneſt *boatſwain* may help to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail.*
2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Thoſe baſtard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bob'bed* his brain more than he has beat my bones. *Shakſp.*

Live, Roderigo!
He calls me to a reſtitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Deſdemona. *Shakſpeare.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who ſhould have the booty, till this curſed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Eſtrange*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play looſely againſt any thing.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.
Shakſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.

They comb, and then they order every hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden.*

BOB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet agog,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a ſtanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the ſong. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A blow.

I am ſharply taunted, yea ſometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

4. A mode of ringing.

Bo'BBIN. *n. ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to *bobbins*, or bonelace. *Tatler.*

Bo'BBINWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted or woven with warp and woof,
but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew.*

Bo'BCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and conſtancy; the firſt, in adhering to the purſuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a diſappointment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Bo'BTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *bob*, in the ſenſe of *cut*.] Cut tail; ſhort tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakſpeare.*

Bo'BTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail*.] Having a tail cut, or ſhort.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'BWIG. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A ſhort wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black ſilken bag tied to it, ſtopt ſhort at the coach, to aſk us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

Bo'CASINE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

Bo'CKELET. } *n. ſ.* A kind of long-winged
Bo'CKERET. } hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is uſed in a ſenſe of either good or bad.

This *bodes* ſome ſtrange eruption to our ſtate. *Hamlet.*

You have oppoſed their falſe policy with true and great wiſdom; what they *boded* would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal ſtrengths. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A ſwarm of bees that cut the liquid ſky
Upon the topmaſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe deſcends,
High winds and furious tempeſts he portends;
But if his cheeks are ſwoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhow.

Sir, give me leave to ſay, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

Bo'DEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognoſtick.

This fooliſh, dreaming, ſuperſtitious girl
Makes all theſe *bodements*. *Shakſpeare.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him——
——That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakſpeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakſpeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*.] To boggle; to ſtop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again: as I have ſeen a ſwan,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide. *Shakſpeare.*

Bo'DICE. *n. ſ.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way ſhe unlac'd;
About his arms ſhe ſtily caſt
The ſilken band, and held him faſt. *Prior.*

This conſideration ſhould keep ignorant nurſes and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

Bo'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodileſs* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This is the very coinage of our brain;
This *bodileſs* creation ecſtaſy
Is very cunning in. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe are but ſhadows,
Phantoms *bodileſs* and vain,
Empty viſions of the brain. *Swift.*

Bo'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What reſemblance could wood or ſtone bear to a ſpirit void of all ſenſible qualities, and *bodily* dimenſions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of ſuch as reſorted to our Saviour Chriſt, being preſent on earth, there came not any unto him with better ſucceſs, for the benefit of their ſouls everlaſting happineſs, than they whoſe *bodily* neceſſities gave occaſion of ſeeking relief. *Hooker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

As clearneſs of the *bodily* eye doth diſpoſe it for a quicker ſight; ſo doth freedom from luſt and paſſion diſpoſe us for the moſt perfect acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, becauſe I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greateſt puniſhment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakſpeare.*

Bo'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to theſe honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

Bo'DKIN. *n. ſ.* [*boddiken*, or ſmall body; *Skinner*.]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or riband through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

You took conſtant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. ſ.* [bodiz, Saxon; it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.

All the valiant men aroſe, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall. *Sam.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye ſhall eat, or what ye ſhall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye ſhall put on. *Matthew.*

By cuſtom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardſhips, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made eaſy. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Matter: oppoſed to *ſpirit*.

3. A perſon; a human being: whence *ſomebody* and *nobody*.

Surely, a wiſe *body's* part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might ſay, were it not for me thou wouldſt freeze. *Hooker.*

A deflow'red maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law againſt it! *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis a paſſing ſhame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should cenſure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*

No *body* teeth me; what need I to fear? the Moſt High will not remember my ſins. *Eccluſ.*

All civility and reaſon obliged every *body* to ſubmit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be ſaved without having any obligation to his preſerver. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Reality: oppoſed to *repreſentation*. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

A ſhadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſians.*

5. A collective maſs; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker.*

There were ſo many diſaffected perſons of the nobility, that there might a *body* ſtart up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themſelves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

6. The main army; the battle: diſtinct from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear conſiſted of one thouſand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by ſome common tie.

I ſhall now mention a particular wherein your whole *body* will be certainly againſt me; and the laity, almoſt to a man, on my ſide. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconſiſtent; deſpiſed for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or hull, of a ſhip; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence ſent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended weſtward; and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might ſupply many countries with fiſh. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſubſtance; matter, as diſtinguiſhed from other matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.

11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. ſ.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horſes that are dieted.

I am informed, that ſeveral aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath. *Addiſon.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in ſome form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape. *Shakſpeare.*

BOG. *n. ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh; *bague*, Fr.] A marſh; a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakſp.*

A gulph profound as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Caſius old. *Milton.*

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; wherefoever he treads, he ſinks. *South.*

Learn from ſo great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs.
Dryden

He is drawn, by a ſort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire almoſt every day of his life. *Watts.*

BOG-TROTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a ſpectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* ſhrewdly; every feather ſtarts you. *Shakſpeare.*

We ſtart and *boggle* at every unuſual appearance, and cannot endure the ſight of the bugbear. *Glanville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her firſt eſſay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughneſs of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn.
Dryden.

2. To heſitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well ſhaped changeling is a man that has a rational ſoul, ſay you? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the noſe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to diſſemble.

When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel.*

BO'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marſhy; ſwampy.

Then country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great induſtry and expences, defended from the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe*.] A houſe of office.

BOHE'A. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea.

Coarſe pewter, conſiſting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China *Woodward.*

As ſome frail cup of China's faireſt mold
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds ſecure the coffee's ſable waves.
Tickel.

She went from opera, park, aſſembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muſe, and ſpill her ſolitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He ſaw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*

Suppoſe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the ſun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That ſtrength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balaſor I fought. *Dryden.*
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far.
Dryden.

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roaſting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the veſſel with heat.

A few ſoft words and a kiſs, and the good man melts; ſee how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vaſt cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſon.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to ſeeth.

To try whether ſeeds be old or new, the ſenſe cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new ſeeds will ſprout ſooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roaſted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is ſcarce any difference to be diſcerned *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. ſ.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY. *n. ſ.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the ſalt works where the ſalt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *boil*.]

1. The perſon that boils any thing.

That ſuch alterations of terreſtrial matter are not impoſſible, ſeems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of ſalt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee room is much frequented; and there are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*boiſter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy.

By a divine inſtinct, men's minds miſtruſt
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee
That waters ſwell before a *boiſt'rous* ſtorm.
Shakſpeare.

As when loud winds a well-grown oak aſſail
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boiſt'rous* ſound
Scatter his leaves, and ſtrew them on the ground
Waller.

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and *boiſt'rous* tongue of war?
Shakſpeare.

His ſweetneſs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boiſt'rous* moods
That ignorant greatneſs practiſeth. *Ben Jonſon.*

God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreſſor,
The brute and *boiſt'rous* force of violent men
Milton.

Still muſt I beg thee not to name Sempronius
Lucia, I like not that loud *boiſterous* man.
Addiſon.

3. Unwieldy; clumſily violent.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not reareh up again ſo light,
But that the knight him at advantage found
Fairy Queen.

4. It is uſed by *Woodward* of heat; violent.

When the ſun had gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Natural Hiſtory.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boiſterous*] Violently; tumultuouſly.

A ſceptre, ſnatch'd with an unruly hand,
Muſt be as *boiſterouſly* maintain'd as gain'd. *Shak.*

Thoſe are all remains of the univerſal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boiſterouſly* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boiſterouſly* in, and wakes me from ſo pleaſing a dream. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *boiſterous*.] The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous; tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *adj.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadſtone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly conſiſting of a *bolary* and clammy ſubſtance. *Brown.*

BOLD. *adj.* [balb, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; ſtout; courageous; magnanimous; fearleſs; intrepid.
   The wicked flee when no man purſueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*
   I have ſeen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*
2. Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.
   Theſe nervous, *bold*; thoſe, languid and remiſs. *Roſcommon.*
   The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a maſter-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addiſ.*
3. Confident; not ſcrupulous; not timorous.
   We were *bold* in our God to ſpeak unto you the goſpel of God with much contention. 1 *Theſſ.*
   I can be *bold* to ſay, that this age is adorned with ſome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiſcovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*
4. Impudent; rude.
   In thy proſperity he will be as thyſelf, and will be *bold* over thy ſervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againſt thee. *Eccluſ.*
5. Licentious; ſuch as ſhow great liberty of fiction, or expreſſion.
   The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*
   Which no *bold* tales of gods or monſters tell,
   But human paſſions, ſuch as with us dwell. *Waller.*
6. Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.
   Catachreſes and hyperboles are to be uſed judiciouſly, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and ſhadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cauſe it to ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden.*
7. Open; ſmooth; even; level: a ſailor's term.
   Her dominions have *bold* acceſſible coaſts. *Howel.*
8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phraſe not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold* to tell the houſe, that ſcandalous living make ſcandalous miniſters. *Rudyerd.*
   I have *made bold* to ſend to your wife;
   My ſuit is, that ſhe will to Deſdemona
   Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
   Making ſo bold,
   My fears forgetting manners, to unfeal
   Their grand commiſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
   And were y' as good as George a Green,
   I ſhall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*
   I durſt not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, leſt ſome future Milbourn ſhould ariſe. *Dryden.*
   Some men have the fortune to be eſteemed wits, only for *making bold* to ſcoff at theſe things, which the greateſt part of mankind reverence. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready ſpeakers, being *boldned* with their preſent abilities to lay more, and perchance better too, at the ſudden for that preſent, than any other can do, uſe leſs help of diligence and ſtudy. *Aſcham's S. holdmaſter.*

I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience, but am *boldn'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'LDFACE. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; faucineſs: a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot: ſirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent.

I have ſeen thoſe ſilleſt of creatures; and, ſeeing their rare works, I have ſeen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheiſts of this age. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.
   Thus we may *boldly* ſpeak, being ſtrengthened with the example of ſo reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*
   I ſpeak to ſubjects, and a ſubject ſpeaks,
   Stirr'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed, in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently*.

BO'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bold*.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; ſpirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringneſs.
   Her horſe ſhe rid ſo, as might ſhew a fearful *boldneſs*, daring to do that which ſhe knew not how to do. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution and ſcrupulous nicety.
   The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden ſometimes by the addreſs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty.
   Great is my *boldneſs* of ſpeech toward you, great is my glorying in you. 2 *Corinthians.*
3. Confident truſt in God.
   Our fear excludeth not that *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints. *Hooker.*
   We have *boldneſs* and acceſs with confidence, by the faith of him. *Epheſians.*
   Having therefore *boldneſs* to enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus. *Hebrews.*
5. Aſſurance; freedom from baſhfulneſs; confident mien.
   Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs: what firſt? *Boldneſs.* What ſecond and third? *Boldneſs.* And yet *boldneſs* is a child of ignorance and baſeneſs, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon.*
   Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
   With ſuch a gallant *boldneſs*; if 'twere thine,
   Thou couldſt not hear 't with ſuch a ſilent ſcorn. *Dryden.*
   His diſtance, though it does not inſtruct him to think wiſer than other princes, yet it helps him to ſpeak with more *boldneſs* what he thinks. *Temple.*
   Boldneſs is the power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. *Locke.*
6. Impudence.
   That moderation, which uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs*, and to make them conquer that ſuffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *n. ſ.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.
   All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
   Fell buſſling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman.*
   But when the ſmoother *bole* from knots is free,
   We make a deep inciſion in the tree. *Dryden.*
   View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
   How vaſt her *bole*, how wide her arms are ſpread,
   How high above the reſt ſhe ſhoots her head! *Dryden.*
2. A kind of earth.
   Bole Armeniack is an aſtringent earth, which takes it name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*
3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.
   Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters, in a ſtone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, twiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immenſe bulks of this kind. *Muſchenbroeck.*

BOLL. *n. ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk.

And the flax and the barley was ſmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*. *Exodus.*

BO'LSTER. *n. ſ.* [bolſtre, Sax. *bolſter*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.
   Perhaps ſome cold bank is her *bolſter* now,
   Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm
   Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*
   Thus arm ſhall be a *bolſter* for thy head;
   I'll fetch clean ſtraw to make a ſoldier's bed. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.
   By goſſamer bound, and oft ſet the lips
   The *bolſter* of that ſupply her hips. *Suckling.*
3. A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.
   The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman.*
4. In horſemanſhip.
   The *bolſters* of a ſaddle are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.
2. To afford a bed to.
   Mine eyes do ſee them *bolſter*,
   More than their own. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.
   The practice of *bolſtering* the cheeks forward, does little ſervice to the wound, and is very uneaſy to the patient. *Sharp.*
4. To ſupport; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreſſion ſomewhat coarſe and obſolete.
   We may be made wiſer by the publick perſuaſions grafted in men's minds, ſo they be uſed to further the truth, not to *bolſter* errour. *Hooker.*
   The lawyer ſets his tongue to ſale for the *bolſtering* out of unjuſt cauſes. *Hakewill.*
   It was the way of many to *bolſter* up their crazy doating conſciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βολις.]

1. An arrow; a dart ſhot from a croſs-bow.
   Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
   It fell upon a little weſtern flower,
   Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakſpeare.*
   The blunted *bolt* againſt the nymph he dreſt;
   But with the ſharp tranſfix'd Apollo's breaſt *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.
   Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* tranſfix'd,
   With native earth your blood the monſters mix'd. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.
   Briſtle-wire, native or from the mine, conſiſteth of long ſtiffe about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the briſtles of a ſtiff brush *Grew.*
   As I ſtood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burſt out *Addiſon.*
4. The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtraight like an arrow. We now ſay,

ſhoot the bolt, when we ſpeak of faſten ing or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppoſe the *bolt*
Againſt my coming in. *Shakſpeare.*

5. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to priſon; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blaſt;
The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt.
Dryden.

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
Milton.

3. To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out! *Ben Jonſon.*

4. To ſetter; to ſhackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which ſhackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
Shakſpeare.

5. To ſift, or ſeparate the part of any thing with a ſieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]

He now had *bolted* all the flour. *Spenſer.*

In the *bolting* and ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by ſifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding queſtions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witneſs delivers only a formal ſeries. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all diſguiſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harſh.

The fanned ſnow,
That's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er.
Shakſpeare.

To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

This Puck ſeems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a buſh doth *bolt*,
Of purpoſe to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beaſts of the foreſt, ſometimes into the foreſt, ſometimes into the woods and faſtneſſes, and ſometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the houſe was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouſe from the ruins to ſave herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have reflected on thoſe men who, from time to time, have ſhot themſelves into the world. I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of them; ſome *bolting* out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſſed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign ſeats repair'd;
And beaſts, that *bolted* out, and ſaw the foreſt bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is ſewed and faſtened. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks; or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakſpeare.*

With a good ſtrong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as ſmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When ſuperciliouſly he ſifts
Through coarſeſt *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

Theſe hakes, and divers others, of the forecited, are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew.*

BO'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver*.

This ſpirit abounds in ſalt, which may be ſeparated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *houſe*.] The place where meal is ſifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe*. *Dennis.*

BO'LTSPRIT. } *n. ſ.* A maſt running out
BO'WSPRIT. } at the head of a ſhip not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. The but end of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt; ſo that they are a ſtay to one another. The length without board is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltſprit* fail in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is perhaps the right ſpelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaſt,
The yards and *boltſprit* would I flame diſtinctly.
Shakſpeare.

BO'LUS. *n. ſ.* [βόλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

Keep them bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna, with ſyrup of violets *Wiſeman.*

By poets we are well aſſur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Deſpiſing *boluſes* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt; which, if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube filled with combuſtible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noiſe it makes. The fuſee, being ſet on fire, burns ſlowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burſting the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the uſe of *bombs* in beſieging towns. The largeſt are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; ſome fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon miſſive iron pours,
And in the ſlaught'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars.
Rowe.

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on ſecure,
To *bomb* the monks, and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt*.] A kind of cheſt filled uſually with bombs, and ſometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thoſe who ſtand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip,
BOMB-VESSEL. } ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-veſſels*, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has in its arſenal gallies and men of war. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBARD. *n. ſ.* [*bombardus*, Latin.]

1. A great gun; a cannon. Obſolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge ſtones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houſes. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel. Obſolete.

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is ſtruck on the Engliſh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addiſon.*

BOMBARDI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whoſe employment is to ſhoot bombs.

The *bombardier* toſſes his ball ſometimes into the midſt of a city, with a deſign to fill all around him with terrour and combuſtion. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment*, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly. *Addiſon.*

BOMBASI'N. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, ſilken, Latin.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

BOMBA'ST. *n. ſ.* [A ſtuff of ſoft looſe texture uſed formerly to ſwell the garment, and thence uſed to ſignify bulk or ſhow without ſolidity.] Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, ſoldiers *bombaſt*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs, becauſe they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpoſe,
Evades them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakſp.*

BOMBILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe; report.

How to abate the vigour, or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BOMBY'CINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of ſilk.

BONA ROBA. n. ſ. [Ital. a fine gown.] A ſhowy wanton.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakſp.*

BONA'SUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN. n. ſ. [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *n. ſ.* [bonb, Sax. *bund*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*. See BAND.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one ſend his contemplation to the extremities of the univerſe, and ſee what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Obſerve, in working up the walls, that no ſide of the houſe, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may all be joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; impriſonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts.*

5. Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakſpeare.*
Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakſpeare.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakſpeare.*
What if I ne'er conſent to make you mine;
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they ſay, are void.
Dryden.

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my *bond*, no more nor leſs. *Shakſ.*
Take which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from gebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Corinthians.*

BO'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* conſiſts my glory. *Sidney.*
Say, gentle princeſs, would you not ſuppoſe
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakſpeare.*
Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the priſon'd bird,
And ſing our *bondage* freely. *Shakſpeare.*
The king, when he deſign'd you for my guard,
Reſolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard.
Dryden.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If ſhe has a ſtruggle for honour, ſhe is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the ſtory its turn that way. *Pope.*
He muſt reſolve by no means to be enſlaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obſerving oaths, which ought to vaniſh when they ſtand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

BO'NDMAID. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman ſlave.

Good ſiſter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourſelf,
To make a *bondmaid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakſ.*

BO'NDMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man ſlave.

Among the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made? the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the publick magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but, after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*
O freedom! firſt delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their maſters find.
Dryden.

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervant*.] A ſlave; a ſervant without the liberty of quitting his maſter.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bondſervant*. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervice*.] The condition of a bondſervant; ſlavery.

Upon thoſe did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondſervice*. *King's.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave*.] A man in ſlavery; one of ſervile condition, who cannot change his maſter.

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondſlave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princeſs was. *Sidney.*
All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman ſhe is become a *bondſlave*. 1 *Mace.*
Commonly the *bondſlave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondſlave*.
Sir J. Davies.

BO'NDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A ſlave.

Carnal greedy people, without ſuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts. *Derham.*

2. A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity, for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman ſlave.

My lords, the ſenators
Are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen*. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

BONE. *n. ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid part of the body of an animal.

The *bones* are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and eaſily diſcerned. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpungy, and full of little cells; or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the periotteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its allotted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*
Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold.
Macbeth.
There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.

Like Æſop's hounds contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone.
Dryden.

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puis had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel.
L'Eſtrange.

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.

5. *Bones.* A ſort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. *Bones.* Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky face,
To ſhun ames ace, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh; as, the cook *boned* the veal.

BO'NELACE. *n. ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*
We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and ooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childiſh gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator.*

BO'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakſpeare.*

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet*.] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BO'NESETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *boneſet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is to have a good *boneſetter*.
Denham.

BO'NFIRE. *n. ſ.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all the day. *Spenſer.*
How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*
Full ſoon by *bonfire* and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

BO'NGRACE. *n. ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not uſed. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawls, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill.*

BO'NNET. *n. ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon.*

Bo'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis.

Bo'NNET *à preſtre*, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards.

Bo'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to clothe the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

Bo'NNINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon, bonne*, Fr.] It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shakſp.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Suſan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

Bonny-clabber. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Ireland for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. n. ſ. A ſpecies of plum.

Bo'NY. *adj.* [from *bone.*]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'OBY. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology. *Henſhaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculouſly; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, fooliſh, Spaniſh. *Junius* finds *bowbard*, to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*: but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this laſt we find;
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *looby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc*, a beech, becauſe they wrote on *beechen* boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakſpeare.*

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shakſpeare.*

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts: this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder than ruſtling in unpaid-for ſilk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakſpeare.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker*

To Book. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakſpeare.*

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* then men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer. *Davies on Ireland*

Bo'OK-KEEPING. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary tranſactions, in ſuch a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'OKBINDER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind.*] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to cover books.

Bo'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full.*] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigeſted knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears,
And always liſt'ning to himſelf appears. *Pope.*

Bo'OKISH. *adj.* [from *book.*] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally uſed contemptuouſly.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whoſe *bookiſh* rule hath pull'd fair England down *Shakſpeare.*

I'm not *bookiſh*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'ſcape *Shakſp. Winter Tale.*

Xantippe follows her name like; being married to a *bookiſh* man who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

Bo'OKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bookiſh.*] Much application to books; over-ſtudiouſneſs.

Bo'OKLE'ARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Verſed in books, or literature: a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *booklearn'd* blockheads ſay,
Solon's the veneſt fool in all the play. *Dryden*

He will quote paſſages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to ſome *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

Bo'OKLE'ARNING. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of ſome contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never ſaw more unlearned fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it ſo much require *booklearning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe, to diſtinguiſh true and falſe, and to diſcern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bo'OKMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd *Shakſpeare*

Bo'OKMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *mate.*] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantaſm, a monarch, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his *bookmates* *Shakſpeare.*

Bo'OKSELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell.*] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

He went to the *bookſeller*, and told him in anger, he had ſold a book in which there was falſe divinity. *Walton*

Bo'OKWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I ſhall beg of them to feed him with wholeſome and ſubſtantial food *Gay.*

2. A ſtudent too cloſely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among thoſe venerable galleries and ſolemn ſcenes of the univerſity, I wanted but a black gown, and a ſalary, to be as mere a *bookworm* any there. *Pope's Letters.*

Bo'OLY. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caſpian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very ſame that the Iriſh *hoolies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenſer.*

Boom. *n. ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſale; and ſometimes the clues of the mainſail and foreſail are boomed out.

2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhow the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid acroſs a harbour to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth ſtruck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To Boom. *v. n.* [from the noun. A ſea term.]

1. To ruſh with violence; as a ſhip is ſaid to come *booming*, when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can. *Did.*

2. To ſwell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead *Young*

Forſook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope.*

Boon. *n. ſ.* [from bene, Sax. a petition] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a preſent.

Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give. *Shakſpeare*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and ſay nothing, aſked no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf. *Bacon.*

The bluſt'ring fool has ſatisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*
What rhetorick didſt thou uſe
To gain this mighty *boon*? ſhe pities me! *Addiſ.*

BOON. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.
Satiate at length,
And heightn'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*
Thus to herſelf ſhe pleaſingly began. *Par. Loſt.*
I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw out money away in our cups. *Arbuthnot.*

BOOR. *n. ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch; ꝥebuꝑe, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.
The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently a malcontent. *L'Eſtrange.*
He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer waſte his life. *Temple.*
To one well-born, th' affront is worſe and more,
When ſcl's at us'd and buffled by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

BO'ORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untaught; uncivilized.
Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *boor iſh*, is company of this female. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *adv.* [from *booriſh*.] In a booriſh manner; after a clowniſh manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *n. ſ* [from *booriſh*.] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.

BOOSE. *n. ſ.* [boꝛiꝛ, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch: bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; botan is, to repent, or to compenſate; as,
He ıꝑ ꝑıꝑ ꝓ bıt and bote,
Anꝺ hꝺ bıvopen ꝺome.]
To profit; to advantage: it is commonly uſed in theſe modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it*.
It ſhall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them without ſermons. *Hooker.*
For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shakſ.*
If we ſhun
The purpoſ'd end, or here lie, fixed all,
What *boots* it us theſe wars to have begun? *Fairfax.*
What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2 To enrich; to benefit.
And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
That modeſty can beg. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

BOOT. *n ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Profit; gain; advantage; ſomething given to mend the exchange.
My gravity
Wherein let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakſpeare.*

2 *To boot.* With advantage; over and above; beſides.
Canſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet ſeaboy, in an hour ſo rude;
And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night,
With all appliances and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakſpeare.*
Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Chriſt's ſtamp *to boot*: both images regard. *Herbert.*
He might have his mind and manners formed, and be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral ſciences. *Locke.*

3. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for *booty*, or plunder.
Others, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings,
Make *boot* upon th' ſummer's velvet buds. *Shakſ.*

BOOT. *n. ſ.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a ſhoe, Welſh; *botte*, French.]
1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.
That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
I'll wear a *boot* to make it ſomewhat rounder. *Shakſpeare.*
Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Mi't.*
Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.

BOOT *of a coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.
Boot, boot, maſter Shallow; I know the young king is ſick for me: let us take any man's horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

BOOT-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe*.] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatterdaſhes.
His lacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *boot-hoſe* on the other, garnered with a red and blue liſt. *Shakſpeare*

BOOT-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.
The oſtler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horſeman's habit.
A *booted* judge ſhall ſit to try his cauſe,
Not by the ſtatute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *n. ſ* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welſh.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.
The clothiers found means to have all the queſt made of the northern men, ſuch as had their *booths* in the fair. *Camden.*
Much miſchief will be done at Bartholomew fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *adj.* [from *boot*.]
1. Uſeleſs; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.
When thoſe accurſed meſſengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootleſs* pains and ill ſucceeding night. *Spenſer.*
God did not ſuffer him, being deſirous of the light of wiſdom, with *bootleſs* expenſe of travel to wander in darkneſs. *Hooker.*
Bootleſs ſpeed,
When cowardice purſues, and valour flies. *Shakſ.*
Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootleſs* pray'rs:
He ſeeks my life. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Without ſucceſs.
Doth not Brutus *bootleſs* kneel? *Shakſpeare.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him *bootleſs* home, and weather beaten back. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'OTY. *n. ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]
1. Plunder; pillage; ſpoils gained from the enemy.
One way a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton.*
His conſcience is the hue and cry that purſues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Eſtrange.*
For, ſhould you to extortion be inclin'd
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery.
If I had a mind to be honeſt, I ſee fortune would not ſuffer me; ſhe drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To play booty.* To play diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe. The French uſe, *Je ſuis botté*, when they mean to ſay, *I will not go.*
We underſtand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* againſt ourſelves. our conſciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Eſtrange.*
I have ſet this argument in the beſt light, that the ladies may not think that I *write booty*. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *n. ſ.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frighted, or with the purpoſe to fright ſome other.
Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakſpeare.*
Rivers,
That ſerve inſtead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from ſide to ſide may ſkip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras.*
There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do miſchief, then ſhrinks them back for ſafety. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BORA'CHIO. n. ſ. [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.
How you ſtink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure ſuch a *borachio*! you're an abſolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BO'RAMEZ. n. ſ. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.
Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that ſtrange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the ſhape of a lamb, aſſordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be conſumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BO'RAX. n. ſ. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. It is principally uſed to ſolder metals, and ſometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. } *n. ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*,
BORDE'LLO. } Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdy-houſe.
From the *bordello* it might come as well,
The ſpital, or pidthatch. *Ben Jonſon.*
Making even his own houſe a ſtew, a *bordel*, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtil vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]
1. The outer part or edge of any thing.
They have looking glaſſes *bordered* with broad *borders* of cryſtal, and great counterfeit precious ſtones *Bacon.*
The light muſt ſtrike on the middle, and extend its greateſt clearneſs on the principal figures;

diminiſhing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his reſidence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his ſeat, he ſhall eaſily keep them in obedience. *Spenſer.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*;
And takes ſurvey, with curious buſy eye,
Of every flower and herb there ſet in order.
Spenſer.

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the ſpacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muſe knows not what path to tread.
Waller.

To Bo'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch ſomething elſe at the ſide or edge: with *upon*.

It *borders upon* the province of Croatia, which, in time paſt, had continual wars with the Turks garriſons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering on* each other, and are ſometimes both on the ſame coin. *Addiſon.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders upon* profaneneſs, and makes bold with thoſe things to which the greateſt reverence is due, deſerves to be branded with folly. *Tillotſon.*

To Bo'RDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are thoſe parts of Arabia, which *border* the ſea called the Perſian gulf. *Raleigh.*

Bo'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of thoſe marches, gracious ſovereign!
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakſp.*

An ordinary horſe will carry two ſacks of ſand; and, of ſuch, the *borderers* on the ſea do beſtow ſixty at leaſt in every acre, but moſt huſbands double that number. *Carew.*

The eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war;
The rather for their ſeat being next *bord'rers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horſe.
Ben Jonſon.

The king of Scots in perſon, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly conſiſted of *borderers*, being raiſed ſomewhat ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in ſhaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*; on mutual ſlaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To Bo'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. Not in uſe.

Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with ſundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign ſcatterings.
Spenſer.

To BORE. *v. a.* [boꝛian, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as ſoon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakſpeare.*

Mulberries will be larger, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thruſt, into the places *bored*, wedges of ſome hot trees. *Bacon.*

But Capys, and the graver ſort, thought fit
The Greeks ſuſpected preſent to commit
To ſeas or flames; at leaſt, to ſearch and *bore*
The ſides, and what that ſpace contains t' explore.
Denham.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and ſet it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you ſuck at the mouth of the barrel never ſo gently, the bullet will come up to forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby.*

3. To make by piercing.

Theſe diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very ſmall holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

4. To pierce; to break through.

Conſider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots ſeen, what buſtling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches roar'd.
Gay.

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an inſtrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To puſh forward toward a certain point.

Thoſe milk paps,
That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor ſouthward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air.
Dryden.

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horſe carries his noſe near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and inſuriate. *Milton.*

2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.

So ſhall that hole be fit for the file, or ſquare *bore*. *Moxon.*

3. The ſize of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glaſs, whoſe *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
This new-caſt cannon's firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge ſorts for every *bore*
Dryden.

It will beſt appear in the *bores* of wind inſtruments; therefore cauſe pipes to be made with a ſingle, double, and ſo on, to a ſextuple *bore*: and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The preterit of *bear*.

The father *bore* it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who durſt his deſtiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Reſign'd his ſon, but not reſign'd his heart.
Dryden.

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden.*

Bo'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; ſeptentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminiſh to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Cæcas, and Argeſtas loud,
And Thraſcias, rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

Bo'REE. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *boree*. *Swift.*

Bo'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.

The maſter-bricklayer muſt try all the foundations with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe to try the ground. *Moxon.*

BORN. The participle paſſive of *bear*.

Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppreſs their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon ſome occaſions, Clodius may be bold and inſolent, *born* away by his paſſion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word *To bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth*: as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born* we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakſpeare.*

The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryd.*

Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born*.
Prior.

All that are *born* into the world are ſurrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances: as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatneſs; that is, formed at the birth.

The ſtranger, that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Leviticus.*

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſpark flies upward. *Job.*

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve.
Dryden.

Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born*. *Dryd.*

Both muſt alike from heaven derive their light,
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write
Pope.

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miſerable race! *Pope.*

I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, reſerving aſſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and reſolute; laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of men; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakſpeare.*

I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and the *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

Bo'ROUGH. *n. ſ.* [boꝛhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough* or, as you ſay, *francplegium*. For *borh*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety: and yet is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Boroh*; that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a *borough* chuſe him not undone. *Pope.*

Bo'ROUGH *Engliſh*, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in a places where this cuſtom holds, land and tenements deſcend to the younge

ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowell.*

Bo'RREL. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd ſorrel,
Of heaven to deemen ſo:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet neater ways I know. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; borgian, Sax.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit: oppoſed to *lend*.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakſpeare.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehem.*

2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.

Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings.*

Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take ſomething belonging to another.

A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why didſt thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakſpeare.*

They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have borrowed only two months. *Dryd.*

Theſe verbal ſigns they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not ſolicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embrace to ſhun. *Dryden.*

Bo'RROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakſpeare.*

Bo'RROWER. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt: oppoſed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Shakſpeare.*

Go not my horſe the better,
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakſpeare.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.

Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

Bo'SCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day we might plainly diſcern that it was land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The repreſentation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer houſes. *Wotton.*

Bo'SKY. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow doſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrubb'd down. *Shakſpeare.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. ſ.* [boſme, borom, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.

2. The breaſt; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *boſom*; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes. *Shak.*

3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.

Put now thy hand into thy *boſom*; and he put his hand into his *boſom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as ſnow. *Exod.*

4. Incloſure; compaſs; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *boſom* of that church, muſt not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breaſt, as the ſeat of the paſſions.

Anger reſteth in the *boſoms* of fools. *Eccles.*

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife
For ever be thy *boſom* freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Fa laird! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of ſorrow, and of ſhame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy *boſom* ſwell'd,
When firſt thou ſaw'ſt thy braveſt troops repell'd! *Addiſon.*

Here aſking *boſoms* wear a viſage gay,
And ſtifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breaſt, as the ſeat of tenderneſs.

Their ſoul was poured out into their mother's *boſom*. *Lam.*

No further ſeek his virtues to diſcloſe,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repoſe,
The *boſom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breaſt, as the receptacle of ſecrets.

If I covered my tranſgreſſion as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *boſom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle cloſe or ſecret; as, the *boſom* of the earth; the *boſom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.

Whoſe age has charms in it, whoſe title more,
To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Shak.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight,
Son of my *boſom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wiſdom, and effectual might! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

10. Inclination; deſire. Not uſed.

If you can pace your wiſdom
In that good path that I could wiſh it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch. *Shak.*

BOSOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondneſs.

No more that Thane of Cawdor ſhall deceive
Our *boſom-intereſt*; go, pronounce his death. *Shakſpeare.*

This Antonio,
Being the *boſom-lover* of my lord,
Muſt needs be like my lord. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe domeſtick traitors, *boſom-thieves*,
Whom cuſtom hath call'd wives; the readieſt helps
To betray the heady huſbands, rob the eaſy. *Ben Jonſon.*

He ſent for his *boſom-friends*, with whom he moſt confidently conſulted, and ſhewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendſhip is that which is here ſpecified in the text, a communication of ſecrets. A *boſom-ſecret*, and a *boſom friend*, are uſually put together.

She, who was a *boſom friend* of her royal miſtreſs, he calls an inſolent woman, the worſt of her ſex. *Addiſon.*

To Bo'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom.

Boſom up my counſel;
You'll find it wholeſome
I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the ſweet peace that *boſoms* goodneſs ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceſt *boſom'd* ſmells,
Reſerv'd for night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *boſom'd* deep in vines,
Where ſlumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Bo'SON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain*.]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The maſter will not ſtay;
The merry *boſon* from his ſide
His whiſtle takes, to check and chide
The lingʼring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss. *n ſ* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.

What ſignifies beauty, ſtrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boſſes*? *L'Eſtrange.*

This ivory, intended for the *boſſes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job.*

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boſs* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon.*

If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

Bo'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.]

1. Any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterward carved.

2. Ruſtick work, which conſiſts of ſtones, which ſeem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'SVEL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *crowfoot*.

BOTA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *Botany*.]
BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addiſon.*

Bo'TANIST. *n. ſ.* [from *botany*.] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.

The ſlimy ſaccharine matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botaniſt*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*

Then ſpring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botaniſt* to number up their tribes. *Thomſon.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [Βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants. *Dict.*

BOTANY. *n. ſ.* [from *βοτάνη*, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. *n. ſ.* [*botarga*, Span.] A reliſhing ſort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fiſh; much uſed on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, as an incitative to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A ſwelling or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the ſcurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part of any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.

With him
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his ſon, muſt embrace the fate. *Shakſp.*

3. An adſcititious, adventitious part, clumſily added.

If both thoſe words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French tranſlator thinks otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To **BOTCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumſily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought,
are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.

Go with me to my houſe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May ſmile at this. *Shakſpeare.*

Her ſpeech is nothing,
Yet the unſhaped uſe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shakſpeare.*

For treaſon *botch'd* in rhime will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

BOTCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *botch.*] A mender of old clothes; the ſame to a tailor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the ſheriff's fool with child. *Shakſpeare.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

BOTCHY. *adj.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches.

And thoſe biles did run—ſay ſo—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* core? *Shak.*

BOTE. *n. ſ.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of uſe.]

1. A compenſation or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound to another. *Cowell.*

2. It was uſed for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [baru, baeja, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Le l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two. *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moſes and the prophets, Chriſt and his apoſtles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; ſome by word, ſome by writing, ſome by *both*. *Hooker.*

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd
If *both* remain alive. *Shakſpeare.*

Two lovers cannot ſhare a ſingle bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* are left to deſtiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been ſeen
Both perjur'd wives, the goddeſs and the queen. *Granville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and alſo of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long
To hear, like him, ſo ſweet a ſong. *Dryden.*

BOTRYOID. *adj.* [*βοτρυοειδής.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outſide is thick ſet with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or ſmall knobs, yellow, bluiſh, and purple; all of a ſhining metallick hue. *Woodw.*

BOTS. *n. ſ.* [*without a ſingular.*] A ſpecies of ſmall worms in the entrails of horſes; anſwering, perhaps, to the *aſcarides* in human bodies.

Peaſe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakſpeare.*

BOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakſpeare.*

Many have a manner, after other men's ſpeech, to ſhake their heads. A great officer would ſay, it was as men ſhake a *bottle*, to ſee if there was any wit in their heads or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glaſs thou wouldſt confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ſhips earthen *bottles* filled with ſerpents, which put the crew in diſorder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you ſhall ſtay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spectator.*

3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great deſire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, ſweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shak.*

But I ſhould wither in one day, and piſs
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of graſs. *Donne.*

To **BOTTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles.

You may have it a moſt excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, waſh your bottles immediately before you begin; but be ſure not to drain them. *Swift.*

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion.*

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diverſion of his friends. *Addiſon.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

BOTTLESCREW. *n. ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew.*] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottleſcrew* in two days, by trying which is hardeſt, the point of the ſcrew, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BOTTOM. *n. ſ.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the groundwork.

On this ſuppoſition my reaſonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the ſame *bottom*. *Atterb.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus ſtands a ſheep-cote,
Weſt of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakſpeare.*

On both the ſhores of that fruitful *bottom*, are ſtill to be ſeen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be ſeen: the inhabitants of ſuch an earth could have only the proſpect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all ſides; to them every man would fancy himſelf the loweſt, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part moſt remote from the view; the deepeſt part.

His propoſals and arguments ſhould with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that if there be any miſtake in them, no body may be miſled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none
In my voluptuouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

7. The utmoſt extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or ſhallow.

I will fetch off theſe juſtices: I do ſee the *bottom* of juſtice Shallow: how ſubject we old men are to lying! *Shakſpeare.*

8. The laſt reſort; the remoteſt cauſe; firſt motion.

He wrote many things which are not publiſhed in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counſels, in which he did not appear. *Clarendon.*

9. A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
With which ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make
With the moſt noble *bottom* of our Fleet. *Shak.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakſpeare.*

We have memory not of one ſhip that ever returned, and but of thirteen perſons only, at ſeveral times, that choſe to return in our *bottom*. *Bacon.*

He's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*

He puts to ſea upon his own *bottom*; holds the helm himſelf; and now, if ever, we may expect new diſcoveries. *Norris.*

He ſpreads his canvas, with his pole he ſteers
The freights of flitting ghoſts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; ſtate of hazard.

He began to ſay, that himſelf and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarend.*

We are embarked with them on the ſame *bottom*, and muſt be partakers of their happineſs or miſery. *Spectator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, cloſe wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finiſh their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Chriſtmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM *of a lane.* The loweſt end.
13. BOTTOM *of beer.* The grounds, or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport: with *on.*

They may have ſomething of obſcurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very ſtrong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* ſelf-love. *Collier.*

The grounds *upon* which we *bottom* our reaſoning, are but a part; ſomething is left out, which ſhould go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is ſuppoſed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon ſomething; to twiſt thread round ſomething.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakſ.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon, as its ultimate ſupport.

Find out upon what foundation any propoſition advanced, *bottoms*; and obſerve the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom: it is uſually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs.

Wickedneſs may well be compared to a *bottomleſs* pit, into which it is eaſier to keep one's ſelf from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's ſelf any ſtay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my ſorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my paſſions *bottomleſs* with them. *Shak.*

Him the Almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial ſky
To *bottomleſs* perdition. *Milton.*

BO'TTOMRY. *n. ſ.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veſſel for the repayment of it, ſo as that, if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes the money advanced; but, if it arrives ſafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereſt agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of pear.

BOUD. *n. ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt; called alſo a *weevil.* *Dict*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *n. ſ.* [bog, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

A vine labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the ſame *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Then lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw.
Fairy Queen.

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

As the doe's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough.*
Denham.

Under ſome fav'rite myrtle's ſhady *boughs*
They ſpeak their paſſions in repeated vows.
Roſcommon.

See how, on every *bough*, the birds expreſs,
In their ſweet notes, their happineſs. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And ſee the *boughs* with happy burdens bend.
Pope.

BOUGHT. The pret. and part. of *To buy.*

The chief were theſe who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's ſafety *bought*
Pope.

BOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *To bow.*]
1. A twiſt; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whoſe wreathed *boughts* when ever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does ſlack.
Fairy Queen

Immortal verſe,
Such as the melting ſoul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*,
Of linked ſweetneſs, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the ſame in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto thoſe of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inwards. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

BOUILLON. n. ſ. [French.] Broth; ſoup; any thing made to be ſupped: a term uſed in cookery.

BO'ULDER *Walls.* [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

To BOULT. *v. a.* See *To* BOLT.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, ſays *Skinner*, from the ſound.]
1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a ſtart,
Againſt his bolom *bounc'd* his heaving heart.
Dryden.

2. To ſpring; to make a ſudden leap.

High nonſenſe is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no ſtrength and ſpirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the paſſions of a much nobler liquor. *Addiſon.*

They *bounce* from their neſt,
No longer will tarry *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the maſtiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a ſudden noiſe.

Juſt as I was putting out my light, another *bouncers* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boaſt; to bully: a ſenſe only uſed in familiar ſpeech.

5. To be bold, or ſtrong.

Forſooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buſkin'd miſtreſs, and your warriour love,
To Theſeus muſt be wedded. *Shakſpeare.*

BOUNCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtrong ſudden blow.

The *bounce* that ſhook the door; the ſcornful fair
Relentleſs look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden crack or noiſe.

What cannoneer begot this luſty blood?
He ſpeaks plain cannon fire, and ſmoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the baſtinado with his tongue. *Shakſ*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a ſweetheart's name;
Thus with the loudeſt *bounce* me ſore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brighteſt colour blaz'd. *Gay*

3. A boaſt; a threat: in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatner: in colloquial ſpeech.

BOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*]
1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean, without [illegible]
Without dimenſion; where [illegible]
height,
And time, and place, are [illegible]
Thoſe vaſt Scythian regions [illegible]
the natural *bounds* of rivers, [illegible]
woods, or marſhes. [illegible]
Indus and Ganges, nay wide empire's [illegible]
Swell their dy'd cuſtents' with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Sad Orpheus ſought his conſort loſt. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained.

Hath he ſet *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who ſhall bar me from them.
Shakſpeare.

Stronger and fiercer by reſtraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his ſhores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a ſtop to the mind, in its progreſs in ſpace. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a ſpring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakſpeare.*

The horſes ſtarted with a ſudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.
Addiſon.

Dext'rous he 'ſcapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue Stop thief reſounds.
Gay.

4. A rebound; the leap of ſomething flying back by the force of the blow.

Theſe inward diſguſts are but the firſt *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on every ſide
With treble walls, which Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Whoſe fiery flood the burning empire *bounds.*
Dryden.

2. To reſtrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a top of all this ſolid globe. *Shakſp.*

3. Sometimes with *in.*

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
1. To jump; to ſpring; to move forward by leaps.

Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryd.*

Before his lord the ready ſpaniel *bounds*;
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds.
Pope.

When ſudden through the woods a *bounding* ſtag
Ruſh'd headlong down, and plung'd amidſt the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd ſtrain, advance
Two ſprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance.
Pope.

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercuſſion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our Engliſh,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief.
Shakſpeare.

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horſe for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and ſit like a jackanapes, never off.
Shakſpeare.

[redacted] ambitious, ſought a match of birth, [redacted] *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch? *Shakſpeare.*

[redacted] *pret.* and part. paſſ. of *bind.*

[redacted] Pamela, none ſhall take that office from myſelf, being ſo much *bound* as I am for my [redacted]. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo infinitely *bound* —
—You ſhould in all ſenſe be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you.
Shakſpeare.

The gentleman is learn'd, a moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more *bound.* *Shakſpeare.*

The biſhops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great number of horſemen, which they uſed to bring into the field. *Knolles.*

They ſummoned the governor to deliver it to them, or elſe they would not leave one ſtone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

Bound. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom moſt it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with ſuch haſty flight
Art thou now *bound?* for well might I diſcern
Great cauſe, that carries thee ſo ſwift and light.
Fairy Queen.

To be *bound* for a port one deſires extremely, and ſail to it with a fair gale, is very pleaſant. *Temple.*

Willing we ſought your ſhores, and hither *bound,*
The port ſo long deſir'd at length we found.
Dryden.

Bo'undary. *n. ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound.

He ſuffers the confluence and clamours of the people to paſs all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Senſation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our ſins conſiſt in the irregularities attending the ordinary purſuits of life; ſo that our reformation muſt appear, by purſuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unden. The part. paſſ. of *bind.* Not now much in uſe.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I ſhall deſire more love and knowledge of you—
—I reſt much *bounden* to you: fare you well.
Shakſpeare.

We alſo moſt humbly beſought him to accept of us as his true ſervants, by as juſt a right as ever men on earth were *bounden.* *Bacon.*

To be careful for a proviſion of all neceſſaries for ourſelves, and thoſe who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unding-stone. **Bound-stone.** } *n. ſ.* A ſtone to play with.

I am paſt a boy:
A ſceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-ſtone.* *Dryden.*

Bo'undless. *adj.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined; immeaſurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundleſs* reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakſpeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory deſign'd;
Whence *boundleſs* power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man ſeems as *boundleſs* in his deſires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himſelf can ſatisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundleſs* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reaſon why any one ſhould doubt that he fills immenſity. *Locke.*

Some guide the courſe of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundleſs* ſky.
Pope.

Bo'undlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundleſſneſs* of his voluptuous deſires, by ſtinting his capacities. *South.*

Bo'unteous. *adj.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word uſed chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.*

Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him cloſ'd. *Shakſpeare*
Her ſoul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almoſt *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryd.*

Bo'unteously. *adv.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly; largely.

He *bounteouſly* beſtow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden*

Bo'unteousness. *n. ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality; kindneſs.

He filleth all things living with *bounteouſneſs* *Pſalms.*

Bo'untiful. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full.*]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakſpeare.*

If you will be rich, you muſt live frugal; if you will be popular, you muſt be *bountiful.* *Taylor.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without conſidering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving.

Our king ſpares nothing, to give them the ſhare of that felicity, *of* which he is ſo *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden.*

Bo'untifully. *adv.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor ſtarveling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bo'untifulness. *n. ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

Enriched to all *bountifulneſs.* *2 Corinthians.*

Bo'untihead. **Bo'untihede.** **Bo'untihood.** } *n. ſ.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *hood.* See Hood.] Goodneſs; virtue. Out of uſe.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and faſt ſettled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead.* *Fairy Q.*

How ſhall frail pen, with fear diſparaged,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory, and great *bountihood?* *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'unty. *n. ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generoſity; liberality; munificence.

We do not ſo far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that ſhe bringeth into the world the ſons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakſp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give that is not thine.
Denham.

Thoſe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well deſign'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a *preſent* from an *alms*; being uſed when perſons, not abſolutely neceſſitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great perſons.

Tell a miſer of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not underſtand it. *South.*

Her majeſty did not ſee this aſſembly ſo proper to excite charity and compaſſion; though I queſtion not but her royal *bounty* will extend itſelf to them. *Addiſon.*

To **Bo'urgeon.** *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diſtil upon them, to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among themſelves. *Howel.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

Bourn. *n. ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Skinner.*

That undiſcover'd country, from whoſe *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shakſpeare.*

Falſe,
As dice are to be wiſh'd by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakſpeare.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every boſky *bourn* from ſide to ſide. *Milt.*

2. [from bunn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, ſeated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn.* It is not now uſed in either ſenſe; though the ſecond continues in the Scottiſh dialect.

Ne ſwelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn
My little boat can ſafely paſs this perilous *bourn.*
Spenſer.

To **Bouse.** *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink laviſhly; to tope.

As he road, he ſomewhat ſtill did eat,
And in hand did bear a *bouſing* can,
Of which he ſipt. *Fairy Queen.*

Bou'sy. *adj.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cup the *bouſy* poet ſings. *Dryd.*

The gueſts upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouſy* farmer with his ſimp'ring dame. *King.*

Bout. *n. ſ.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a ſingle part of any action carried on by ſucceſſive intervals.

The play began: Pas durſt not Coſma chace,
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unhugged with corns, we'll have a *bout.* *Shakſ.*

When in your motion you are hot,
A make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakſpeare.*

If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weaſel ſeized a bat; the bat begged for life: ſays the weaſel, I give no quarter to birds: ſays the bat, I am a mouſe; look on my body: ſo ſhe got off for that *bout.* *L'Eſtrange.*

We'll ſee when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout.* *King*

BO'UTEFEU. *n. ſ.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and diſcontents. Now diſuſed.

Animated by a baſe fellow, called John a Chamber, a very *bouteſeu*, who bore much ſway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to puniſh the known *bouteſeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Beſides the herd of *bouteſeus*,
We ſet on work within the houſe. *Hudibras.*

Bo'utisale. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *bouty* or *booty*, and *ſale.*] A ſale at a cheap

rate, as booty or plunder is commonly ſold.

To ſpeak nothing of the great *bout-ſale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [buzen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It ſounds as *now*, or *bow*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakſpeare.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakſpeare.*

Some *bow* the vines, which, bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in diſtant arches riſe again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to diſcipline, when at firſt it was moſt tender and moſt eaſy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themſelves to the ground before him. 2 *Kings.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulruſh, and to ſpread ſackcloth and aſhes under him? wilt thou call this a faſt, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Iſaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anſwer. *Eccluſ.*

4. To depreſs; to cruſh.

Are you ſo goſpell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakſpeare.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground.
Pope.

To Bow. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than theſe knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king
Shakſpeare.

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devouteſt homage. *D. of Piety*

Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For whereſoe'er ſhe turn'd her face, they *bow'd*
Dryden.

3. To ſtoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges.*

4. To ſink under preſſure.

They ſtoop, they *bow* down together,; they could not deliver the burden. *Iſaiah*

Bow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how*.] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion, by bending the body.

Some clergy too ſhe would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow. *n ſ.* [pronounced as *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An inſtrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a ſtring, which, by its ſpring, ſhoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me ſome veniſon. *Geneſis.*

The white faith of hiſtory cannot ſhew,
That e'er the muſket yet could beat the *bow*.
Alleyne's Henry VII.

2. A rainbow; a coloured arch in the clouds.

I do ſet my *bow* in the cloud, and it ſhall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Geneſis.*

3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck.

Their inſtruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and ſome for breathing wind:
The ſawtry pipe, and hautboy's noiſy band,
And the ſoft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly uſed for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the ſecond knot be with a *bow*. *Wiſeman.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, ſir, the horſe his curb, and the falcon his bells, ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Bow *of a ſaddle*. The *bows of a ſaddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwiſe, to receive the upper part of a horſe's back, to give the ſaddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. Bow *of a ſhip*. That part of her which begins at the looſ, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. If a ſhip hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they ſay ſhe hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. *Bow* is alſo a mathematical inſtrument, made of wood, formerly uſed by ſeamen in taking the ſun's altitude.

9. *Bow* is likewiſe a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews, that direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any arch; uſed commonly to draw draughts of ſhips, projections of the ſphere, or wherever it is requiſite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

Bow-bearer. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *bear*] An under officer of the foreſt. *Cowell.*

Bow-bent. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A ſibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wiſely could preſage. *Milton.*

Bow-hand. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he ſhoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenſer's Ireland*

Bow-legged. *adj* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-shot. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſhot*.] The ſpace which an arrow may paſs in its flight from the bow.

Though we were not then a *bow-ſhot* off, and made haſte; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be ſeen. *Boyle.*

BO'WELS. *n. ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and ſhed out his *bowels*. 2 *Samuel.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all
From twelve to ſeventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakſpeare.*

His ſoldiers ſpying his undaunted ſpirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakſp.*

As he ſaw drops of water diſtilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made him feel two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addiſon.*

3. The ſeat of pity, or kindneſs.

His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Geneſis.*

4. Tenderneſs; compaſſion.

He had no other conſideration of money, than for the ſupport of his luſtre; and whilſt he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word ſeldom has a *ſingular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'wer *n. ſ.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a ſheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might raiſe Muſæus from his *bower*. *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they anſwer me in ſhow'rs.
Waller.

Refreſh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of ſtate,
Where, circled with his peers, Attides ſat. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to ſignify, in *Spenſer*, a blow; a ſtroke; *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whoſe mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive ſteel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean conſum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'wer *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchors ſo called See Bow.

To Bo'wer. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to encloſe.

Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit
Immortal paradiſe of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shak.*

Bo'wery. *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.

Lindſkips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and laviſh fancy builds!
Tickel.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Diſtracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
Of covert cloſe, where ſcarce a ſpeck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted ſweeps.
Thomſon.

To Bowge. See *To* Bouge.

BOWL. *n. ſ.* [*buelin*, Welſh; which ſignifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A veſſel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diſtinguiſhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakſpeare.

If a piece of iron be faſtened on the ſide of a *bowl* of water, a loadſtone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The facred prieſts, with ready knives, bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sem, t' exalt the ſoul,
With ſparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and ſocial mirth inſpires. *Fenton.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large ſilver ſpoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual ſcraping *Swift.*

3. A baſin, or fountain.

But the main matter is ſo to convey the water, as it never ſtay either in the *bowl* or in the ciſtern. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *n. ſ.* [*boule*, French. It is pronounced as *cow*, *howl*.] A round maſs, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a ſubtile ground,
I've tumbled paſt the throw. *Shakſpeare.*

How finely doſt thou times and ſeaſons ſpin!
And make a twiſt checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praiſe falls back, or ſtays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the ſummer, and a game at whilk in the winter. *Dennis.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made ſquare, yet, if roundneſs be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl
2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be ſet quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BO'WLDER-STONES. *n. ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. } *n. ſ.* [ſea term.] A rope
BO'WLING. } faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail; it is faſtened in three or four parts of the ſail, called the *bowling bridle*. The uſe of the *bowling* is to make the ſails ſtand ſharp or cloſe to a wind. *Harris.*

BOWLING-GREEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run neceſſarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that ſhoots with a bow.

The whole city ſhall flee, for the noiſe of the horſemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] This word is generally ſpelt *boliſprit*; which ſee.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *bouſe*, but found in no other paſſage.] To drench; to ſoak.

The water fell into a cloſe walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick perſon ſet, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a ſtrong fellow toſſed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his ſtrength, had ſomewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared ſmall amendment, he was *bowſſened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BO'WSTRING. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſtring*.] The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowſtring*, and the little hangman dare not ſhoot at him. *Shakſpeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by ſtriking upon a *bowſtring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

BO'WYER. *n. ſ.* [from bow.]

1. An archer; one that uſes the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryd*

2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. ſ.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſhaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two ſeeds an each, which, when ripe, are caſt forth by the elaſticity of the veſſels. The wood is very uſeful for engravers, and mathematical inſtrument makers; being ſo hard, cloſe, and ponderous, as to ſink in water. *Miller.*

There are two ſorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller ſort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is eaſily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increaſe of ſlips ſet in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will proſper on cold barren hills, where nothing elſe will grow. *Mortimer.*

BOX. *n. ſ.* [box, Sax. *buſte*, Germ.]

1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is diſtinguiſhed from *cheſt*, as the *leſs* from the *greater*. It is ſuppoſed to have its name from the *box* wood

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, ſend forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakſpeare.*

The lion's head is to open a moſt wide voracious mouth, which ſhall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my cuſtody, to receive ſuch papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This caſket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The caſe of the mariner's compaſs.
3. The cheſt into which money given is put

So many more, ſo every one was us'd,
That to give largeſs to the *box* refus'd. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſeats in the playhouſe, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are ſovereign judges of this ſort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient ſits,
While ſpouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. ſ.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welſh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakſpeare.*

If one ſhould take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law puniſheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen conculſions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fiſherman, received a *box* on the ear from Theſtylis *Spectator.*

To BOX. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt.

The aſs very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themſelves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's ſhadow conſiſts in brandiſhing two ſticks, loaden with plugs of lead, this gives a man all the pleaſure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had ſix duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majeſty's title. *Spectator.*

To BOX. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.

BO'XEN. *n. ſ.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentleman learned, before all other things, to deſign upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

As lads and laſſes flood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy ſound. *Gay.*

2. Reſembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fiſt.

BOY. *n. ſ.* [*bub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The ſtreets of the city ſhall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zechariah.*

2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;
Perhaps thy childiſhneſs will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long caſt behind,
Ruſh forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd.
Dryden.

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not eaſily admit the ſuperiority of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* ſenator yet tingling ſtands,
And holds his breeches cloſe with both his hands.
Pope.

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I ſhall ſee
Some ſqueaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatneſs,
I' th' poſture of a whore. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'YHOOD *n. ſ.* [from *boy*.] The ſtate of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you ſhould look at him in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perſpective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impoſſible to ſpy any difference: the ſame air, the ſame ſtrut. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyiſh* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it.
Shakſpeare.

2. Childiſh; trifling.

This unlick'd rudeneſs, and *boyiſh* troops,
The king doth ſmile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfiſh wars, theſe pigmy arms.
Shakſpeare.

Young men take up ſome Engliſh poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing where he is defective, where he is *boyiſh* and trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyiſh*.] Childiſhly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *boyiſh*.] Childiſhneſs; trifling manner.

BO'YISM. *n. ſ.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childiſhneſs

He had complained he was farther off, by being ſo near, and a thouſand ſuch *boyiſms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the ſubject. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE *n. ſ.* [*brabbelin*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt; a ſquabble; a broil.

Here in the ſtreets, deſperate in ſhame and ſtate,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him.
Shakſpeare.

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to conteſt noiſily

BRA'BBLER *n. ſ.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tenſe; to ſtrain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion that way, in ſuch a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the preſſure of

the external air in *bracing* the fibres, muſt create a debility in muſcular motion. *Arbuthnot.*

BRACE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in ſtraining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. BRACE. [In architecture.] A piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*
4. BRACES. [a ſea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is ſeized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* ſerve to ſquare and traverſe the yards. *Sea Dict.*
5. BRACES *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
6. Harneſs.
7. BRACE. [In printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage, which ought to be taken together, and not ſeparately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her ſon,
Wherever elſe ſhe lets him rove,
To ſhun my houſe, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love.

Prior.

8. Warlike preparation: from *bracing* the armour; as we ſay, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Tenſion; tightneſs.

The moſt frequent cauſe of deafneſs is the laxity of the tympanum, when it has loſt its *brace* or tenſion. *Ray.*

BRACE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *brace*, but *brace*, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beaſts that reign in woods,
Firſt hunter then, purſued a gentle *brace*,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is uſed generally in converſation as a ſportſman's word.

He is ſaid, this ſummer, to have ſhot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheaſants. *Addiſon.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I ſo minded,
I here could pluck his highneſs' frown upon you. *Shakſpeare.*

BRACELET *n. ſ.* [*bracelet*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wriſts
Sir J. Hayward.

Tie all our tawny wriſts
With *bracelets* of the fairy twiſts. *Ben Jonſon.*

A very ingenious lady uſed to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, ſtone of thoſe gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defenſive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *brace.*]

1. A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be reſtrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiſeman.*

2. A medicine of conſtringent power.

BRACH *n. ſ.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth 's a dog muſt to kennel; he muſt be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may ſtand by the fire, and ſtink. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [βραχυς, ſhort, and γραφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

All the certainty of thoſe high pretenders, bating what they have of the firſt principles, and the word of God, may be circumſcribed by as ſmall a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compaſs of a penny. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *n. ſ.* [from *break.*] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by reſolution, ſupplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the ſchools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and ſhort ends, which cannot be ſpun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I ſhall promiſe myſelf an acquieſcence. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *n. ſ.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

Let your ſhelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a ſmall lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomewhat ſalt: it is uſed particularly of the water of the ſea.

Pits upon the ſea ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in ſuch pits will become *brackiſh* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gnaw'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackiſh* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
What other cauſe could this effect produce?
The *brackiſh* tincture through the moiſt diffuſe?
Waller.

BRA'CKISHNESS *n. ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs in a ſmall degree.

All the artificial *brackiſhneſs* hitherto leave a freſh *ſpace* in ſalt water, that makes it unfit for animal uſes. *Glanv.*

BRAD, being an initial, ſignifies *broad*, *ſpacious*, from the Saxon b, ab, and the Gothick *braid.* *Gibſon.*

BRAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the ſize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a ſhoulder over their ſhank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; ſo that the tops of theſe *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is waſhing. *Moxon.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly; to tell boaſtful ſtories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the ſtars?
Telling the buſhes that thou look'ſt for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakſpeare.*

Mark me, with what violence ſhe firſt loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantaſtical lies. *Shakſpeare.*

In *bragging* out ſome of their private tenets, as if they were the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderſon.*

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the ſeat of war. *Clarend.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as deſperate by all the men of art; but there were thoſe that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boaſted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shak.*

Every buſy little ſcribbler now
Swells with the praiſes which he gives himſelf,
And taking ſanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and ſcorns to mend.
Roſcommon.

3. *On* is uſed, but improperly.

Yet look in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at laſt to riſs in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRAG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion.

A kind of conqueſt
Cæſar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and ſaw, and overcame. *Shakſpeare.*

It was ſuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive ſo little hurt, upon dealing with the Engliſh, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the Engliſh afar off. *Bacon.*

2. The thing boaſted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn
In courts, at feaſts, and high ſolemnities,
Where moſt may wonder. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A puffing, ſwelling, boaſting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the maſque of men of honour, but theſe *braggadocios* are eaſy to be detected. *L'Eſtrange.*

By the plot, you may gueſs much of the characters of the perſons; a *braggadocio* captain, a paraſite, and a lady of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISM. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtfulneſs; vain oſtentation.

BRA'GGART. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious.

Shall I, nature's ſlave, of high born or rais'd men
Fear frowns, and my miſtreſs, truth, betray thee
To th' haughty, *braggart*, puiſ'nobility? *Donne.*

BRA'GGART. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter.

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs.
Shakſpeare.

BRA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to ſound theſe *braggers* thoroughly, by having ſometimes endured the penance of their forſooth com, and have found them, in converſe, empty, and ſhallow. *South.*

BRA'GLESS *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt; without oſtentation.

To the ſtern Hector's ſhare, and by Achilles.—
——Patroclus, *bragleſs* as he was,
Great Hector's worſer genius did not know. *Shakſp.*

BRA'GLY. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; ſo as it may be bragged.

Seeſt not what bounteous ſtuff,
How *bragly* all goes to waſte,
And utter loſs to each head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids them make ready Maia's bower. *Spenſer.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bregdan, Saxon.] To weave together.

Over the ſerpent fly,
Inſinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Oſier wands, lying looſely, may each of them be eaſily diſlocated from the reſt, but, when *braided* into a baſket, they cohere ſtrongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe, and wanton'd in the wind.
Dryden.

Since in *braid* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau ſweeps the ground,
How ſhe diſdains the ſtreet. *Gay.*

BRAID. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

Liſten where thou art ſitting,
Under the glaſſy, cool, tranſlucent wave,
In twiſted *braids* of lilies knitting
The looſe trains of thy amber-dropping hair.
Milton.

No longer ſhall thy comely treſſes break
In flowing ringlets on thy mowy neck,
Or ſit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound.
Prior.

BRAID. *adj* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive*.] An old word, which ſeems to ſignify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are ſo *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakſpeare.

BRAILS. *n. ſ.* [ſea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are ſeized on either ſide the ties, a little off upon the yard; ſo that they come down before the ſails of a ſhip, and are faſtened at the ſkirt of the ſail to the crengles. Their uſe is, when the ſail is furled acroſs, to hail up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.
Harris.

BRAIN. *n. ſ.* [bpæzen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe.

The *brain* is divided into the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. The *brain* is that part of the *brain* which poſſeſſes all the upper and foremoſt of the *cranium*, being ſeparated from the *cerebellum* by the ſecond proceſs of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is ſituated. The ſubſtance of the *brain* is diſtinguiſhed into outer and inner; the former is called *cortex*, *corona*, or *glandoſa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*.
Quincy.

If I be ſerved ſuch another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakſpeare.*

That man proportionably hath the largeſt *brain*, I did, I confeſs, ſomewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, eſpecially ſuch as having little bodies, have yet large crania, and ſeem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. That part in which the underſtanding is placed; therefore taken for the underſtanding.

The *forces* they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their ſhoulders. *Hammond.*

A man is firſt a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be ſuch in his hand. *Hale.*

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not common, nor proper.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakſpeare.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To daſh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a cuſtom with him i' th' afternoon to ſleep, there thou may'ſt *brain* him. *Shakſpeare.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be ſhot and *brain'd*, without a proceſs,
To ſtop infection; that 's their proper death.
Dryden.

Next ſeiz'd two wretches more, and headlong caſt,
Brain'd on the rock, his ſecond dire repaſt. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious; as *cerebroſus* in Latin.

In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainiſh* apprehenſion, kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtleſs; witleſs.

Some *brainleſs* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to paſs, that the church is now aſhamed of nothing more than of ſaints. *Hooker.*

If the dull *brainleſs* Ajax come ſafe off,
We'll dreſs him up in voices. *Shakſpeare.*

The *brainleſs* ſtripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the ſtiff college and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickel.*

BRA'INPAN. *n. ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The ſkull containing the brains.

With ſtout rage he down to his hands, he blows
Now fire into my head; my *brainpan* glows.
Dryden.

BRA'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ſick*.] Diſeaſed in the underſtanding; addle-headed; giddy; thoughtleſs.

Nor me to reject the courage of our minds,
Becauſe Caſſandra's mad; her *brainſick* raptures
Cannot diſtaſte the goodneſs of a quarrel. *Shakſp.*

They were *brainſick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance. *Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainſick*.] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble ſtrength to think
So *brainſickly* of things. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brainſick*.] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAIT. *n ſ* [among jewellers.] A rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE. The preterit of *break*.

He thought it ſufficient to correct the multitude with ſharp words, and *brake* out into this choleriek ſpeech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town uſed daily to fetch meat, and to carry the ſame unto a blind maſtiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon; let me ſay,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakſpeare.*

In every buſh and *brake*, where hap may find
The ſerpent ſleeping. *Milton.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and ſhunning mortal fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is ſaid originally to mean *fern*.

BRAKE. *n. ſ.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes. *Dict.*

A ſmith's *brake* is a machine in which horſes, unwilling to be ſhod, are confined during that operation.

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* ſeats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [bpemlæ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. The blackberry buſh; the raſpberry buſh, or hindberry. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bleſſed,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they feſt:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly ſhrub.

The buſh my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witneſs many a woful ſtore.
Spenſer.

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but juſt awake,
No thiſtles thrill the *brambles* buſh forſake. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. ſ.* A bird, called alſo a *mountain chaffinch*. *Dict.*

BRAN. *n. ſ.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground; the refuſe of the ſieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakſpeare.*

The citizens were driven to great diſtreſs for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarſeſt *bran*, moulded in cloths; for otherwiſe it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the fifteen of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal, but muſt have among it a certain mixture of pollard and *bran*, in this lower age of human frailty. *Wotton.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to fall again with *bran*. *Dryden.*

BRANCH. *n. ſ.* [*branche*, French.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their ſap?
Shakſpeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any diſtinct article; any ſection or ſubdiviſion.

Your oaths are paſt, and now ſubſcribe your names,
That his own hand may ſtrike his honour down,
That violates the ſmalleſt *branch* herein. *Shakſp.*

The belief of this was of ſpecial importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety do immediately depend. *Hammond.*

In the ſeveral *branches* of juſtice and charity, comprehended in thoſe general rules, of loving our neighbours as ourſelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is moſt fit and reaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt

And his *branches* ſhall come out of the ſides of it; three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the one ſide, and three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the other ſide. *Exodus.*

His blood, which diſperſeth itſelf by the *branches* of veins, may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A ſmaller river running into, or proceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be ſeparated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock planted in Somerſetſhire, took to wife the widow. *Carew.*

6. The offspring of the defcendant.
Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
Chapman.

The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.
Farrier's Dict.

[In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches transversing from one angle to another, diagonalwise, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals.
Harris.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.
They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose but *branch* now. *Shakspeare.*
The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty leaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*
Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plain. *Milt.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood
Of oaks unsworn a venerable wood;
Ash with the grass beneath, and every tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.
Dryden.
One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs.
Addison.

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.
The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appennines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison.*
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into further distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.
I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat.
Spectator.

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.
The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.
The spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof loose far behind her fray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser.*

BRA'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.
If their could be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.

Lengthens my discourse to the discussion of the arts, the *branches*, and the two sorts of learning. *Walton.*

BRA'NCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *branchy*.] Fulness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.
If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless*. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading.
Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load.
Pope.
What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. s.* [brand, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.
Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakspeare.*
Take it, the said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire.
Dryden.
If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be rewarded; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A sword, in old language.
They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat;
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces thronged, and fiery arms.
Milton.

3. A thunderbolt.
The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.
Granville.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.
Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might take of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*
The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy pulled for a badge of honour.
Rogers.

5. Any note of infamy.
Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*brandir*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.
Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakspeare.*
The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*
Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are most to blame. *Dryden.*
Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*
Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison.*
The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by *branding* him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.
Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage.
Shakspeare.
He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade. *Dryden.*
Let me march the first leader, not their prince;
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandish this sword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flourish.
He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. s.* A particular worm.
The cow-worm, which some call the lob-worm, and the *brandling* are excellent. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *n. s.* [contracted from *brand-wine*, or *burnt wine*.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.
If your mother lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, taketh off a degree of her character. *Swift's Tatler.*

BRA'NDY-WINE. The same with *brandy*.
It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to *lush*. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. s.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.
The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *bragles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.
When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLEMENT *n. s.* [from *brangle*.] The same with *brangle*.

BRA'NK. *n. s.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.
It became knaggy and, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wiseman.*

BRA'SEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.] Made of brass. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen*.

BRA'SIER. *n. s.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.
There is a fellow somewhat near the coast, he should be a *brasier* by his face. *Shakspeare.*
Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coal. [probably from *embrasier*, Fr.]
It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*. *Harmer.*

BRASI'L. } *n. s.* An American wood,
BRAZI'L. } commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil, though Huet shews it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red.
Chambers.

BRASS. *n. s.* [bpar, Sax. *pres*, Welsh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.
Brass is made of copper and calamine. *Ency.*

Men's evil manners live in *braſs*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakſpeare.*
Let others mold the running maſs
Of metals, and inform the breathing *braſs*. *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

Bra'ssiness. *n. ſ.* [from *braſſy*.] An appearance like braſs; ſome quality of braſs.

Bra'ssy. *adj.* [from *braſs*.]

1. Partaking of braſs.
The part in which they lie, is near black, with ſome ſparks of a *braſſy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as braſs.
Loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiſeration of his ſtate
From *braſſy* boſoms, and rough hearts of flint.
Shakſpeare.

3. Impudent.

Brast. *particip. adj.* [from *burſt*.] Burſt; broken. Obſolete.
Then creaked never gate,
That back returned without heavy grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *braſt*,
And damned ſpights ſent forth to make ill men agaſt. *Spenſer.*

Brat. *n. ſ.* [its etymology is uncertain; *bratt*, in Saxon, ſignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern ſignification may have come.]

1. A child, ſo called in contempt.
He leads them like a thing
Made by ſome other deity than nature,
That ſhapes man better; and they follow him,
Againſt us *brats*, with no leſs confidence,
Than boys purſuing ſummer butterflies. *Shakſp.*
This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakſpeare.*
The friends, that got the *brats*, were poiſoned too;
In this ſad caſe what could our vermin do? *Rajeigh.*
Jupiter ſummoned all the birds and beaſts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to ſee which of them had the pretticſt children. *L'Eſtrange.*
I ſhall live to ſee the inviſible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld ſince ſhe was a *brat* in hanging ſleeves. *Swift.*
I give command to kill or ſave,
Can grant ten thouſand pound a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offſpring.
The two late conſpiracies were the *brats* and offſpring of two contrary factions. *South.*

Brava'do. *n. ſ.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boaſt; a brag.
Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high ſpirited
An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the preſence of Octavius Cæſar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*
From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes.
Waller.

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.
I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand.
Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himſelf? *Shakſ.*
But whoſoe'er it was nature deſign'd
Firſt a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind.
Denham.

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.
Let not old age diſgrace my high deſire,
O heavenly ſoul, in human ſhape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *braveſt* fire
When younger doth in ſmoke his virtue ſpend.
Sidney.
If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*
If a ſtateſman has not this ſcience, he muſt be ſubject to a *braver* man than himſelf, whoſe province it is to direct all his actions to this end.
Digby.

Brave. *n. ſ.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or diſcretion.
Hot *braves*, like bees, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the laſt great ſtake. *Dryden.*
Murat's too inſolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a ſlave. *Dryden.*

2. A boaſt; a challenge; a defiance.
There end the *brave*, a dreadful day face to face
We grant them, and ſo end the *brave*. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Brave.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to ſet at defiance.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakſpeare.*
My nobles leave me, and my ſtate is *braved*,
Even at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers.
Shakſpeare.
The ills of love, not thoſe of fate, I fear;
Theſe I can *brave*, but thoſe I cannot bear. *Dryd.*
Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempeſt, and the roſing waves. *Dryd.*

2. To carry a boaſting appearance of.
Both private perſons and factions are apt enough to flatter themſelves, or, at leaſt, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

Bra'vely. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly; ſplendidly.
Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*
No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight *Denham.*
Your valour *bravely* did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the ſlain.
Dryden.

Bra'very. *n. ſ.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generoſity; gallantry.
It deſerves no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a deſire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous paſſion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*
Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds ſofteſt love and more than female ſweetneſs
Addiſon.

2. Splendour; magnificence.
Where all the *bravery* that eye may ſee,
And all the happineſs that heart deſire,
Is to be found. *Spenſer.*

3. Show; oſtentation.
Let princes chooſe miniſters more ſenſible of duty than of riſing, and ſuch as love buſineſs rather upon conſcience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boaſt.
Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, uſe his tongue to her diſgrace, which lately had ſung ſonnets of her praiſes. *Sidney.*
For a *bravery* upon this occaſion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*
There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bra'vo. *n. ſ.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.
For boldneſs, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is ſeldom employed, but upon deſperate ſervices
Government of the Tongue.
No *bravoes* here profeſs the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made.
Gay.

To **BRAWL.** *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, French.]

1. To quarrel noiſily and indecently.
She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear.
Sidney.
Here comes a man of comfort, whoſe advice
Hath often ſtill'd my *brawling* diſcontent. *Shakſ.*
How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your buſineſs? *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*
Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their ſoul-fearing clamours have *brawled* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak.*
In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*
Leave all naſty conteſt, all unmodeſt clamour, *brawling* language, and eſpecially all perſonal ſcandal and fcurrility, to the meaneſt part of the vulgar world *Watts.*

2. To ſpeak loud and indecently.
His diviſions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r againſt the Lord,
And one againſt Glendower. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To make a noiſe. This is little uſed.
As he lay along
Under an oak, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood.
Shakſpeare.

Brawl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility.
He holdeth, that controverſies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wiſheth, that, in ſome lawful aſſembly of churches, all ſuch ſtrifes may be decided. *Hooker.*
Never ſince that middle ſummer's ſpring
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport.
Shakſpeare.
That banum is an animal,
Made good with ſtout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

Bra'wler. *n. ſ.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.
An advocate may incur the cenſure of a court, for being a *brawler* in court, or for labouring to lengthen out the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body.
The *brawn* of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide; then ſhew the wriſt to the reſt. *Peacham.*
But moſt their looks on the black monſter bend,
His riſing muſcles and his *brawn* commend,
His double biting ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, ſo called for its being muſculous.
I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanthrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
Shakſpeare.
I had purpoſe
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*.
Shakſpeare.

3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength.
The boiſt'rous hands are then of uſe, when
With this directing head, thoſe hands apply:
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The fleſh of a boar.
The beſt age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is beſt to geld him, or ſell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

Bra'wner. *n. ſ.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.
At Chriſtmas time be careful of your fame
See the old tenant's table be the ſame.

Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *n. f.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardiness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muscu-lous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The *brawny* food, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Stores and destroys the fruit, is only made
To *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound or grind small.

I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would *bray* Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*braire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden.*

Aged, if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cast off him into an ass, and to his primitive *bray* etc. *Cowper.*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakspeare.*

Arms on armour clashing, *bray*'d
Horrible discord. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.

Barbarous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *brays*. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well disputed game may end,
Sound forth my *brayers*! and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or *beat*.] An instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]

1. To solder with brass.

Iron cannot be mended to be cast in brass, but only by a worm *brazed* into it, this necessity is not so universally necessary, because that worm is first to be taken up and bowed into the grooves of the cracks, and you may try that before it is *brazed* or cast. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have often blushed to acknowledge him, then I am *brazed* to it. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

Inveterate custom hath not *brazed* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Made of brass. It was anciently and properly written *brasen*.

Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler for taking the distance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryd.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

3 Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. f.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
—Well said, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakesp.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee, before the king? *Shakspeare.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfaced*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and enduring wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. f.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearance like brass.

2 Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. f.* See BRAZIER.

The diligence and laborious care of the gland, if you should feed them to the *brazier*, you would not give above a penny a thousand. *Swift.*

BREACH *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1 The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodes
The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shak.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fell'd,
Slew friends and foes, and set the smoke reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

If to this would have consideration greatly, or the *breach* of it have, it can be thought very nice. *Spenser.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, for which we are called to account by God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men from the most fashionable sorts of deceit and vice. *Rogers.*

5 The opening in a coast.

But the hateful Leander strongly forth did strive
His lower parts, and all his body drave;
To the *breach* of Lucy they him swiftly fetch,
While the cloud danger does behind remain. *Spenser.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. f.* [bpeob, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have learnt the means to make grain into *bread*, the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,
And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, such as nature requires: to *get bread*, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread*. *Genesis.*

If pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find it in *bread*. *L'Estrange.*

This I'll wager, on whose my life I lay'd,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And Lad but just enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a captive, a fit load for Rome;
To fetch my country, with my sword, not *bread*. *Philips.*

I might have been bred a scholar, a soldier, or to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want *bread*. *Spectator.*

3 Support of life at large

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themselves against us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse — Not to dismiss me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakspeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, sufficed not for six days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broome.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulkhead from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from broad, broad, Saxon.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side

There is in Tiemum, a church that hath windows only from above; it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, is in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may exceed it. *Brown.*

Then o'er the ocean the dark night surprise,
And in one moment a *breadth* of earth belies. *Dryd.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens it in *breadth*. *Addison.*

To BREAK *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part pass. *broke*, or *broken*. [bpecan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence

When I *broke* the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up? *Mark.*

Let us *break* their bonds asunder, and cast away their cords from us. *Psalms.*

A bruised reed shall he not *break*. *Isaiah.*

See, said the fox, how soon 'tis done;
The flasks he tries, *broke* one by one:
So strong you're in friendship tied;
So quickly *broke*, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force! *Milton.*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* up, or clave asunder. *Burnet's Th.*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold.

3. To divide; to divide, as light divides darkneſs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To deſtroy by violence.

This is the tactick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than theſe boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakſpear.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that diſhoneſt victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not ſome of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? have not others diſſipated his eſtate, and reduced him to want? *Locke.*

7. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free courſe againſt her:
Thou ſhalt ſee, Pho[illegible], how I'll *break* her pride.
Philips.

8. To cruſh; to ſhatter.

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*.
Dryden.

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy *broken* ſenſes,
Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakſpear.*

If any diſbeliever in theſe things ventures upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains.
Tillotſon.

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him ſtraight run looſe at random? *Spenſer.*

Why then thou can'ſt not *break* her to the lute—
—Why, no; for ſhe hath *broke* the lute to me.
Shakſpear.

So fed before he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a ſtomach patiently to feel
The laſhing whip, or crow the curbing ſteel. *Waller.*

That not-to-be-ſubdued beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Daniel.*

No ſports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the ſtubborn colt, to bend the bow.
Dryden.

Virtues like theſe
Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoil,
And *break* our fierce barbarians to the yoke.
Behold young Julus, the Numidian pride,
With how much care he forms himſelf to ride,
And *breaks* the reſiſtance of his native temper.
Dryden.

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man.
Shakſpear.

For this few know themſelves: for merchants *broke*
View their eſtate with diſcontent and pain.
Davies.

With arts like theſe rich Matho, when he ſpeaks,
Attracts all ears, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryd.*

A command or call to be liberal, and of a farthen impoveriſhes the prince, *breaks* the merchant, and ſhuts up every private man's exchequer.
South.

12. To diſcard; to diſmiſs.

I ſee a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the ſkin, ſo that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about,
even the day before ſhe *broke* her brow; and then my huſband took up the child. *Shakſpeare.*

Weak fool! and blindly to deſtruction led:
She break her heart, ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head.
Dryden.

14. To make a ſwelling or impoſthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promiſe.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time. *Shakſp.*

Pardon this fault, and by my ſoul I ſwear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shak.*

Did not our worthies of the houſe,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?
Hudibras.

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe.
Dryden.

17. To ſtop; to make ceaſe.

Break their talk, miſtreſs Quickly: my knight ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet ſo as if the mixt ſall be *broken*, by means of oil, or otherwiſe, it flayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my ſcale of virtue is ſo ſmall;
I'll rather leap down hill, and *break* your fall.
Dryden.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort, and looks about for ſome kind ſhrub
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the deſtin'd blow to *break*,
Then trembler'd lips began to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some ſtrict ſcrivener ſhall I chooſe,
Coarſe as my voice, and ſhort as ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The orator was ſo moved, that he could not command his voice, but he with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid me proceed. *Addiſon.*

The poor ſhade ſhiv'ring ſtands, and muſt not *break*
His painful ſilence, till the maſter ſpeak. *Pope.*

Sometimes a *broken* words he ſigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the bear.
Gay.

20. To ſeparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

21. To diſſolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier.*

22. To reform: with *of*.

The Iberians were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became chriſtians. *Grew.*

23. To open ſomething new; to propound ſomething by an overture: as if a ſeal were opened.

When any new thing ſhall be propounded, no one muſt preſume ſuddenly to deliver any poſitive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the moſt, but to *break* it, at firſt, that it may be the better underſtood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much deſir'd to know
Of what race he was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to ſpeak.
Dryden.

24. *To break the back.* To ſtrain or diſlocate the vertebres with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my ſinews, *break my back*,
Than you ſhould ſuch diſhonour undergo. *Shak.*

25. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune.

O many
Have *broke their backs* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakſpeare.*

26. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.

27. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.

28. *To break ground.* To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over ſurplus tillage, and *break* no more *ground* than will ſerve to ſupply their own turn.
Carew.

The huſbandman muſt firſt *break the land*, before it be made capable of good ſeed. *Davies.*

29. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

30. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.——
—Will't *break my heart*?
I'd rather *break mine own*. *Shakſpeare.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a ſingle heart*. *Dryden.*

31. *To break a jeſt.* To utter a jeſt unexpected.

32. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didſt *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakſpeare.*

33. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop; to interrupt.

34. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed.

To check the ſtarts and faults of the ſoul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue.
Addiſon.

35. *To break up.* To diſſolve; to put a ſudden end to.

Who cannot reſt till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* houſe, turns out of doors his maſter.
Herbert.

He threatened, that the tradeſmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongſt mineral matter, when occaſion is to be *broke up*, it exhibits impreſſions of the ſhells. *Woodward.*

37. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband.

After taking the ſtrong city of Belgrade, Soliman, returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay ſtill the whole year following. *Knolles.*

38. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

39. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK *v. n.*

1. To part in two.

Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*.
Shakſpeare.

2. To burſt.

The clouds are ſtill above, and, while I ſpeak,
A ſecond deluge o'er our heads may *break*.
Dryden.

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a ſtorm
Juſt *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpread by daſhing, as waves on a rock.

At laſt a ſwelling billow ſtops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and *breaking* among its crowd of iſlands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a ſwelling; to open, and diſcharge matter.

Some hidden abſceſs in the meſentery, *breaking* ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſteme. *Harvey.*

Aſk one, who had ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change; and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no leſs happy than the eaſe of a *broken* impoſthume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Becauſe that I and you muſt part.
Stay, or elſe my joys will die,
And periſh in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkneſs of the night, whatever deep impreſſions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vaniſh as the day *breaks* about him. *Addiſon.*

6. To burſt forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakſpeare.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, ſo, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, loſe. *Shakſpeare.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

Cutler ſaw tenants *break*, and houſes fall,
For every want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and ſtrength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them ſpeak
See how the dean begins to *break*,
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To iſſue out with vehemence.

Whole wounds, yet freſh, with bloody hands he ſtrook,
While from his breaſt the dreadful accents *broke*
Pope.

10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs, impetuoſity, or violence.

Calamities may be neareſt at hand, and readieſt to *break* in ſuddenly upon us, when we, in regard of ſigns or circumſtances, may imagine to be fartheſt off. *Bacon.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the hoſt of the Philiſtines. *2 Sam.*

They came unto Judah, and *brake* into it. *2 Chron.*

Or who ſhut up the ſea within doors, when it *broke* forth, as if it had iſſued out of the womb? *Job.*

This, this is he; ſoftly awhile,
Let not all *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He received that Balfour ſhould uſe his utmoſt endeavour to *break* through with his whole bands at once. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it moſt uſually *breaks* over the banks to make itſelf room. *Hale.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all reſtraints,
As ſhips not gods not men. *Dryden.*

Tho' enough thoſe clouds the ſun of knowledge hide,
And hope from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

O! couldſt thou *break* through fate's ſevere decree,
A new Marcellus ſhould ariſe in thee. *Dryden.*

Although I've acted my fierceſt part!
Let the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow.
Addiſon.

How does the luſtre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze!
Addiſon.

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing ſoul. *Addiſon.*

There are ſome who, ſtruck with the ſublimeneſs of theſe charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obſtructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty Pow'r, by whoſe moſt wiſe command
Helpleſs, forlorn, uncertain here I ſtand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyſelf away,
Or *break* into my ſoul with perfect day! *Atterbury.*

See heav'n its ſparkling portals wide diſplay,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I muſt pay her the laſt duty of friendſhip wherever ſhe is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of ſome affairs
That touch me near. *Shakſpeare.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing at many of their huſbands
Into the plot as well. *Ben Jonſon.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With meaſures and traitors, for the ſaving
A life to cut and neceſſary to you,
As is your country's. *Ben Jonſon.*

To *break* upon the ſcore of decency or expence, is to be mean and narrow-ſpirited. *Collier.*

Sighing, he rose, with reſolution ſtern to *break*,
And my cruel unkindneſs compels him to ſpeak.
Prior.

13. *To break from.* To go away with ſome vehemence.

If we did think his contemner's ſtrong,
They who couldſt *break from* Lucan's ſword.
Waller.

Then ſhe not *from* the circling crowd retires,
And ruſh'ſ many modeſtly near. *Dryden.*

Theſe things are ſo big, ſo ſerious, and ſo precious, and thoſe that *break from* them, are in danger of being *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The coſtermonger a pace, a lad, with a deep voice, and a mighty reſolution, *breaks in* upon converſation, and drives down all before him. *Addiſon.*

15. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity.

Who would not, ſing away, *break looſe* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Fartheſt from pain? *Milton.*

16. *To break looſe.* To ſhake off reſtraint.

If we deal honeſtly in love, but with craft, and *break looſe* from our engagements to him, we create God from all the promiſes we have made to us. *Decay of Piety.*

17. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly.

Dear Sperſon, (now I call'd, I pray, pardon,
and I beſeech you, do not ſet any thing down in your
Shakſpeare.

Pius Quintus, at the very time when he had reſolved that the victory was wholly to be aſcribed to Chriſt, being then ſtanding in conſiſtory, *broke* ſuddenly, and ſpoke to this effect to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to conſider, whether you may ſafely take one draught more, you have accuſtomed a habit late enough to *break off*. *Taylor.*

18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off*
Shakſpeare.

19. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf on ſudden effects.

Let not one ſpark of filthy luſtful fire
Break out, that may her laſted peace impair.
Spenſer.

They ſmother and keep down the flame, the miſchief, ſo as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenſer.*

Such a deal of wonder has *broken* out within this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to expreſs it. *Shakſpeare.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percuſſion, ſo wiſdom and truth iſſueth out by the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his ſwelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty miſchiefs on. *Dryd.*

All turn'd their ſides, and to each other ſpoke;
I ſaw their words *break out* in fire and ſmoke.
Dryden.

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze the flame,
And her bright ſoul *broke out* on every ſide.
Milton.

There can be no greater labour, than to be always diſſembling; there being ſo many ways by which a ſmothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*. *South.*

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumſtances of life. *Addiſon.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which ſwept away great multitudes. *Addiſon.*

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as puſtules or ſores.

21. *To break out.* To become diſſolute.

He *broke* not *out* into any great exceſſes, while he was reſtrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit.

It is conſtantly affirmed, that, upon that very day when Perſeus was taken, great plagues in Cairo were ſuddenly to *break up*. *Bacon.*

23. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf.

Theſe, and the like concoits, when men have created the underſtanding by the ages of experience, will ſcatter and *break up* like miſt. *Bacon.*

The ſpeedy deprædation of air upon watery moiſture, and reſtion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud or breath, or vapour, from glaſs, or any poliſh'd body; for the miſtineſs ſcatteredth, and *breaketh up* ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and croſs of light *broke up*, and caſt itſelf abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many ſtars. *Bacon.*

What we call converſation, is oftentimes but again, as it were compoſy *breaks up*, or, at leaſt, when one dies vaniſhes. *Watts.*

24. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.

Our boys and girls
Like youthful heirs diſpoſed, they took their courſe
Laſt, weſt, north, ſouth, or, like a pool *broke up*,
Each hunts his own as in home and pooring place.
Spenſer.

25. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any.

There is a Cato, when we have put off
Humanity, and Nature, and the gods,
Are even as the Romans are to Cæſar.
Or like a tyrant all perfidious
To *break with* Cato. *Addiſon.*

Conſcience keeps us from *breaking with* mankind, and baſeneſs and baſeneſs *breaking* with God. *Decay of Piety.*

To *break with* Portugal. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be obſerved that this extenſive and people's word, that in all its ſignifications, whether active or neuter, it has ſome reference to its primitive meanings, by implying either detriment, diſhoneſty, violence, or ſeparation. It is uſed often with additional particles, as *out, in, off, forth*, to modify its ſignification.

BREAK *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles.*

For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton.*

They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryd.*

The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addis.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shak.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *Spect.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The cricke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world! *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shak.*

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryd.*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. s.* [from *break* and *neck*.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. s.* [from *break* and *promise*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. s.* [from *break* and *vow*.] He that practises the breach of vows.

That daily *break-vow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shakspeare.*

BREAM. *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*, Lat.] A fish.

The *bream*, being at full growth, is a large fish: he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about *Waller.*

BREAST. *n. s.* [breoſt, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

No, traytress! angry Love replies,
She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*;
A place not God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job.*

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.

The better to the *breast*,
The lesser rest. *Duke of Stanging Boys.*

4. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

5. The disposition of the mind.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppress,
Storm the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*. *Dryden.*

6. The heart; the conscience.

Needless was written law, where none oppress,
The law of man was written in his *breast*. *Dryden.*

7. The seat of the passions.

Mine eyes had pour'd
In Hector's *breast* the secret sorrow kept,
And wept at full late to laugh, though Cæsar wept. *Rowe.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakspeare.*

The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Goldsmith.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breast-high*. *Sidney.*

Lay maidens Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have their laces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breast-knot*? *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shakspeare.*

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of foote,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breast-plough* which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *n. s.* [bræðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*:
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely, opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he calls to sue the chase
Of twice wild bealts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breast*, large *breath* in arms to wield,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and keen. *Spenser.*

What is your difference? speak —
—I am too fierce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy.
Resting the work we brought, and, out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakspeare.*

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison's Cato.*

6. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and count me, in a *breath*,
Your Cupid hooks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He fate return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friend's embrace, had *breath'd* his last *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakspeare.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He pretently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again. *Speneer.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath. *Milton.*

When France had *breath'd* after inteſtine broils,
And peace and conqueſt crown'd her foreign toils.
Roſcommon.

4. To paſs as air.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air *breathes* in,
And there be ſtrangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakſpeare.

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inſpire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They with to live,
Their pains and poverty deſire to bear,
To view the light of heaven, and *breathe* the vital air.
Dryden.

They here began to *breathe* a moſt delicious kind of æther, and ſaw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler.*

2. To inject by breathing: with *into*.

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active ſpirit; whoſe motions, he expects, ſhould own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handſome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myſelf *into* Adraſtus. *Dryd.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with *out*.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muſe; and by Plutarch is compared to Cæſar, the ſon of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame. *Spectator.*

4. To exerciſe; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags
Shakſpeare.

5. To inſpire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the ſtrain;
They *breathe* the flute, or ſtrike the vocal wire.
Prior.

6. To exhale; to ſend out as breath.

His ſister *breathes*
Ambroſial odours, and ambroſial flowers. *Milt.*

7. To utter privately.

I have vow'd to-day'n *breath'd* a ſecret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation. *Shakſpeare.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready care to cool the raging pain,
In ointments with the toad to *breathe* a vein. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She ſhows a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a *breather*. *Shakſpeare.*

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His mildeſt ſaviour ſummons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and ſacrificing mourn'd.
Prior.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diſtends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nouriſhment ſhe takes. *Dryd. n.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and ſufferance fly,
So daily heat ſoon cooled to ſubdue;
Tho' when he *breathleſs* was, that battle 'gan renew.
Fairy Queen.

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakſpeare.*

Many ſo ſtrained themſelves in their race, that they fell down *breathleſs* and dead. *Haywards*

Breathleſs and tir'd, is all my fury ſpent?
Or does my glutted ſpleen at length relent?
Dryden.

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life,
And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence
The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakſpeare.*

Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou
And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou buriedſt now.
Prior.

BRED. The part. paſſ. of *To breed.*

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wiſdom.*

BREDE. *n. ſ.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bræcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and uſed words ſuitable to that geſture. *Hayward.*

The ſtorks devour ſnakes and other ſerpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they wiſe prudently clap them cloſe to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Muſeum.*

2. Breeches.

And that thy father had been ſo reſolv'd—
—That he ſhould ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have ſtol'n the *breech* from Lancaſter
Shakſpeare.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vaſt pitches,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*. *Hudibras.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *n. ſ.* [bræc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word; ſo that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this ſenſe it has no *ſingular*.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakſpeare.*

Rough fatures, ſly remarks, ill-natur'd ſpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*.
Prior.

Give him a ſuit to make, he'd do't;
A ſuit of *breeches*, fine; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a ſuit.
King.

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* pret. I *bred*, I have *bred*, [bpædan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roſcommon.*

2. To produce from one's ſelf.

Children would *breed* their teeth with leſs danger. *Locke.*

3. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.

Thereat he roar'd for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horrour would have *bred*.
Fairy Queen.

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Intemperance and luſt *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes, which, being propagated, ſpoil the ſtrain of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shakſpeare.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place: ſo, there are *breeding* ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthieſt divine chriſtendom hath *bred* for the ſpace of ſome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the ſame univerſity. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain theſe rough ſhades did never *breed*.
Milton.

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whoſe forward ear are bent
On ſtate affairs, to guide the government;
Hear it firſt what Socrates of old has ſaid
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred*.
Dryden.

To *breed* up the ſon to common ſenſe,
Is ever more the parent's leaſt expence. *Dryden.*

And left their pillagers, to rapine *bred*,
Without controul to ſtrip and ſpoil the dead.
Dryden.

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

An wretched me! by fates averſe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.
Dryden.

8. To conduct through the firſt ſtages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme?
Our endleſs anguiſh does not nature claim?
Reaſon and ſorrow are to us the ſame. *Prior.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*, as ſhe did nothing but exerciſe in the company with a diſcourſe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spect.*

2. To be increaſed by new production.

But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then thoſe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old wax, and dieth ſoon after it cometh out of the hive. *Bacon.*

The caterpillar is one of the moſt pernicious of worms, and *breeds* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrified carcaſes. *Rentley.*

4. To raiſe a breed.

In the choice of ſwine, chooſe ſuch to *breed* of as are of long ſmall bodies. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.

Twice fifteen hundred and hearts of England's *breed*.
Shakſpeare.

The horſes were young and handſome, and of the beſt *breed* in the nation. *Shakſpeare.*

Walled towns, ſtored arſenals, and magazine, all this is but a cheap and trivial coſt, except the *breed* and diſpoſition of the people be ſtout and warlike. *Bacon.*

Inteſtine ſtreams of crowding hate began,
And thro' the ſpurious *breed* the gangrene ran.
Roſcommon.

Rode fair Aſcanius on a fiery ſteed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryd.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.
A queſtion of his ſiſter wife's was propoſed; but Jo would have no more of the *breed*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Progeny; offspring.
If you will lend this money, lend it not
As to your friend; for when did friendſhip take
A *breed* for barren metal of his friend. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.
She lays them in the ſand, where they lie till they are hatched; ſometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.
An honeſt, willing, kind fellow, as ever ſervant ſhall come in houſe withal, and, I warrant you, no tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*. *Shakſpeare.*

BRE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing.
Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The perſon which brings up another.
Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers up of the worſt-diſpoſed men. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

3. A female that is prolifick.
Get thee to a nunnery; why would'ſt thou be a *breeder* of ſinners? *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad,
Amongſt the fairſt *breeders* of our time. *Shakſ.*
Let there be an hundred perſons in London, and as many in the country, we ſay, that if there be ſixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than ſixty in the country. *Graunt.*
Yet, if a friend a night or two ſhould need her,
He'd recommend her as a ſpecial *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed.
The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle turned much to dairy, or elſe kept their cattle to ſix or ſeven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications.
She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor phyſician's daughter. *Shakſpeare.*
I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*. *Shak.*
I hope to ſee it a piece of ſome of the meaneſt *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Grauntz's Survey, Preface.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.
As men of breeding, ſometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, muſt the leſs commit. *Pope.*
The Graces from the court did next proviſe
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ſtate.
Why was my *breeding* order'd and preſcrib'd,
As of a perſon ſeparate to God,
Deſign'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

BREESE. *n. ſ.* [bpiopa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly; the gadfly.
Cleopatra,
The *breeſe* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoiſts ſail, and flies. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſtained white, the inſect *breeſe*
Is but the mongrel prince of flies. *Hall of Vanity.*
A fierce loud buzzing *breeſe*, then ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *n. ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a ſoft wind.
We find that theſe hotteſt regions of the world, ſeated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are ſo refreſhed with a daily gale of eaſterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow ſtronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*
From land a gentle *breeze* aroſe by night,
Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was bright,
And the ſea trembled with her ſilver light. *Dryd.*
Gradual ſinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the cloſing wood. *Thomſon.*

BREE'ZY. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.
The ſeer, while zephyrs curl the ſwelling deep,
Baſks on the *breezy* ſhore, in grateful ſleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

BRE'HON. *n. ſ.* An Iriſh word.
In the caſe of murder, the *Brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which proſecute the action, that the malefactor ſhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is ſlain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenſer.*

BREME. *adj.* [from bnemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. Not uſed.
And when the ſhining ſun laugheth once,
You do men the ſpring come at once:
But eft, when you count, you find from feſt,
Comes the froſty winter with cruelful brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frowns ſtern and *breme*. *Spenſer.*

BRENT *adj.* [from brennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt. Obſolete.
What flames, quoth he, when I ſee preſent ſee
In danger rather to be dient: *Fairy Queen.*

BREST. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called alſo the *torus*, or *tore*.

BREST *Summers*. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. ſ.* A fiſh of the turbot kind, alſo *bert* or *brut*. *Dict.*

BRE'THREN. *n. ſ.* [The plural of *brother*.] See BROTHER.
All theſe feats are *brethren* to each other in fiction, ignorance, majeſty, perverſeneſs, price. *Swift.*

BREVE. n. ſ. [In muſick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meaſures or minims. *Harris.*

BRE'VIARY. *n. ſ.* [*breviare*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; epitome; a compendium.
Cretconius, an African biſhop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe.*

2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium.
It is eaſy to the ſhorteſt diſcourſe, or in the moſt contracted *Greek* or Latin as it is accumulent to expreſs or know, is compared in our [illegible] critical truth. *Browne's Vulg. Err.*

BRE'VIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BRE'VIER. *n. ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing; ſo called, probably, from being originally uſed in printing a *breviary*.

BRE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs: contraction into few words.
Virgil, dying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring theſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brauen*, German; bpiran, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients.
We have drinks alſo *brewed* with ſeveral herbs, and roots, and ſpices. *Bacon.*
Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

2. To put into preparation.
Here's neither buſh nor ſhrub to bear off any weather at all, and another ſtorm *brewing*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To mingle.
Take away theſe chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of ſack finely. *Shakſpeare.*

4. *Pope* ſeems to uſe the word indeterminately.
Or *brew* fierce tempeſts on the watry main,
Or o'er the globe diſtil the kindly rain. *Pope.*

5. To contrive; to plot.
I found it to be the moſt malicious and frantick turmoile, and the moſt contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howſoever countenanced by a lucious pamphlet of a fugitive playſpeare, even in print. *Howell.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.
I keep his houſe, and waſh, wring, *brew*, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the bed, and do all myſelf. *Shakſp.*

BREW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.
Fruit would be made of the like *brew* as pulſe or roots, or hurt roots, or the pith of reed-cloves, which are nouriſhing meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.
Go, brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
——With eggs, ſir?——
—Simple of itſelf: I'll no pullet-ſperm in my *brewage*. *Shakſpeare.*

BRE'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.
When *brewers* mar their malt with water,
[illegible]
Men every day eat and drink, though I could no more demonſtrate out of Euclid, or Apollonius, that [illegible] baker, or *brewer*, could have [illegible] has not conveyed poiſon into his meat or [illegible]

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe*.] A houſe appropriated to brewing.
In our *brew-houſes*, bake-houſes, and kitchens are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.
A *brewing* of new beer, ſet by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS. *n. ſ.*

1. A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

2. It ſeems anciently to have meant broth.
What an ocean of *brewis* ſhall I ſwim in! *Beaum. and Fletch.*

BRI'AR. *n. ſ.* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally ſignifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reſt; therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally ſignified, among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſtly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.
You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shak.*
Nor lets my Jupiter to gold deſcribe,
When he turn'd himſelf into a *bribe*. *Prior.*
If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the teſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
There's joy when to wild will you laws preſcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryd.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes.

The great, 'tis true, can thill the electing tribe;
The hard may ſupplicate, but cannot *bribe*.
Prologue to Good natured Man

2. It is ſeldom, and not properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

How pow'rful are chaſte vows! the wood and cave
You *bribe* to combat o' the Engliſh ſide. *Dryd.*

BRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is thus a *briber* of the judgment; and a man's own will is a thief of his own underſtanding: for to confeſs the force of a temptation againſt an intereſt. *South.*

BRI'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

It was a law made by the Romans, againſt the baſe and extortion of the governours of provinces before, ſays Cicero, the governors came, and exact as much as was ſufficient for themſelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for the uſefulneſs, but ſuperfluities, juriſdictions, and magiſtrates. *Ayliffe.*

Neither bury of court, or orders of fortune, can remove him from the ſtrong motions of honour and duty. *Dryden.*

BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.

For what ſoever cloth ſo alter a body, as it is much it began to that it was, may be called a metamorphoſis, as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon.*

They generally gain enough by the old fabrick to build, with the preſent materials, a more beautiful edifice of a modern make, to delight the eye as well as lodge. *Addiſon.*

Boaſt, my ſons, your glory to have built
Of ſtone, of *brick*. *Dryd.*

A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The curious comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Wotton.*

BRICKBAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Broken bottles, filled with hot water, and thrown into bed, warm more dangerous than *brickbats*. *Bacon.*

BRICKCLAY. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] clay uſed for making brick.

BRICKDUST. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

The ingenious author, being very sharp ſet, ſtruck a convenient quantity of *brickduſt* ſpread it into ſeveral papers. *Spectator.*

BRICKEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth uſed in making bricks.

They grow very well in a ſtrong *brick-earth*, mixed with gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Iſraelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whoſe trade it is to build with bricks; a brick maſon.

The eldeſt of theſe, being put to nurſe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Skelton.*

If you had liv'd, ſir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, ſure the tow'r had ſtood. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay pits; but the *brick-makers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRI'DAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a ſad funeral haſt,
Our *bridal* hymns to ſullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers ſerve for a buried corſe. *Shak.*
Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shakſpeare.

The amorous bird of night
Sung ſpousal, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*
Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await the ſprightly dames. *Milton.*
What can my coming haſten your ſlow pace,
Or urge your tardy ſteps to meet the *bridal* day? *Dryden.*
With all the ſpeed you can, and ſorrow's pace,
Or early I ſhall be too late to bleſs
The *bridal* feaſt, or celebrate the *bridal* bed. *Dryden.*
Let us help to expedite the *bridal* day. *Dryden.*
Let every eye negligently roll,
All but the *bridal* part of the ſoul. *Pope.*

BRI'DAL. *n ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

Now we muſt think what is to be done;
Not ſleep, but buſineſs muſt be all our care:
A buſy day, or reſtleſs vigilance always,
Sweet as the calm, to calm, to night,
The face of earth and ſky,
Sacred as ſhall be thy full term of reſt,
Let no man's
Let every man's buſineſs and deſire ſhall keep
A *bridal* hand
Such chaſte day as we gain when we go to ſleep
Donne.

BRIDE. *n ſ* [bpyð, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me more own love's pow'r to reſound,
Nor let the fame of any be envy'd;
So ſhall I equal the ſtrains I ſound. *Spenſer.*
The day approaches, when before the eyes
Of this great aſſembly, and the *bride*
Their emperor, and give the *bride*
Dryden.
Theſe are the rites due from pious hearts,
From which the gods, and all good wives, ſay
Their prayers, and offer vows for *brides*. *Dryden.*

BRI'DEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage bed

Now when the break of day,
Frights from the eaſt cloſe fairy ſhapes away;
Unto their haunts each ſeparate ſhade,
To their cell *bridebed* walks,
With holy ſhall bleſs the
Whilſt Davus's ſon, religious, juſt, and brave,
To the firſt *bridebed* of the new univerſe
Advances, and with
Prior.

BRI'DECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

With the pap of hey-mill,
Tell a out the *bridecake* bowl,
Adde the broad *bridecake*
Round about the *bridecake*.
Ben Jonſon.

The writer, not tied to try his fortune, failed always, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon ſomething at night, procured an handſome piece of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are theſe dulcet ſounds in *bridegroom's* ear,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And ſummon him to marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why doſt thou ſtroll to ſhun away to bed? *Lee.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *n. ſ.* The attendants on
BRI'DEMAIDS. } the bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake*.] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *bridestake*. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. ſ.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouſe.] A houſe of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the whipping-poſts and *Bridewells* in Europe.

BRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [bpicz, Saxon.]

1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood
And broad Araxes, whom no *bridge* could
Ingirt. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the noſe.

The riſing griſly the *bridge* of the noſe, doth preſent that deformity of a little noſe. *Bacon.*

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place.

Cæſar's deſires; and over Rubicon's poſt
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia joins. *Marvell.*

BRI'DLE. *n. ſ* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.

Her head ſhaking
Her *bridle* foaming muſt with pain,
That long has into foam. *Addiſon.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

The king is dead to put a place, which ſome men fortify into a diſpoſition to put the city, into the hands of foes, a man as he might buy upon. *Clarendon.*

Abigail, I grant you have yielded to many exceſſes, without a contract; but the bridle on the tongue. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

Their ſpirits they firſt *bridled* with reaſon;
And then the ſtrong horſes. *Dryden.*

3. To reſtrain; to govern.

The diſpoſition of the preſent times ſeemed to them, who could well have *bridled*, and ſuperiour power controul'd. *Hooker.*

With a ſtrong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command.
Waller.

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

Italian training, one might perceive the *bridle-hand* ſomething gruſly ſtir; but, indeed, ſo gentle, as it did rather chuſe to make uſe of the bit. *Sandys.*

The heat of ſummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridle* with great pain. *Wiſeman.*

BRIEF *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *bref*, Fr.]

1. Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.

A play the queen, my lord, ſome ten words long,
Which is too *brief* as I have known a play;
But if ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakſpeare.*
I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haſte.
Shakſpeare.

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* ſort,
More pleaſant, pretty, and effectual. *Shak.*
They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The *brief* ſtyle is that which expreſſeth much in little. *Ben Jonſon.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneneſs; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reaſon to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The ſhrine of Venus, or ſtraight pight Minerva,
Poſtures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakſpeare.*

BRIEF. *n. ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many ſports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highneſs will ſee firſt. *Shakſpeare.*

The apoſtolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; *viz.* ſome are called *briefs*, becauſe they are compoſed in a ſhort and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A ſhort extract, or epitome.

But how you muſt begin this enterprize,
I will your highneſs thus in *brief* adviſe. *F. Queen.*

I doubt not but I ſhall make it plain, as far as a ſum or *brief* can make a cauſe plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this tranſaction is, theſe ſprings that ariſe here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; or it is *any* precept of the king in writing, iſſuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowell.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the cauſe.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private loſs.

6. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIE'FLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Conciſely; in few words.

I will ſpeak in that manner which the ſubject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modeſt queen awhile, with downcaſt eyes,
Ponder'd the ſpeech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden*

BRI'EFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brief*.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in ſmoothneſs and propriety, in quickneſs and *briefneſs*. *Camden.*

BRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [bjæ̀r, Saxon.] A plant. The ſweet and the wild ſorts are both ſpecies of the *roſe*.

What ſubtle hole is this,
Whoſe mouth is covered with rude growing *briers*. *Shakſpeare.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid*

BRI'ERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIG, and poſſibly alſo BRIX, is derived from the Saxon bpicz, a bridge, which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRI'GADE *n. ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquadrons of horſe, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Milton.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Ga liant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips*

BRI'GADE *Major*. An officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADI'ER *General*. An officer who commands a brigade of horſe or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *n. ſ.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of ſuch barbarous thieviſh *brigands* in ſome rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *n. ſ.* [from *brigand*.]
BRI'GANTINE. }

1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

In your *brigantine* you ſail'd to ſee
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preſ.*

The conſul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and reſtore the ſhips, reſerving only to himſelf two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of braſs, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrace, and greves. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beoht, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about the like a radiant ſhrine,
Dark, with exceſſive *bright* thy ſkirts appear. *Milton.*

Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrine and ſudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright boats, and *bright* ſer domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are like in diamonds bright. *Gay*
Bright as the ſun her eyes the gazers ſtrike. *Pope*

3. Clear; tranſpicuous.

From the *brighteſt* wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomſon.*
While the *bright* Seine, t' exalt the ſoul,
With ſparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton*

4. Clear; evident.

He muſt not proceed too ſwiftly, that he may with more eaſe, with *brighter* evidence, and with ſurer ſucceſs, draw the learner on. *Watts.*

5. Reſplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the ſky. *Parnel.*

O Liberty, thou goddeſs heav'nly *bright*,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight! *Addiſon.*

Bright as the ſun, and like the morning faſt,
Such Cluke is, and common as the air. *Granville.*

To-day black omens threat the *brighteſt* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful ſpirit's care. *Pope.*

Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, ſhine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with ſcience; ſparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Anonymous.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon ſhin'd,
The wiſeſt, *brighteſt*, meaneſt of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illuſtrious; glorious.

This is the world, if not the only ſtain,
I' th' *brighteſt* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.

The purple morning, riſing with the year,
Salutes the ſpring, as her celeſtial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An eeſtaſy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my ſorrow,
Like gleams of ſunſhine in a louring ſky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To make illuſtrious.

The preſent queen would *brighten* her character, if ſhe would exert her authority to inſtil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Cragg's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up: as, *the ſky brightens*.

But ſee a lord once own the happy lines,
How the ſtile *brightens*, how the ſenſe refines! *Pope.*

BRI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with luſtre.

Surely I dept, all *brightly* dawning ſtone
The morn, conſpicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bright*.]

1. Luſtre; ſplendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightneſs* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of *her* ſun-ſhining face,
To tell, were as to ſtrive againſt the ſtream *Fairy Queen*

A ſword, by long lying ſtill, will contract ruſt, which ſhall deface its *brightneſs*. *South*

The moon put on her veil of light,
Myſterious veil, of *brightneſs* made,
That's both her luſtre and her ſhade. *Huſbins.*

Veil'd with the preſent moment's heavy gloom,
Why ſeek we *brightneſs* from the years to come? *Pope*

2. Acuteneſs.

The *brightneſs* of his parts, the ſolidity of his judgment, and the candour and generoſity of his temper, diſtinguiſhed him in an age of great politeneſs

BRI'LLIANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant*.] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling; ſplendid; full of luſtre

So have I ſeen in darker dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brillant* ſpark,
As wiſe philoſophers remark,
At once both ſtink and ſhine *Dr*

BRI'LLIANT. *n. ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut, formed into angles, ſo as to refract the light, and ſhine more.

In reference to his virtues, I forbear
To ſhow you what the reſt in orders were;
This *brilliant* is ſo ſpotleſs and ſo bright,
He needs not foil, but ſhines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; luſtre.

BRILLS. *n. ſ.* The hair on the eyelids of a horſe. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any veſſel.

How my head in ointment ſwims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*! *Craſhaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe as you see filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.
The feet of the priests, that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joshua.*

4. The bank of a fountain.
It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Drayton*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.
May thy *brimmed* waves for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*
This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design,
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine.
Dryden

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.
Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With due intent. *Philips*

BRI'MFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; overcharged.
Measure my case, how by thy beauty 's filling
With feed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd.
Sidney.
We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shakſp*
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready flood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Reliev'd their watery store. *Dryden's Fables.*
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing cry'd,
Prince, be careful of my son. *Addiſon's Cato.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top.
The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulneſs* of his force. *Shakſp*

BRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.
When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the freſh garlands on their foreheads glow.
Dryden

BRI'MMING. *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.
And twice beſides her beeſtings never fail,
To dole the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *brin*, or *breuſtone*, that is, fiery ſtone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and *brimſtone* blue.
Fairy Queen
The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, though I can ſee no reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimſtone* matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BRI'MSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

BRI'NDED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with ſtreaks.
Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakſp.*
She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*
My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I lay;
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a-day.
Dryden.

BRI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded.
A natural *brindle*. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked.
The bear, my ſiſters! aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart.
Addiſon's Ovid.

BRINE. *n. ſ.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt.
The encreaſing of the weight of water will encreaſe its power of bearing; as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.*
Diſſolve ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make a ſtrong *brine*; in this liquor ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*
2. The ſea, as it is ſalt.
All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the veſſel,
Then all a fire with me. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt*
The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton.*
As, when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*
3. Tears, as they are ſalt.
What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline!
Shakſpeare.

BRI'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water.
Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bpinzan, Sax. pret. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bjohe, Saxon.]
1. To fetch from another place: diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again.
Shakſpeare.
And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*
A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, that ſhall be *brought* over by ſtrangers. *Temple.*
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.
And if my with'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring*.
Dryden.
3. To produce; to procure, as a cauſe.
There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*
4. To reduce; to recal.
Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they ſhould purſue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*
Nathan's fable had ſo good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spectator.*
5. To attract; to draw along.
In diſtillation, the water aſcends diſficultly, and *brings* over with it ſome part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*
6. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances; to make liable to any thing.
Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*
The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find. *Swift.*
7. To lead by degrees.
A due conſideration of the vanity of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*
The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*
8. To recal; to ſummons.
But thoſe, and more than Fame's mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden*
9. To induce; to prevail upon.
The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how, or whatſoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*
It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*
Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than any of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*
10. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To bring to paſs; to effect.
This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden.*
This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
11. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.
The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakſp.*
More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt.*
Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Amongſt illuſtrious women, faithful wives.
Milton's Agoniſtes.
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryd.*
Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuſtice, and that cauſeth enmity and animoſity. *Tillotſon.*
The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*
12. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.
The thing that is hid *bringeth he forth* to light. *Job.*
13. *To bring in.* To place in any condition.
He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking,
To *bring* you *in* again. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
14. *To bring in.* To reduce.
Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
15. *To bring in.* To afford gain.
The ſole meaſure of all his endeavours is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him. *Smith.*
Trade *brought* us in money and riches. *Locke.*
16. *To bring in.* To introduce.
Entertain no long diſcourſe with any; but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*
There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought in* the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*
The fruitfulneſs of Italy and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon.*
Since he could not have a ſeat among them himſelf, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*
Quotations are beſt *brought in* to confirm ſome opinion controverted. *Watts.*
17. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cauſe to eſcape.
I truſted to my head, that has betrayed me, and I found fault with my legs, that would have *brought me off*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Set a kite upon the beach, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Eſtrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Wilkins.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*. *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and *brought on* them those miseries. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own side, another time, to something of greater and more public moment. *Swift.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, the difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to show.

If I make not it is cheat *bring out* another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudib.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins, but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Spenser.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addison's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find,
They 've not prepar'd for us *Shakspeare.*

26. *Bring* retains, in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something toward something; for it is oft said, that *he* brought *his companion* out. The meaning is, that he was *brought to* something that was likewise *without*.

Bri'nger. *n. f.* [from *bring.*] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakspeare.*

Best you see safe the *bringer*
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakspeare.*

Bri'nger up. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham.*

Bri'nish. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shakspeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shak.*

Bri'nishness. *n. f.* [from *brinish.*] Saltness; tendency to saltness.

Brink. *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Bri'ny. *adj.* [from *brine*] Salt.

He, who first the passage tri'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the *brinie* flood *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison.*

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt, for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbuthnot.*

Bri'ony. See **Bryony.**

Brisk. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be,
Kind and *brisk* and gay like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamesome lass, was so alter'd in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why should all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine.
Denham.

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' harshest juice. *Philips.*

It must needs be some exteriour cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. Not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

To **Brisk up.** *v. n.* To come up briskly.

Bri'sket. *n. f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red. *Mortimer.*

Bri'skly. *adv.* [from *brisk.*] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animulcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray.*

Bri'skness. *n. f.* [from *brisk.*]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay, the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

Bri'stle. *n. f.* [byrtl, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakspeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To **Bri'stle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristle.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shak.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shak.*

To **Bri'stle.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakspeare.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright,
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Prior.*

Thy hair to *bristles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

To **Bristle** *a thread.* To fix a bristle to it.

Bri'stly. *adj.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the best microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us, the smoothest skin would be hairy with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus masteful beech the *bristly* chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his *bristled* care. *Pope.*

Bri'stol-stone. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol-stones*, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

Brit. *n. f.* A fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the brit, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To **Brite.** *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or
To **Bright.** hops, are said to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

Bri'ttle. *adj.* [byrtran, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return
Frail as the cord, and [illegible] as the urn. *Pope.*

Of airy pomp, and floating joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glass? *Granv.*
If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility.
A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. s.* The gadfly.
A *brize*, a horned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten *Spenser.*

BROACH. *n. s.* [*broche*, French.]
1. A spit.
He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*
Whose entered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden.*
2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*
[With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

To BROACH *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shak.*
He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hake.*
2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.
3. To open any store.
I will in time provide, that you shall want neither weapons, soldiers, nor coin. I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*
4. To let out any thing.
And now the field of death, the lists,
Were entered by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be *broached*,
When Hudibras in haste approached. *Hudibras.*
5. To give out, or utter any thing.
This circuit, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Raleigh.*
Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for arguments to prove that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*

BRO'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *broach*.]
1. A spit.
The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd;
These morsels slay'd their stomachs *Dryden.*
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.
There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*
Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*
This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [brad, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth, distinguished from length; not narrow.
The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter
Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakspeare.*
The top may be justly said to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*
Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryd.*
He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*
2. Large.
To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*
3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not affording concealment.
In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, him self bore
In *broad* house, with the wooers, as before. *Chapman.*
It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broad* light. *Decay of Piety.*
If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Locke.*
4. Gross; coarse.
The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad*-speaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryd.*
Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian sound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*
If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* will never come near it. *Dryden.*
The shaft with mocking jolly wears,
Lets pleasing fair than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*
Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair:
He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a air. *Pope.*
5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.
Aristotle and modest as he is esteemed, he must be denied, but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden.*
Though now a virgin'd, he read with some [illegible]
Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text obscene. *Dryden.*
6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.
Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakspeare.*
From *broad* words, and from the heat you made
His pale cheeks at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole.
The modern [illegible] for long; that is, to speak for advancing themselves for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.
Thus, a wife taylor is not pitied as
But jumps at gaudy cream as much as
Or clerk, he sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will not be smooth, nor hold their fineness. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide survey.
In despair of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would put out this bloody piece my thoughts!
But, ah! I will not. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad leaves.
Narrow and *broad-leaved* cypress grow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.
Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. s.* [from *broad*.]
1. Breadth; extent from side to side.
2. Coarseness; fulsomeness.
I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder*.] Having a large space between the shoulders.
Big-boned, and large of limbs, with sinews strong;
Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*
I am a tall, *broad-shouldered*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *side*.]
1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.
From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her *broadsides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*
2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.
3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *sword*.] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.
He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword*. *Wiseman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth.
If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat siding of his examiner, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCADE. *n. s.* [*brocade*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.
I have the convenience of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator.*
Or drain her harbours, or her new *brocade*;
Forget their plays, or cheat a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]
1. Dressed in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.
Some [illegible] with gold enriched,
Where flying flowers grow all of gold fretted. *Chapman.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. s.* [from *broke*.]
1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.
Yet these [illegible]
Got him small gain, but shameful flattery,
And filthy brocage, and uncomely thrift,
And borrow base, and all mine good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*
2. The hire given for any unlawful office.
As for [illegible] some lewd, they were interpreted [illegible] but brocages for an harlot, thereby to woo and win the favour of the people. *Bacon.*
3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.
Poor [illegible] that would be naught our chief,
Which we have seen o'er the shop window's
From a broker is become to build a house,
As we, the lobby's least regard and pity is. *Ben Jonson.*
4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is leſſened, ſo much muſt the ſhare of every one that has a right to this money be the leſs; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BROCCOLI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A ſpecies of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To **BROCHE.** See *To* **BROACH.**

So Geoffry of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, ſhooting againſt David's tower in Jeruſalem, *broched* three feetleſs birds. *Camden.*

BROCK. *n. ſ.* [bpoc, Sax.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]

1. A kind of ſhoe.

I thought he ſlept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakſpeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we muſt either take theſe half-pence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*

To **BROIDER.** *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needlework.

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus.*

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickel.*

BROI'DERY. *n. ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breaſt to Kenna ſacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickel.*

BROIL. *n. ſ.* [*broullier*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowlegde of the *broil*,
As thou didſt leave it. *Shakſpeare.*

He has ſent the ſword both of civil *broils*, and public war, amongſt us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obſcene their joys;
The *broils* of drunkards, and the luſt of boys. *Granville.*

To **BROIL.** *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coal, or before the fire.

Some ſtrip the ſkin, ſome portion out the ſpoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryd.*

To **BROIL.** *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling?*
——Among the crowd 'i th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakſpeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the ſun, had the world laſted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To **BROKE.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* ſeems inclined to derive it from *To break*, becauſe *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Caſaubon*, from βρυκαω. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. *Lye* more properly deduces it from bpuccan, Sax. to be buſy.] To tranſact buſineſs for others, or by others. It is uſed generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in ſuch a ſuit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakſp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men ſhould wait upon others neceſſity; *broke* by ſervants and inſtruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *break.*

Preſerve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of ſo long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at ſmall charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.

He hath ſent me to bind up the *broken-hearted* *Iſaiah*

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done ſomewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *To broke.*]

1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no ſtock of their own, ſet up and trade with that of other men, buying here, and ſelling there, and commonly abuſing both ſides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-ſea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchaſe me, the more 's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waſte,
To fit them to his vulgar taſte. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old houſehold goods.

3. A pimp; a matchmaker.

A goodly *broker!*
Dare you preſume to harbour wanton lines;
To whiſper and conſpire againſt my youth? *Shakſpeare*

In chuſing for yourſelf, you ſhew'd your judgment;
Which being ſhallow, you ſhall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakſp.*

BRO'KERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker. See **BROCAGE.**

BRO'KING. *particip. adj.* Practiſed by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's guilt. *Shakſpeare.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } *adj.* [βρογχος.] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary veſſels, and may ſoon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot*

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n. ſ.* [βρογχοκηλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [βρόγχος and τεμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an inciſion into the aſpera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when reſpiration is obſtructed by any tumour compreſſing the larynx. *Sharp.*

BROND. *n. ſ.* See **BRAND.** A ſword.

Fooliſh old man, ſaid then the pagan wroth,
That weeneſt words or charms may force withſtond;
Soon ſhalt thou ſee, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenſer.*

BRONTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [βροντη and λογια.] A diſſertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE. *n. ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Braſs.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Healey ſtands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or ſtatue, caſt in braſs.

I view with anger and diſdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A ſhell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.——
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakſpeare.*

Richly ſuited, but unſeaſonable; juſt like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakſpeare.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation *Shakſpeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To **BROOCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious ſhow
Of the full-fortun'd Cæſar, ever ſhall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakſpeare.*

To **BROOD.** *v. n.* [bpœdan, Sax.]

1. To ſit as on eggs, to hatch them.

Thou from the firſt
Waſt preſent, and, with mighty wings outſpread,
Dove-like ſat'ſt *brooding* on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature ſpreads her fruitful ſweets around,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with ſecret joy,
Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, inſtruct, and educate;
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryd.*

Find out ſome uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings,
And the night-raven ſings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or ſolicitous thought.

Detruſion thieves, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing miſers
Brood o'er their precious ſtores of ſecret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Cimon, as if there were ever amongſt nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no ſure league but impuiſſance to do hurt. *Bacon.*

To **BROOD.** *v. a.* To cheriſh by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll ſit and *breed* your ſorrows on a throne *Dryden.*

BROOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly uſed of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of ſo great a vice. *Fairfax.*

With terrours and with clamours compaſs'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milton.*

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world ſome good. *Milton.*

Ælian diſcourſes of ſtorks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they inſtruct to fly *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Thing bred; ſpecies generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning waſtes,
Its barren ſands, parch'd earth, and hills of land,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poiſon? *Addiſon.*

3. A batch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleaſed to ſee the different workings of inſtinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakspeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. s.* [bpoc, or bpoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the *brook*; in memory,
Or monument to ages. *Milton.*

And to Cephisus' *brook* their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew
Dryden.

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make *brooks*; and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea.
Locke.

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bpucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, with *brook* it well that men should
Inform them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hooker.*

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently. *Shakf.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flourishing peopled towns.
Shakspeare.

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*

Most men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*

Rail on: but you will not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryd.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid, because he could not *brook* that the worthy prince Perseus was, by his chosen Thessalians, preferred before him. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. s.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. s.* [*genista*; bpom, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Ev'n humble *broom* and oziers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce.
Dryden.

2. A besom: so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I have swept with *broom* before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakspeare.*

If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a *broom*. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. s.* [*broom* and *land*.] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands*. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *broom* and *staff*.] The staff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me: I dashed 'em with. *Shakspeare.*

From the age
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff or poker they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff*.
Spectator.

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. s.* The same as *broomstaff*.

When I beheld this, I figured, and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK! *Swift.*

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from *broom*.] Full of broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy*, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place
Swift.

BROTH. *n. s.* [bpoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*

Instead of light deserts and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth*.
Southern.

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth*, almost unaltered.
Arbuthnot.

BRO'THEL. } *n. s.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE } house of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house.

Perchance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakspeare.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys.
Dryden.

The libertine retires to the stews and to the *brothel*. *Rogers.*

BROTHER. *n. s.* [bpoðen, bpoðop, Sax.] Plural *brothers*, or *brethren*.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be kind, good *brothers*;
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst him from her kind *brother* the breeze hoists,
Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Waller.*

These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend. *Corinthians.*

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *brother* and *hood*.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakf.*

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur?
Shakspeare.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so plunged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addison.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *brother*.] Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause
Their *brotherly* affiance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Add.*

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT. The part. pass. of *bring*.

The Turks fortune the walls, and could not be *brought* again to the assault. *Knolles.*

The instances *brought* by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. s.* [bpoja, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her *brow*. *Shak.*

So we some antique hero's strength
Learn by his laurel's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast
Whose shady horns alive they dress'd. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakspeare.*

Though all things foul would wear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakspeare.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the *brow* of the hill, beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French embassador, with the king's coach, and others attending him. *Wotton.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault: and to the *brow* of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss.
Milton.

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat*, those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a reverend zeal want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries. *Atterbury and Pope.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field; and, for his meed,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *ſick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alſo nature in our *browſick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *adj.* [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Braun, in high Dutch, is called *braun*: in the Netherlands, *bruyn*; in French, *colour brun*: in Italian, *bruno*. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakſpeare.*

From wiſeſt high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'erchanging ſhades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

Long unravell'd hearſe,
With deſolation *brown*, he wanders waſte. *Thomſon.*

BRO'WNBILL. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot: why it is called *brown*, I have not diſcovered; but we now ſay *brown muſket* from it.

And *brown* bills levied in the city,
Made bills to paſs the grand committee *Hudib.*

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-ſtone, lying in thin ſtrata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

BRO'WNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confeſs the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed moſt lovely, *brownneſs* of Muſidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy*.] Gloomy meditations; ſtudy in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowſineſs and *brownſtudy*; or, if briſk and active, they lay themſelves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *broufed*, and lorely hurt. *Spenſer.*

Thy palate then did deign
The roughеſt berry on the rudeſt hedge:
Yea, like the ſtag, when ſnow the paſture ſheets,
The barks of trees thou *browſ'dſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is uſed with the particle *on*.

They have heard away two of my beſt ſheep, if any where I have them, 'tis by the ſea-ſide, *browſing* on ivy. *Shakſpeare.*

A goat, hard preſſed, took ſanctuary in a vineyard; ſo ſoon as he thought the danger over, he fell preſently a *browſing* upon the leaves.
L'Eſtrange.

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browſe on the ſhrubs, and crop the budding trees
Blackmore.

The Greeks were the deſcendants of ſavages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browſing* on herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Branches, or ſhrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioneſs the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browſe*.
Dryden.

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Aſtoniſh'd, how the goats their ſhrubby *browſe*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with the heavy blow of ſomething not edged or pointed; to cruſh by any weight; to beat into groſs powder; to beat together coarſely.

Fellows in arms, and my moſt loving friends,
Bruiſ'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakſp.*

And fix far deeper in his head their ſtings,
Than temporal death ſhall *bruiſe* the victor's heel,
Or theſe that him he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And ſtars with rocks together cruſh'd and *bruiſ'd*
Waller.

They beat their beaſts with many a *bruiſing* blow,
Till they turn livid and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryd.*

BRUISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
Theſe hit for *bruiſes*, and thoſe for blood. *Hudibras.*

I once have labour'd
To mend the *bruiſes* of a civil war,
And ſtop the ſluices of their waſting blood *Dryd.*

BRU'ISEWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *comfrey*.

BRUIT. *n. ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was ſlain. *Sidney.*

Upon ſome *bruits* he appre ended a fear, which moved him to ſend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Bacon.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruits* do put it. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in uſe.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the beſt temper'd courage in his troops
Shakſpeare.

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing leſs than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* ſolſtice, it hath been obſerved, even unto a proverb, that the ſea is calm, and the wind do ceaſe, till the young ones are excluded, and forſake their neſts. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BORN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, *bourn*, *bourn*, *brunna*, *burna*; all ſignifying a river or brook. *Gibſon.*

BRUNE'TT. *n. ſ.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to ſuit the olives and the *brunettes*.
Addiſon.

BRU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A ſort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
Trevoux.

BRUNT. *n. ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Leave ſhe rather to bide the *brunt* of war,
than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who cauſ'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to ſpring, thy thirſt t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton.*

Faithful miniſters are to ſtand and endure the *brunt*: a common ſoldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the ſtandard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; ſtroke.

A wicked ambuſh, which lay hidden long
In the cloſe covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* ſo ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

The friendly rug preſerv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruiſe or wound,
Like feather-bed betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or ſoil. It is generally made of briſtles ſet in wood.

2. It is uſed for the larger and ſtronger pencils uſed by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this ſtrong mixing all the pencils and *bruſhes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a ſmall *bruſh* you muſt ſmear the place well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude aſſault; a ſhock; rough treatment; which, by the ſame metaphor, we call a *ſcouring*.

Let grow my ſinews till their knots be ſtrong,
And tempt not yet the *bruſhes* of the war. *Shak.*

I could not be poſſible, that, upon ſo little a *bruſh* as Walter had ſuſtained, he could not have rallied and diſturb the king *Clarendon.*

Fate, when we put it to the puſh,
Thy had not giv'n us ſuch a *bruſh*. *Hudibras.*

To BRUSH. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh.

If he be not in love with ſome woman, there is no believing old ſigns: he *bruſhes* his hat o'mornings; what ſhould that bode? *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſtrike with quickneſs, as in brushing.

The wrathful beaſt about him turned light,
And him forſtruck purſuing by, and *bruſh'd*
With his long tail, that horſe and man to ground
did ruth. *Spenſer's Fairy Q.*

Has Somnus *bruſh'd* thy eyelids with his wing?
Dry.

His ſon Capaneus *bruſh'd* the briny flood,
Upon his ſhield a brawny centaur ſtrode. *Pope.*

High o'er the billows flew the maſſy load,
And near the ſhip it came, thund'ring on the ſide,
It almoſt *bruſh'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a bruſh.

You have commiſſioned me to paint your ſhip, and I have done my beſt to *bruſh* you upon your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruſhing; to ſweep.

And now he boughs *bruſh* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew
Milton.

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers muſt empty themſelves, ought to have ſo ſpacious a ſurface, that ſome waters may be continually *bruſhed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the ſun, as, beſides what rain, is brought into it by all the rivers *Burnet.*

5. To move as the bruſh.

A thouſand nights have *bruſh'd* their dusky wings
Over theſe eyes. *Dryden.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor caſt a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *bruſh'd* regardleſs by
Dryden.

The French had gall'd all their force,
And William met them in their way,
Yet off they *bruſh'd*, both foot and horſe. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly.

Nor Love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And, *bruſhing* o'er, adds motion to the pool.
Dryden.

BRU'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh*.] He that uſes a bruſh.

Sir Henry Wotton uſed to ſay, that cuffs were like *bruſhers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood*. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browſewood*.] Rough, low, cloſe, ſhrubby thickets; ſmall wood fit for fire.

It ſmokes, and then with trembling breath ſhe blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames aroſe.

With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens
thefe,
And adds at laft the boughs of rotten trees.
Dryden.

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *brush.*] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I fuspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife, wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bnaſtlian, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute.*]

1. That belongs to a brute; that we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* business of the war
Is managed by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryd.*

BRUTA'LITY. *n. f.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Custom, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mused, as a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his rational acquaintance. *Addison.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal.*] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us, not walking statues of clay, nor lumps of *brute* earth, whose final mixture is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Wilkins.*

In the promulgation of the Mosaick law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

I come to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milt.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who never has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute* and human sense expreſs'd? *Milton.*

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the ingenious of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatick are those, whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, their present state;
From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope.*

To BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit.*] To report.

This once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Knolles.*

BRU'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *brute.*] Brutality. Not used.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteneſs* shend'ſt thy comely age. *Spenſer.*

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay; I feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ape
born mad. *Cowley.*

BRU'TISH. *adj.* [from *brute.*]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* Sylla was. *Shakspeare.*

After he has kept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not to *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as basely to submit to my master's vices. *Knolles.*

I am ready to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, as foolishly to outrun his reason. *South.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; savageness.

All other changes, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Spenſer.*

BRY'ONY. *n. f.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

BUB *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *n. f.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without, and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles* with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to continue or shadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare.*

War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Come, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gony's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stirr'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall. *Shakspeare.*

Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and *bubble*. *Shakspeare.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat; at others, an manifest augmentation of it, so, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For once the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whisp'ring pines made vows for my return. *Dryden.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Nor show'rs to lands, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming to the sight to me. *Pope.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He told me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth, and has drained him on to five and fifty. *Addison.*

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *bubble.*] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*. *Dryden, to Pope.*

BU'BBLY. *n. f.* A woman's breast.

Fie! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much govern'd by a doating old woman: why don't you go and suck the *bubbly*? *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BO. *n. f.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *bubons*. *Quincy.*

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion. *Wiseman.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *n. f.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *bubonocele*; and when into the share, *cunnocele*; and when into the two, through both, *bubonocunnocele*, properly so called, and so on. *Sharp.*

BU'BUKLE. *n. f.* A red pimple.

Blotches, blains, tetters, *bubukles*, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*

BUCANI'ERS. *n. f.* A cant word for the private ships of America.

BUCCELLA'TION. *n. f.* [*buccel*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK *n. f.* [*bac*, Germ. suds, or lie.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.

Host. I would I could wash myself of the — I warrant you, buck, and of the — of that agent.

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes [illegible] at home. *Shakʃp.*

BUCK. *n. ʃ.* [*bwch*, Welsh; *bok*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

[illegible] goats, and [illegible] like, are said to [illegible] jumping or leaping. [illegible]

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.

Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking. *Shakʃp.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their bucking time.

BU'CKBASKET. *n. ʃ.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a buckbasket, rammed me in with foul shirts, [illegible] napkins. [illegible]

BU'CKBEAN. *n. ʃ.* [*bocks boonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of trefoil.

[illegible]

BU'CKET. *n. ʃ.* [*baquet*, French.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well, That owes two buckets, filling one another; The emptier ever dancing in the air, The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shak.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? *Bentley.*

2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire: Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play; And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers, that in a row Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show, To a less noble substance chang'd, Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

BU'CKLE. *n. ʃ.* [*bwccl*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

[illegible] *Shakʃp.*

The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a buckle, commonly to the right shoulder. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau [illegible] wig; the wearer of it [illegible] half year. [illegible]

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own. [illegible]

To BU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

[illegible] *Shakʃpeare.*

[illegible] *Shakʃpeare.*

[illegible] buckle on my helmet, [illegible]

[illegible]

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain, And catching up in haste his three-square shield, And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle.

The lord Grey, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were [illegible] with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

[illegible]

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints, Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life, [illegible]

2. *To* BUCKLE *to.* To apply to; to attend. See the active, No. [illegible]

[illegible] and cry, [illegible] *Dryden.*

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by [illegible] *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.

For single combat, [illegible]

[illegible] *Dryden.*

BU'CKLER. *n. ʃ.* [*bwccled*, Welsh; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

[illegible] *Dryden.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.

[illegible]

BU'CKLER-THORN. *n. ʃ.* Christ's thorn.

BU'CKMAST. *n. ʃ.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *n. ʃ.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers.

[illegible] *Swift.*

BU'CKRAMS. *n. ʃ.* The same with *wild garlick.*

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. ʃ.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'CKTHORN. *n. ʃ.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucks, [illegible] the leaf.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

BUCO'LICK. *n. ʃ.* [*bucolicus*, Lat.] A pastoral. *Milton.*

BUCO'LICK. *adj.* [illegible] a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD. *n. ʃ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be, See as thou wast wont to see: Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakʃpe.*

Writers say, as the most forward bud Is eaten by the canker ere it blow, Even so by love the young and tender wit Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud, Losing his verdure even in the prime. [illegible]

When you the flowers for Chloe twine, Why do you to her garland join The meanest bud that falls from mine? [illegible]

Insects wound the tender buds, with a hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the [illegible] with a sharp corroding liquor, that [illegible] swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. [illegible]

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or germs.

[illegible] forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field. [illegible]

2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.

There the [illegible] such a conflux, quickly bud out. [illegible]

Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away, Ere mortals all his beauties could survey; Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day. [illegible]

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd, And felt for budding horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden.*

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

[illegible]

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft, by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricots, the largest is much improved by budding upon a peach stock. [illegible]

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prisoners are [illegible]

[illegible]

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

[illegible]

BUDGE. *n. ʃ.* The dressed skin of lambs.

BU'DGER. *n. ʃ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

[illegible]

BU'DGET. *n. ʃ.* [*bougette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

[illegible]

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

[illegible]

BUFF. *n. ʃ.* [from *buffalo.*]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

[illegible]

2 The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3 A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakesp.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. Not in use.

There was a shock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben Jonson.*

BUFFALO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browse
Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd.*

BUFFE'T. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to show, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

BU'FFET. *n. s.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakespeare.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible] baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
[illegible] with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milt.*

[illegible] his fellow [illegible] and his cries,
[illegible] heats; the son of Neptune, [illegible]
[illegible] repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

To BU'FFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

[illegible] *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible] as a cudgell'd; not a word of [illegible] better than a fist of France. *Shak.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible] plung'd into the sea,
[illegible] the billows [illegible] alone,
[illegible] with half the loss of mine. *Otway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

BU'FFETER. *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BU'FFLE. *n. s.* [*buffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

[illegible]

BU'FFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. *n. s.* [*buffon*, French.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold *buffoon* whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *n. s.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent improperly on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed,
To make us laugh, for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG. *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

BUG. } *n. s.* [It is derived by some
BU'GBEAR. } from *big*, by others from *pug*; *bug*, in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly *bug*, their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakespeare.*

Had [illegible] slept to-night, [illegible] would be [illegible] fly may [illegible] sleeps a *bugbear* take him. *Shakespeare.*

We have a horror for uncouth monsters, but, upon experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *n. s.* [from *bugan*, Sax.
BU'GLEHORN } to bend, *Skinner*; from *buculus*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonasus, *Lye*.] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horn of *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick [illegible]
He [illegible]
That though [illegible] *Shak.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakesp.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shak.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* A sort of wild ox. *Phillips.*

BU'GLOSS. *n. s.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb oxtongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* pret. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

[illegible] *Chronicles.*

When usurers tell their gold i' th' field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakesp.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was [illegible] a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on each side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty dies,
Chooses this face, [illegible] by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much safer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

BUI'LDER. *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

[illegible] makes his [illegible] amiss;
They found, they [illegible] then had no taste of [illegible] *Sandys.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it exceeded the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker.*

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant,
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
[illegible]
And, by her greatness, shew her *builder's* fame. [illegible]

BUI'LDING. *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

[illegible] *Shakesp.*

[illegible] *Prior.*

[illegible] ancient coins which [illegible] particular [illegible] of the [illegible] *Addison.*

BUILT. *n. s.* [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

[illegible] in the fight;
[illegible]
[illegible] dead [illegible]
[illegible] planks [illegible]

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland; the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. ſ.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame as *bulbous*. *Dict.*

BU'LBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs; having round or roundiſh knobs.

There are of roots, as beet-roots, fibrous roots, and hirſute roots. And I like it, in the *bulbous* or ſop kind, the ſop that eateth moſt to the air and ſun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially moles, in your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again circle to the ſtalk. *Ray.*

To BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*: *bilge* was the loweſt part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from *bilg*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt.
Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation.
Moxon's Mechanical Exer.

BU'LIMY. *n. ſ.* [βουλιμια, from βους, an ox, and λιμος, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. *n. ſ.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material ſubſtance; maſs.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerveable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*; but fitter for the increaſe of trade than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full greatneſs at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they ſubſiſt in themſelves, and by their own natural *bulk* paſs into the apprehenſion; but muſt be taken in by their ideas. *Watts.*

3. The groſs; the majority; the main maſs.

Thoſe very perſons who made thoſe wiſe men diſagree from the reſt of the people, are joined in with them, and agreed with the received doctrine of our nature. *Atterbury.*

Change in property, through the whole nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due proportion always attends it. *Locke.*

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it ſhook all his *bulk*,
As earthquakes do the globe. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The ſtowage part of a ſhip's cargo; ſo to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. ſ.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here ſtand behind this *bulk*: Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home.
Shakſpeare.

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BU'LKHEAD. *n. ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bulky*.] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot ſerve inſtead of money because of its *bulkineſs*, and charge of its quantity. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great ſize or ſtature.

Lichas, the *bulkieſt* of the double race,
Whom the ſpoil'd arms of Iolas grace.
Dryden.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and O ſcorn! by rage,
Unſatisfy'd with many nicely writ,
Forms o'er the cover.
Dryden.

The manner of ſea engagements, which was to board and ſink the enemy's ſhips with the toſſing, gave *bulky* and high ſhips a great advantage. *Arbuthnot.*

BULL. *n. ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black-cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, ſir, and a kindſwoman of my maſter's.—Even ſuch kin as the pariſh heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakſpeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows.
Bacon.

Beſt age to get a *bull*, or calve we hold,
Beeves at four, and colts at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compaſſed me: ſtrong *bulls* of Baſhan have beſet me round. *Pſalms.*

3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from Aries roſe the bounteous ſun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Dryden.*

4. A letter publiſhed by the pope.

A *bull* is letters ſealed apoſtolick, by the correſpondents, ſtrengthened with a leaden ſeal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or biſhop of Rome. *Aylife.*

There was another ſort of ornament worn by the young nobility, called *bullæ*, round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond croſſes. Thoſe *bullæ* came afterwards to be given to the diplomas of the emperors and Popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Addiſon.*

It was not till after a freſh *bull* of Leo's had declared it a hereſie to the court of Rome was in the point of abuſes. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I certainly am what the Engliſh call a *bull*, in the expreſſion, though the ſenſe be manifeſt enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes the largeneſs of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bull-rujh*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative ſyllable, without much reference to its original ſignification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

Were not I the wiſer for knowing that Trojan was in the beſt way of his trade when he entertained the people with a horſe-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addiſon.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarſe beef; the fleſh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakſpeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. ſ.* [This word probably came from the inſolence of thoſe who begged, or raiſed money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; ſomething to fright children with.

Theſe fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were uſed as words of ſcorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-CALF. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; uſed for a ſtupid fellow; a term of reproach.

And, Falſtaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and ſtill ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*. *Shakſpeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is uſed in baiting the bull; and this ſpecies is ſo peculiar to Britain, that they are ſaid to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmleſs part of him is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addiſon.*

BULL-FINCH. *n. ſ.* [*rubicilla*.] A ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, and taught by the mouth. *Pliny.*

The blackbird whiſtles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* anſwers from the grove.
Dryden.

BULL-FLY. } *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Dict.*
BULL-BEE. }

BULL-HEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A ſtupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. A fiſh.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fiſh of no pleaſing ſhape; it has a head big and broad much greater than ſuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and uſually gaping, he is armed with teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundiſh or creſted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fiſh with whitiſh, blackiſh, brownish ſpots. They are uſually full of ſpawn in the ſummer, which ſwells their vents into form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to ſpawn in April, in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or ſwallows. *Walton.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Phillips.*

BULL-TROUT. *n. ſ.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigneſs than any in theſe ſouthern parts. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *knap-weed*.

BULL-WORT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *baſtard-weed*.

BU'LLACE. *n. ſ.* A wild ſour plum.

In October, and the beginning of November come ſervices, medlars, *bullaces*; apples and pears removed, to come late, holyoaks, and ſuch like. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, uſually ſhot out of guns.

As when the deviliſh iron engine, wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.
Spenſer.

Graffer, their leader, deſperately hyed
Amongſt the foremoſt of the janizaries, was at once ſhot with two *bullets*, and ſlain. *Knolles.*

And as the built, ſo different is the fight,
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find.
Dryden.

BU'LLION. *n. f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.
The balance of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon.*
A ſecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the maſſy ore,
Severing each kind, and ſcumm'd the *bullion* droſs. *Milton.*
Bullion is ſilver whoſe workmanſhip has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its ſtamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*
In every veſſel there is ſome ſave for immovable treaſures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addiſon.*

BULLI'TION. *n. f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of boiling.
There is to be obſerved in thoſe diſſolutions, which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the circulation towards the top, the ſuſpenſion in the midſt, and the like. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.
Why, that's ſpoken like an honeſt drover; ſo they ſell *bullocks*. *Shakſpeare.*
Some drive the herds; here the horſe leads his fellows
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning looks. *Cowley.*
Until the tranſportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickeſt trade of ready money here was driven by the ſale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are leſs probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the inſolence of thoſe who came inveſted with authority from the papal court?] A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.
Muſe I out of the garter'—What ſays my *bully* rook? Speak ſcholarly and wiſely. *Shakſpeare.*
All on a ſudden the doors flew open, and in came a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Eſtrange.*
'Tis to ridiculous, but ſo true withal,
A *bully* cannot ſleep without a brawl. *Dryden.*
A ſwaggering hero is, at the worſt, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addiſon.*
The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows conſiderable, I confine him till his wife is aſleep. *Addiſon.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces.
Brothers, parſon clerks, and lectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bullies* all, pays the treat. *Addiſon.*

To BU'LLY. *v. n.* To be noiſy and quarrelſome.

BU'LRUSH. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh*.] A large ruſh, ſuch as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*; confounding it, probably, with the reed.
To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baſkets of *bulrujhes*, was thy wont. *Spenſer.*
All my praiſes are but as a *bulrujh* caſt upon a torrent, they are born by the ſtrength of the current. *Dryden.*
The edges were with bending oſiers crown'd;
The *bulrujh* next in order ſtood,
And all within of reeds, a trembling wood. *Dryd.*

BU'LWARK. *n. ſ.* [*bolwerck*, Dutch; probably only from its ſtrength and largeneſs.]
1. What is now called a baſtion.
But him the ſquire made quickly to reveſt,
Encountring fierce with ſingle ſword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* ſtand. *Spenſer.*
They oft repair
Their earthern *bulwarks* 'gainſt the ocean flood. *Denham.*
We have *bulwarks* rounds us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addiſ.*
2. A fortification.
Taking away needleſs *bulwarks*, divers were demoliſhed upon the ſea coaſts. *Hayward.*
Our naval ſtrength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addiſon.*
3. A ſecurity; a ſcreen; a ſhelter.
Some making the wars their *bulwarks*, that have before gored the gentle boſom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakſpeare.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen with bulwarks.
And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or diſtant coaſt,
Preſerves the beauteous youth from being loſt. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *n. ſ.* [*baene*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we ſit.
The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for true-loue I doe ſtool mittaketh me,
Then ſlip I from her *bum*, down topples ſhe.
Shakſpeare.
This ſaid, he gently raiſ'd the knight,
And ſet him on his *bum* right. *Hudibras.*
From duſty ſhops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pies, and reliques of the *bum*. *Dryden.*
The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that which keeps on couch we lie,
Becauſe our reaſon 's ſoar'd too high. *Waller.*

BUMBA'ILIFF. *n. ſ.* [This is a corruption of *bound* bailiff, pronounced by gradual corruption *boun*, *bum*, *bum* bailiff.] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts.
Go, maſter Andrew, ſecure me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'MBARD. *n. ſ.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which ſee.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.
Your lame black coats, your huge one looks
Like a foul *bum-bard*, that would ſhed his liquor. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'MBAST. *n. ſ.* [falſely written for *bombaſt*; *bombaſt* and *bombaſine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *ſein*, ſilk; the ſilk or cotton of a tree. Mr *Stevens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*.]
1. A cloth made by ſewing one ſtuff upon another; patchwork.
The uſual *bumbaſt* of black ſtuff ſewed on ermine, our Engliſh women are made to [illegible] very fine. *Graunt.*
2. Linen ſtuffed with cotton; ſtuffing; wadding.
We have receiv'd your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtſhip, pleaſant jeſt, and courteſy,
As *bumbaſt*, and as lining to the time. *Shakſp.*

BUMP *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A ſwelling; a protuberance.
It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's ſtone; a perilous knock, and it coſt me bitterly. *Shakſpeare.*
Not though his teeth were beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a ſtring, or *bumps* his head or face. *Cleaveland.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noiſe, or bomb. (See BOMB.) It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.
Then to the water's brink ſhe laid her head,
And as a bittern *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid—— *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor ſwells over the brim.
Places his delight
All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BU'MPKIN. *n. ſ.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henſhaw* derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthleſs gourd, or melon. This ſeems harſh; yet we uſe the word *cabbage-head* in the ſame ſenſe. *Bump* is uſed among us for a knob, or lump: may not *bumpkin* be much the ſame with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy ruſtick; a country lout.
The poor *Lumpkin*, that had never heard of ſuch delights before, bleſſed herſelf at the change of her condition. *L'Eſtrange.*
A heavy *bumpkin*, to get with daily care,
Can never dance three ſteps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*
In his white cloak the magiſtrate appears;
The country *bumpkin* the ſame holy wears. *Dryden.*
It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleaſed. *Locke.*

BU'MPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clowniſh.
He is a ſimple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at deſcription, and the ſtruck wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarke.*

BUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh, the crags of the mountains.]
1. A hard lump; a knob.
They will carry their treaſures upon the *bunches* of camels to a people that ſhall not profit them. *Iſaiah.*
He ſtrikes the ground, which he had wont to find even and ſoft, to the ſtony hard, with little tufts and *bunches* of graſſe, like hard boiled eggs. *Peacham.*
2. A cluſter; many of the ſame kind growing together.
Vines, with cluſt'ring *bunches* growing. *Dryden.*
Titian ſaid, that he knew not to what rule for the diſtribution of the light and ſhade was, than to obſervation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden.*
For thee, large *bunches* loaded trees ſhall bring,
And the laſt blooms of the year are thine. *Dryden.*
3. A number of things tied together.
And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairfax.*
Ah! I know not what you call a *bunch*: I hug not much fifty of them, I am ſure. *Shakſpeare.*
Ancient Janus, with his double face
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden.*
The butcher's *bunch* of keys, which he wears at his girdle, is a ſmall thank for the meat which it locks up. *Locke.*
4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribband; a tuft.
Upon the top of each was erected,
A *bunch* of ſtraw, and ſweet ſmelling hay,
With ſprinkled pearl and gold ribbands cruelly dight. *Spenſer.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.
It was a piece of balance of a champaign ground to ſee it ſuddenly riſe up into a large round knob at one end. *Addiſon.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back: crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse this poisonous *bunch-back'd* toad. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BU'NCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other hood, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs.

BU'NDLE. *n. s.* [bỳndle, Saxon, from bỳnd.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, convey this *bundle* hack;—
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried eight *bundles* of laces under her arm, but having better eyes than I, she dropped the good ones, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together as well as we can, and, after all, several things will not be *bundled* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles *up* with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. s.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or peg. *Mortimer.*

To BUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

BU'NGHOLE. *n. s.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noblest *bung-hole* of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*? *Glanville.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* [See BUNGLER.] To perform clumsily.

Weak means, weakly,
Try more but *bungle* worse. *Dryden.*

Letters to me are ordinarily opened, and sometimes sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly: with *up*.

Of all the ways [of] ostentation,
Both for the pleasure and the fame,
Which ever *bungled* [by] man,
Or woman, since the world began,
From Eve's down to the present year,
They make the meanest and the vilest men
It wears:
Their intellects are fools and knaves,
But brains are cowardly *bungled up* and down. *Dryden.*

BU'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A botch; performance awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Those small *bungles* are commonly, when the [illegible] *Addison.*

BU'NGLER. *n. s.* [*bungler*, Welsh; *q. d.* [illegible] the last or lowest of the [illegible] *Lazarus*.] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a mender without skill.

[illegible] were Gothic *bunglers*, and for [illegible] a way of [illegible] was; [illegible] to [illegible] *Dryden on Dramatick*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, rightly executed, though but *bunglingly*, to perform functions. *Ray on the Creation.*

BUNN. *n. s.* [*bunch*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.

Let coys, the sweet to nice ear,
[illegible]
Or wanton, indulge to the lisping youth,
Or [illegible] to the damsel's tooth. *Gay.*

BUNT. *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*.] A swelling part; an inverting cavity.

The [illegible] a hole, entering [illegible] though [illegible] may be [illegible] low water mark, and [illegible] a *bunt*, or cod, with a eye hook, where the fish enter, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from falling out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out: as, the sail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER. *n. s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *n. s.* [*emberiza alba*.] A bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NTING. *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n. s.* [*boue*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

Like *buoys*, that nev'r sink into the flood,
On heaving billows we lie and nod. *Pope.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

[illegible] did [illegible] expect, and fear [illegible] Ireland, a work wisely [illegible] stand, by the like artifice of [illegible] *Howel's Letters.*

The water which rises out of the [illegible] supply of springs and rivers, would [illegible] the surface of the earth, be marched off [illegible] were not [illegible] *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick lightness.

Rising mists [illegible] *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY. *n. s.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the world [illegible] *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once firm nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inflate the swoln veins. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax.

bur, an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR. *n. s.* [*lappa*: *bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a soft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing seems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, [illegible]
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakspeare.*

Dependents and suitors are always the [illegible] and sometimes the burrs of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles. *Milton.*

And where the vales and violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was [illegible] shaking him off. *Addison.*

BU'RBOT. *n. s.* A fish full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'RDELAIS. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BU'RDEN. *n. s.* [bỳnden, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is supposed to come from *turdo*, Lat. a mule.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camus never to her providence
O'er-[illegible] for bearing [illegible] and [illegible]
For sinking under them. *Spectator.*

It is of use in boring of ships, and may be [illegible] shew what *burden*, in the several kinds, they will bear. *Wilkins's Physical Essay.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Could'st thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Paradise Lost.*

None of the things that are to learn, that ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke.*

Dear, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth. Obsolete.

[illegible] a wife once, called [illegible]
[illegible] thee at a *burden* two [illegible]

4. The verse repeated in a song; the [illegible] the chorus.

[illegible] chose the made, th' attendance to
Rejoic'd, and bore the *burden* of the [illegible]

5. The quantity that a ship will [illegible] carriage capacity of a ship: as, [illegible] a hundred tons *burden*.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

[illegible] not [illegible] above thy power.
[illegible] not that other men be called,
[illegible]
[illegible] meats and drinks they had [illegible]
Not [illegible] nature.

BU'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no spoil of that which hath [illegible] passed me through, nor let that be [illegible] when I come in for *burdenous*.

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

He before told him that his [illegible] was [illegible]
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*
Could I but live to *burdenous* [illegible]
My life would be immortal as my [illegible]

Affiftances always attending us, upon the eafy [illegible] dition of our prayers, and by which the moft [illegible] duty will become light and eafy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *burdenfome.*] Weight; heavinefs; uneafinefs to be born.

B[illegible]. *n. f.* [*perfoliata.*] A plant.

B[illegible]. *n. f.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheft of drawers with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were fpelt *buro.*

[illegible] the defk with filver nails,
[illegible] of expence,
[illegible] japan'd, avails
[illegible] of good fenfe. *Swift.*

[illegible] *n. f.* See BURROW.

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *burgh*, or *burrow.*] [illegible] proper to cities and towns, [illegible] men of cities or burrows hold [illegible] or tenements of the king, [illegible], for a certain yearly rent. *Cowell.*

[illegible]

BU'RGAMOT. *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A fpecies of pear.

2. A kind of perfume.

BU'RGANET. } *n. f.* [from *bourguignote*, Fr.]
BU'RGONET. } A kind of helmet.

[illegible]
[illegible] wrought by [illegible],
[illegible] engraven, he did [illegible] *Spenser.*
[illegible] I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*, [illegible]
[illegible] thee with the view thereof. *Shakespeare.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him [illegible] *Hakewill* [illegible]

BURGEOIS. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

A citizen; a burgefs.

[illegible]

[illegible] of a particular fort, probably [illegible] from him who firft ufed it.

[illegible] *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

[illegible]; a freeman of a city or cor[illegible] town.

[illegible] [repres]entative of a town corporate.

[illegible]

[illegible] *n. f.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town, or borough.

[illegible] Cornwal, when they were firft [illegible] to the parliament, [illegible] London [illegible] *Carew.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *burgh.*] One [who ha]s a right to certain privileges in that place. *Locke.*

[illegible] the poor [illegible],
[illegible] *burghers* of the city,
[illegible]

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *burgher.*] The [privi]lege of a burgher.

[BURG]OMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

[BU]RGLAR. *n. f.* One guilty of the crime of houfebreaking.

[BU]RGLARY. *n. f.* [from *burgh*, a houfe, and *laron*, a thief.] In the natural fignification, is nothing but the robbing of a houfe; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reftrain it to robbing a houfe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do fome other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call houfe-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowell.*

What fay you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial fin among foldiers. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *n. f.* [from *burgh* and *mafter.*] One employed in the government of a city.

They chufe [illegible] *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *[illegible]*

BURGH, is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: fo *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to affift: *Cuthburg*, eminent for affiftance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. f.* [from *To bury.*]

1. The act of burying; fepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shak.*
[illegible] Andrew [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible] *Shakespeare.*
Your body I fought, and, had I found,
Defign'd for *burial* [illegible] *Dryd.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both falt and frefh [illegible] ufe them for the *burial* of [illegible] bodies [illegible] *Bacon.*

3. The church fervice for funerals.

[illegible]

BU'RIER. *n. f.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

[illegible]

BU'RINE. *n. f.* [French.] A graver; a tool; a graver.

[illegible]

To BURL. *v. a.* To drefs cloth as fullers do. *[illegible]*

BU'RLACE. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *burdlace.*] A fort of grape.

BURLESQUE. *adj.* [from *burlare*, Ital. to jeft.] Jocular; tending to raife laughter by unnatural or unfuitable language or images.

[illegible]

BURLE'SQUE. *n. f.* [illegible] language [illegible]

[illegible]

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Eumeus was a man of confequence; otherwife Homer would have [illegible] his own poetry. *Broome.*

BU'RLINESS. *n. f.* [from *burly.*] Bulk; blufter.

BU'RLY. *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clownifh.] Great of fize; bulky; tumid; falfely great.

[illegible]
It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonfenfe. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthagin[ian] [illegible],
[illegible] Hannibal without doors wait,
[illegible] *burly* [illegible] to pafs my [illegible] gate. *Dryden.*

Her hufband being a very *burly* man, fhe [illegible] would be lefs trouble for her to bring [illegible] Cupid. *Addison.*

To BURN. *v. a.* pret. and part. *burned*, or *burnt.* [bernan, Saxon.]

1. To confume with fire.

They [illegible] Jericho with fire. *Joshua.*
The fire *burneth* the wood. *Psalms.*
[illegible] wherein to burn [illegible] *Milton.*
That where fhe [illegible] famous deftes
With [illegible] complaints, and [illegible] hotteft fires,
There other names [illegible],
And [illegible] where [illegible] *Dryden.*

A fleshy excrefcence, becoming [illegible],
[illegible] to demand extirpation, by *burning* [illegible] the extirpation, or amputation [illegible]

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

[illegible] hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, ftripe for ftripe. *Exodus.*

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or fcorching.

O! that I could but weep, to vent my paffion!
But [illegible] *burns* up all my tears. *Dryd.*

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

[illegible]

2. [To fhine]; to fparkle.

[illegible]

3. [To] be inflamed with paffion or defire.

[illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. To [illegible] of contractive com[illegible]

[illegible]

6. [illegible] particularly of love.

[illegible]

BURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A [hurt] caufed by fire.

[illegible]

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *n. f.* [from *burn.*] A person that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *n. f.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] A plant.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover.
Shakspeare.

BU'RNING. *n. f.* [from *burn.*] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BU'RNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him
So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryd.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakspeare.*

Loves is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, heats; changed often, it does nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Whe e all its different lines are reconcil'd,
As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory! *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shakspeare.

Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air
Dryden.

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gaudy show,
Become a general, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden.

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man.
Dryden.

Mrs Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but her *burnishes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

BU'RNISHER. *n. f.* [from *burnish.*]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. The part. pass. of *burn*: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
When to refresh the attendants to a grave,
Whether with hot, or Naples biscuit, gave. *King.*

BU'RR. *n. f.* The lobe or lap of the ear *Did.*

BURR *Pump.* [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it; called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BU'RRAS *Pipe.* [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RREL. *n. f.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phillips.*

BU'RREL *Fly.* [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot.* [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK. *n. f.* A small weir or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. f.* [derived from the Saxon burg, byng, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England shall thou be proclaim'd
In every *borrow*, as we pass along. *Shakspeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to it, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see us set up again, and the man is dead, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakspeare.*

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some threw land among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

BU'RSAR. *n. f.* [*bursarius*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.
2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. *n. f.* [*bourse*, Fr *bursa*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I. *Phillips.*

To BURST. *v. n.* I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [burpran, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov.*

It is ready to *burst* like new bottles. *Job.*

Th' egg, that from
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful, if my heart were great,
'Twould *burst* at this. *Shakspeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And swiftly shoot along the Mall,
Or softly glide by the Canal *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain,
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; th' king
Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover.
Shakspeare.

If the worlds
In worlds inclos'd should on his senses *burst*
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

5. To come with violence.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice,
For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spite. *Shakspeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the vallies of mountain Anitaurus; from whence the plain of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles.*

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems *Thom.*

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly

She *burst* into tears, and wring her hands. *Addison.*

To BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage,
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet. *Shak.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
As he would *burst* heav'n. *Shak.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy bonds. *Jer.*

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *broken* asunder, to make the flood: and what motions this abyss, and the fountains of it restrained to Judea; what appearance is of its disruption there? *Brown.*

If the juices of an animal body were, by the mixture of the opposites, to cause fermentation, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

BURST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such sheets of fire, such *bursts* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard *Shak.*

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with a *burst* of thunder
Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;
Bring their way, and undermining all
Heave with a mighty *burst* whole mountains from *Addison.*

BURST. } *participial adj.* [from *burst.*]
BU'RSTEN. } Diseased with a hernia or rupture.

BU'RSTENNESS. *n. f.* [from *burst.*] A rupture, or hernia.

BU'RSTWORT. *n. f.* [from *burst* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Latin.] An herb good against ruptures. *D.*

BURT. *n. f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To BU'RTHEN. *v. a.* } See BURDEN.
BU'RTHEN. *n. f.*

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

BU'RTON. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BU'RY. *n. f.* [from burg, Sax.] A dwelling-place: a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmond's Bury*; sometimes written *bery* *Phillips.*

BU'RY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *borough*.]

It is his nature to dig himself *burys* as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [byrigean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body. *Shakspeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shaksp.*
If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; the first she *buried*
Her name to *bury'd* in her. *Shakspeare.*

BU'RYING-PLACE. *n. s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has several marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator.*

BUSH. *n. s.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick shrub.

Through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed
Down rolled to ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The puller, and exacter of fees, justices the proud attendance of the courts of justice to the law, will run to whilst the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred fire
Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn'd to feast, she turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With such a care,
As trees from trees that make we tear,
When we would fully prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground
Scarce weeds and poisonous plants refuse to bear;
Unconquer'd *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there.

Good wine needs no *bush*,
But plays needs more, good sir, than this. *Epilogue to As You Like It.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

Like a shard
Flies through the air, or grows to pop't
Corn in a parching pan. *Milton.*

A long-continued love
Grew, like a *bushing* tree, *Donne.*

BU'SHEL. *n. s.* [*boisseau*, Fr. *busellus*, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

Directions are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The wives of antiquity brought the richest pastures with *bushels* of gold, without counting or weighing the number of pieces. *Prior.*

3. *Bushels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

BU'SHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bush*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* brier. *Spenser.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers, at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the pulling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy*. *Bacon.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this kind, with a thick *bushy* beard, are seen many of them cut in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with a safe browse the *bushy* plains;
The flow'rs are grateful to the swelling grains. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *adj.* [from *busy*.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *busiless* when I do it. *Shakspeare.*

BU'SILY. *adv.*

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory, whose we did aim,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron feast of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has a plural.

Bellow
Your needful counsel to our *business*
Which crave the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are too much the *business* of our souls, that while you are so fighting we can neither look nor think on any else, there are no eyes for other love. *Donne.*

The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement: in opposition to trivial transactions.

Lucretia was, who made the *business* of her life the preservation of other women, that was not to be violated. *Addison.*

He found her employed upon his hands, and was very attentive to the *business*.

Women are the most serious of all mankind; they are always in earnest, and never trifle away time. *Addison.*

5. Right of action.

What *business* has the forester among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Let us proceed to the examination of the *business* for which we are assembled. *Swift.*

7. Something to be transacted.

Thou wast sent to the Ephesians, and knowest their *business* very well. *Jortin.*

8. Something required to be done.

To make proper use of words, order or method is requisite, that things would be set in their places, so for their convenience it is necessary to put the parts in which number are concerned, and the most considerable nouns and verbs words, as proper to the *business* we will not do that so often, they must have other days, a more appropriate of the

9. *To do one's business.* To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Off with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand so nigh. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins*, in some places open, to show the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he forsakes to be,
But mallets bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee. *Spenser.*

There is a kind of rusticity in all those poor pieces of flesh; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*

In tragic lofty scenes the hero shines,
And when the borrow'd purple *buskins* ends. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *boshy*. See BOSKY.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill! *Shakspeare.*

BUSS. *n. s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, French.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakspeare.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

If the herring would enter towards the dangerous recesses of bays and harbours, as each company of destiny image, it would be an encouragement to the *busses* and fishermen. *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder wolves, that shall find us out ere then,
Will be glad of such a booty as we are;
Let us make sure. *Shakspeare.*

Make curtsies, and *buss* hands. *Swift.*

Good citizens will be home at eight o'clock.
To *buss* their wives. *Swift.*

Ashamed to *buss*. *Swift.*

BUSS. *n. s.* [*bosse*, Fr.] A name for a sea fish.

Ainsworth.

BUSS. *n. s.* [*bosse*, Fr.] A wild fellow.

Dict.

To BUSTLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *bus*.] To be busy; to be active.

Good take-king Ida
Ass-curse! was not *bustling* about. *Swift.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne.*

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great! *Granv.*

BU'STLE *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self,
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *bustle* of resort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Glanville.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then sate warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator.*

BU'STLER. *n. s.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [bysiȝian, Sax. It is pronounced as *bizzy*, or *lizzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.

My mistress sends you word that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakspeare.*

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shak.*

Thus *busy* pow'rs in working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
It *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

Five companies, sometimes saluting, receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repelled the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly *busied* me thus to expects the same. *Carew's Survey.*

Be not thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakspeare.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The poems which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The idea it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial to it, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. s.* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, and fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies* are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do with all. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: *but* that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjured Lycon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lycon? *Smith.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unless; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but that*. See sense 11.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear it evince plainly; *but yet* made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

It may be a liberty not profitable for a man to take; *but* it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live out to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world, therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If any object to me of mortal kind,
That not my service, past or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But to know so must be my benefit. *Shakspeare.*

What my tongue for his voice *but* bears,
Will be my tears, though he have no ears. *Ben Jonson.*

No, Aurora, 'tis not all my fault,
And I'm accused *but* to give a fault. *Donne.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryd.*

8. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakspeare.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

10. By any other means than.

Before *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rights detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now, the consciousness went along. *Locke.*

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by transplanting of Cassio. *Shakspeare.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of cruzades. And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to all the rest. *Shakspeare.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakspeare.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indeterminate connexion.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame?
But, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unless my subjects first, then let us go
And pour our common rage upon the foe. *Dryd.*

13. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* they should be absolutely masters of the seas. *Bacon.*

I have cast my self a kind of rate in the change of the paroxysm, never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself. *Donne.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

I cannot therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.

I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakspeare.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, madam——
I do not like *but yet*; it does allay
The good precedence: fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a jailour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.*

Must the heart then have been formed and contrived, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Ray.*

18. *But for*; without; had not this been.

Rath man, forbear! *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* miſchief, you had died for ſpite. *Dryd.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I aſk you what I mean by that word, you will anſwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in conſtruction and ſenſe, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, ſhoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it reſts.

The reſerve of foot galled their foot with ſeveral vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muſkets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuth.*

Some of the ſoldiers accordingly puſhed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BU'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.

The ſhepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one theep with pleaſing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher*'s guile,
How to cut your throat, and ſmile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
To his ſtall to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are beſtowed on conquerors, who, for the moſt part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In adoring thus thy brother to be ſlaughter'd
Thou ſhew'ſt the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching them murder how to *butcher* thee
Shakſpeare.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*
Shakſpeare.

The poiſon and the dagger are as much to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants hearts to be concern'd. *Dryden.*

BU'TCHER-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. ſ.* [*roſcus*, Lat.] A tree.

Their roots are ſome times uſed in medicine, and the green ſhoots are cut and bound into bundles, and ſold to the ſweepers, who uſe it as brooms to ſweep their houſes, from whence it had the name of *butcher-broom*. *Miller.*

BU'TCHERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *butcherly*.] A brutal, cruel, ſavage, butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; groſsly and clumſily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into ſchools, would take away this *but cherly* fear in making of Latin. *Aſcham.*

What ſtratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*
Erroneous, mercy ſtain'd by cruelty!
If you can look dry-eyed, view this ſight,
Ye ſons of art, and emulate the fact! *Shakſp.*

BU'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, ſo ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered one or ſix miſerable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; ſlaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakſpeare.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hoſpitality, is repreſented in this fable under the maſk of friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

Can he a ſon to ſoft remorſe incite,
Whom gods, and blood, and *butchery* delight?
Dryden.

3. The place where animals are killed; the place where blood is ſhed.

There is no place, this houſe is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old Engliſh, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A ſervant employed in a family in furniſhing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up the beer time enough. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Thoſe ordinary finances are caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats, the cuſtoms, *butlerage*, and impoſt *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BU'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The ſupporters or *butments* of the ſaid arch cannot ſuffer ſo much violence, as in the precedent flat poſture. *Wotton.*

BU'TSHAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *ſhaft*.] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butſhafts*. *Shakſpeare.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow grooms at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes.
Dryden.

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do ſee me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very ſea-mark of my journey's end *Shakſp.*

3. The object of aim; the thing againſt which any attack is directed.

The pupils were the moſt common-place, and the *butt* againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jeſts.

I played a ſentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very timely, when my all genius ſuggeſted to him ſuch a reply as got all the laughter on his ſide *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A ſtroke given in fencing.

It diſputes arile
Among the champions for the prize,
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
Or thruſt the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [butt, Saxon.] A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine: a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight, is a butt of currants.

I eſcaped upon a *butt* of ſack, which the ſailors heaved overboard. *Shakſpeare.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* [*botter*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the head, as horned animals.

Come, leave your tears, a brief farewel—the beaſt
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are *butting* one the other
Prior.

A ſnow-white ſteer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing ſtands. *Dryden's Æn.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never ſaw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [butepe, Saxon; *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dreſſed, and ſet before them. *Geneſis.*

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with regulus of antimony. It is a great cauſtic. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of Tin*, is made with tin and ſublimate corroſive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear, or oil, with butter.

'Twas not his kindneſs, coſt, in good kindneſs to his horſe, *buttered* his hay. *Shakſpeare.*

Words *butter* no parſnips. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To increaſe the ſtakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gameſters.

It is a fine ſimile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gameſter, that ſtakes all his winning upon one caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is forced to be undone *Addiſon.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *n. ſ.* A fowl; the ſame with *bittern*.

BU'TTERBUR. *n. ſ.* [*petaſites*, Lat.] A plant uſed in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the ſides of ditches. *Miller.*

BU'TTERFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, inſtead of *butterflowers*, appear;
And meads, inſtead of daiſies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *n. ſ.* [butteppleze, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect, ſo named becauſe it firſt appears in the beginning of the ſeaſon for butter.

Iſboſa that dorſel, by her heavenly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wandering flight.
Spenſer.

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*, and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakſpeare.*

And ſo beſel, as he caſt his eye
Among the coverts of a *butterfly*,
He ſaw ſly Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which ſeems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme ſmall feathers, not to be diſcerned without a microſcope. *Grew.*

BU'TTERIS. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horſe. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

BU'TTERMILK. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, in conſumption, devoted himſelf to *buttermilk*, by which ſole diet he recovered *Mortimer.*

The worſt of ulcers is cured by acids, as ſorrel, lemons, orange-juice, *buttermilk*, and alkaline ſpirits by inſpiration *Arbuthnot.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven the arms of all forts and ſizes, applied to the top of the butter, left on it the figure. *Addiſon.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shakſp.*

BU'TTERWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *ſanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harv.*

The fat oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour, and milk after it has its whiteneſs from the caſeous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Arbuth.*

BU'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouteur*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where proviſions are laid up.

Go, ſirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shak.*
All that need a cool and freſh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries* to the north. *Bacon.*
My guts ne'er had the fat from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Prior.*

BU'TTOCK *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *about*, French; inferred by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks. *Shakſp.*

Such as were not able to fly themſelves, ſhould be holden up by others of more ſtrength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horſe. *Knolles.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttock* of an ape. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*bottwn*, Welſh; *bouton*, French.]

1. A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakſpeare.*
I meet on theſe ornaments, becauſe of their ſimplicity in the ſhape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and ſilver lace, they muſt be taken chiefly from colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

We faſtened to the middle certain wires, and a *button*. *Bacon.*
From its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suſtain'd and cheer'd with air and sun, and show'r;
Soft on the paper ſuff its leaves I ſpread,
Bright with the glowing *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The cankers gall the infants of the ſpring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be diſcloſ'd. *Shakſp.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*echinus marinus*.] The ſea-urchin, which is a kind of crab-fiſh that has prickles inſtead of feet.

Ainſworth.

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe.

One who ſo dreſt and beſet in *buttoned* up with ſtreſt. *Shakſp.*

He gave his leg, arms, and breaſt, to his ſeveral ſervants, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

2. To faſten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Let the ſtock with gravish *buttonhole* lower. *Shakſpeare.*
Put on the dreſſ of lowers, if I can;
Your *buttonholes* and faſhions, what a man?
I will my ſkill diſcloſe to *buttonhole* ply,
And bring you every day. *Brumpton.*

BU'TTRESS *n. ſ.* [from *about*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall, and ſtanding out.

No jutting frize,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakſpeare.*

Fruit trees, ſet upon a wall againſt the ſun, between elbows or *buttreſſes* of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop; a ſupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill forced to urge againſt us, as the ſtrongeſt prop and *buttreſs* of the good old cauſe of nonconformity. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to ſupport.

BU'TWINK. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS } *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.]
BU'TYROUS. } butter.] Having the properties of butter.

Cattle has the ſame principles as milk: a viſcid, ſaponaceous principle, and much lighter than the *butyrous* part. *Arbuthnot.*

Its only red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BUXOM. *adj.* [buegrum, Sax. from buxan, to bend. It originally ſignified *obedient*; as *John de Treviſa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and* buxom *to all his commands*. In an old form of marriage, uſed before the reformation, the bride promiſed to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board*; from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obſequious.

He did bend down and ſubjugate all the Engliſh, and ſet up and countenance the Iriſh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and buxom to his government. *Spenſer.*

He, with broad ſails,
Winnow'd the buxom air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I am very
Again a freſh combat of the heart is,
Heir of the ſun's moſt beauty.
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a-Maying,
Filling all the air with roſes,
Sylvan, ſhade, and fragrant poſies,
Juno, bleſſing, did prepare,
Next what the *buxom* damſels had in hand. *Phineas.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Away, to join the ſports and pours
Of *buxom* youth with wine. *Dryden.*
Scarce had the ſun's firſt beam the world ſurveyed,
And the *buxom* morning gaily ſmiled. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To BUY *v. a.* pret. I *bought*; I have *bought* [bicgean, Sax.]

1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to procure by ſale, not gift or theft.

They muſt not buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addiſon.*

2. To procure by ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all ſorts of people. *Shakſp.*

Dear
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakſ.*
Pleaſure with pleaſe, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money; in this ſenſe it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of chriſtendom,
Are led ſo groſsly by this meddling prieſt,
Dreading the curſe that money may *buy out*. *Shakſpeare.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, diſſuade, or *buy off* conſcience. *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

I will buy with you, ſell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and ſo following. *Shakſpeare.*

BUY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *To buy*.] He that buys; a purchaſer.

When a piece of art is ſet before us, let the firſt caution be, not to aſk who made it, leſt the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the buyer. *Watts.*

To BUZZ. *v. n* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which buzzed all about, and made ſuch ſound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many ſwarms of bees aſſembled round. *Spenſer.*

There be more waſps, that buzz about his noſe,
Will make this fly the ſooner. *Shakſpeare.*
For ſtill the flowers ready ſtand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One lights, one taſtes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*
What though no bees around your cradle fly,
Nor on your lips diſtil their golden dew,
Yet have we oft diſcover'd, in their ſtead,
A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We ſwim, like flies and waſps, in *buzzing* crowds with wit. *Young.*

2. To whiſper; to prate to.

There is no ſtone contained in my pow'rs,
As, after ſome oration fairly ſpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſound heavy and low.

Herewith a ſudden *buzzing* noiſe aroſe,
As if it had been the ruſhing ſound of the ſea off. *Hayward.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecretly.

Who doth the world's doom fear,
That *buzzed* prophecies do hear? *Donne.*
I will *buzz* abroad ſuch prophecies,
That Edward ſhall be fearful of his life. *Shakſp.*
Did you not hear
A falſe report abroad,
Which his own clerk and Catharine did *buzz* into his ears? *Shakſpeare.*
I ſaw them *buzz* and whiſper one to another, and, as they were drawing in the preſence of the ſpectators, I ſaw them put their voices, and make a decree. *Prior.*

BUZZ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper; a talk with an air of ſecrecy.

The fame of every king or kingdom is the laſt conſideration when there is leaſt noiſe or *buzz* of it. *Bacon.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of people. *Addiſon.*

BU'ZZARD. *n. ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mew'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shakſp.*
The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me beſt;
Of ſmall renown, 'tis true; for, not to lye,
We call him but a hawk of country ſly. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Thoſe dull *buzzards* who, in late years, of

wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all. *Ascham.*

BUZZER. *n. s.* [from *buzz.*] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death. *Shakspeare.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shakspeare.*

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be corrected *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave. *Garth.*

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he kill'd her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

Both to Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
Hector to Æneas, and he Crete as well. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I saw, *by* no presumption led,
Your reverend mightiness. *Pope.*

By vice the soul to daring actions steals,
By vice in pleasure's patience it excels. *Smith.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You should thank, if we gave you any thing, we hope, to gain *by* you. *Shakspeare.*

Happy! had it sufficed him to have known
Good *by* ill, and evil not tried. *Paradise Lost.*

The heart knows that *by* itself, without looking in the world besides can give it any knowledge of it. *South.*

We reason on the knowledge of a man's duty or his concern, for future and reflection. *Watts.*

5. It shows the manner of an action.

I overcame her coyness; the customs of the time I set aside, and owns'd the belief
She ought to my force, and fear her hence rebound. *Dryden.*

Things, that more weight will bear, as wood, lead, and stone, love sweet that veneral'd heavy weight they keep. *Sandys.*

Pyrocles, with a new fortune *by* him,
Hears his bleeding cousin, and alarm'd leaps
Into *Artaxia.* *Sidney.*

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

Let us examine the matter, and discuss it even point *by* point, allowing to every thing what is its due, and no more. *Locke.*

We intend to survey all together, but to come at them *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Swift.*

He reads them from *by* one, and *by* one *by* two, and *by* three, and so forth, as he pleases. *Dryden.*

Those who were obliged to break their way *by* force, and to *by* pieces every thing that resisted, thought not gentle greeting good. *Addison.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them *by* one, and examine them one *by* one. *Pope.*

Others will soon take pattern and encroach on your building; and so from *by* one and *by* one, in short, there will at last be built a new city. *Swift.*

I plodded on limb *by* limb, and touch'd to find
I made a rope had but a lived mark behind. *Dryden.*

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day.
To-day, 'twas on the mount of cursed Mars,
To-morrow thunder —— *Dryden.*

I figure to myself on thy godlike father,
Teaching me *by* one to try the
His right; either one, till I thunc like him. *Addison.*

Let the blows be *by* pauses laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoonfuls. *Arbuthnot.*

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expressed situation; as *by west*, westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon.*

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore,
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore. *Dryd.*

I would have sought you out *by* land, where I was Prologue.
You hinder'd me yet, when I fought at sea,
For look me *by* a long. *Dryden.*

By land, *by* water, they renew'd their charge. *Pope.*

9. According to; noting permission.

It is law in both the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law of arms, which is the perfection of the other two. *Hale, War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, unlike, yet in the old cannot partially have been cast, *by* the best prognostications; and, without God, the wisest must not be censured *by* a mirage of clouds, or the third proposition. *Bacon.*

The cavity, or desire, being in nature, *by* the preceding supposition, any contained receive both or one. *Grove.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands our duty, would choose to live *by.* *Locke.*

In the days when I first made, I have ordered you, that I should, to your utmost, do the duties of your office. *Exod.*

For this, and all things else, fall out *by* the ordinance, and I am glad to be directed to hold on the course. *Shakspeare.*

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or computation.

I know you *by* a feck, we may know,
Whose steps wear that shape.
The common voice of Paris does crow. *Waller.*
By what we come, how we are wanting to be wanting, we may expect what new world after ours. *Dryden.*

I cannot discern it *by* any seems,
For what I do not see *by* my stock limbs. *Dryd.*
Wise leaves right on the wall we post,
Here *by* the sun we erected long,
Here what we want to *By* event
By what I have said. *Dryden.*

For punishment is not to be measured *by* the resentments of the master, but *by* the [illegible] *By* this rule, I imagine it [illegible] *By* the way, I have always heard and read, I take the strength of [illegible] *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

More than the court provided of a Louis.
More your [illegible] and generous too twenty thousand *By.*

Her two best Rivers,
Ere this, lies thirsting *by* the head at Pan. *Addison.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities silver by one twentieth, you take [illegible] time. [illegible]

14. It notes co-operation.

By [illegible] had two children at one birth. *Shak.*

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand [illegible] recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors, have been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Amurath and Ureas, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shakspeare.*

He could not stay, for, *by* this, the heavenly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise *Milton.*

Their rout came to sojourn round the earth
By noon evening. *Milton.*

The [illegible] guards succeeded, mute and fell
For me, for on his [illegible] *By* [illegible] they knew *Milton.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the Romans proceeded so far as to make use of the two consuls *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many [illegible] standing along the sea shore, make the town appear longer to us to those that sail *by* it. *Addison.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

Sit down at my stool, the kingdoms *by* a beggar, if there [illegible] near him; or the chance is even *by* [illegible] if thy labour fixed by the church. *Shakspeare.*

Here he comes himself;
It to be worse any man's good voice,
That [illegible] man sit down *by* him. *Ben Jonson.*

A [illegible] as place, wherein
Were [illegible] of various size: *by* some were herds
Of [illegible] grazing. *Milton.*

[illegible] that [illegible] and fed,
Unwearied [illegible] *By* [illegible] *Dryden.*

19. Before *himself, herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all others.

Some in some place, *by* [illegible] let him translate [illegible] English and former [illegible]
Some [illegible] to affect the breed, and the hard, or [illegible] and dance only mood, walk up and down with a [illegible] *Ascham.*

I know [illegible] there will never [illegible] to [illegible] publish it [illegible] or at [illegible] *Pope.*

He was [illegible] that the king and his [illegible] [illegible] down and see them *by* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about to [illegible] *Swift.*

More [illegible] to keep [illegible] [illegible] come,
Than [illegible] *By* [illegible] *Pope.*

20. At hand.

Be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] *By* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] money [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

[illegible] *By* [illegible] *Dryd.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Why, O! [illegible] *By* [illegible] light,
Why [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] angels;
O [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] men,
By [illegible] fire, [illegible] you swing feet *Dryd.*
Now *by* your eyes and earth, your hopes in heaven,
O [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good, [illegible] king! *Addison.*

O cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrecks my tortur'd soul,
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O cease that cruel once more delude my sorrows.
Smith.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.
Upon the day heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name
Dryden.

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.
The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by* their statues.
Broome.

25. In the same direction with.
They are also netted, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked
Grew.

BY. *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.
And on it lies the god of sleep;
And, snorting *by*,
We may descry
The monsters of the deep.
Dryden.

2. Beside; passing.
I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was 't came *by*?
Shakspeare.

3. In presence.
The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace.
Sidney.

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewel:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shakspeare.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my late, and winds the strings so high.
Waller.

Prisoners and witnesses were waiting *by*,
These have been taught to swear, and those to die
Roscommon.

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by*.
Locke.

BY AND BY. In a short time.
He overtook Amphialus, who had been stayed here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him.
Sidney.

The noble knight alighted *by and by*
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.
Spenser.

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shakspeare.

O how the spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.
Shakspeare.

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast.
Shakspeare's Othello.

BY. *n. s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.
In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.
Bacon.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheepish private, by the *by*.
L'Estrange.

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary.
Boyle.

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*.
Dryden.

BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. s.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.
Afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.
Addison.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business.
Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.
Dryden.

BY-DEPENDANCE. *n. s.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.
These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependances*,
From chance to chance.
Shakspeare.

BY-DESIGN. *n. s.* An incidental purpose.
And if the mus the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*;
And make an artist understand
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her.
Hudibras.

BY-END. *n. s.* Private interest; secret advantage.
All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this table.
L'Estrange.

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.
Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd.
Shakspeare.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.
Grew.

BY-INTEREST. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.
Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interests*, without any sincere regard to the public good.
Atterbury.

BY-LAW. *n. s.*
By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds.
Cowel.

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations.
Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution, to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law.
Addison.

BY-MATTER. *n. s.* Something incidental.
I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.
Bacon.

BY-NAME. *n. s.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.
Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and therefore was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English
Camden.

BY-PAST. *adj.* Past: a term of the Scotch dialect.
Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records.
Chevne.

BY-PATH. *n. s.* A private or obscure path.
Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown.
Shakspeare.

BY-RESPECT. *n. s.* Private end or view.
It may be that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands.
Carew.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.
Bacon.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.
Dryden.

BY-ROAD. *n. s.* An obscure unfrequented path.
Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep.
Swift.

BY-ROOM. *n. s.* A private room within another.
I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar.
Shakspeare.

BY-SPEECH. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.
When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some history or other, and to urge them as if they were written in most exact form of law.
Hooker.

BY-STANDER. *n. s.* A looker on; one unconcerned.
She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*.
L'Estrange.

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight?
Locke.

BY-STREET. *n. s.* An obscure street.
The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sits jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay.

BY-VIEW. *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.
No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
Atterbury.

BY-WALK. *n. s.* A private walk; not the main road.
He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious, though they are still naturally joined.
Dryden.

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment.
Bacon.

BY-WAY. *n. s.* A private and obscure way.
Night-thefts are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind lords, unused to any but secret
Spenser on Ireland.

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread
Which thy bounteous hand
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-way*,
But gladly welcome what he doth allot,
Not grudging that thy lot hath bounds and mete.
Herbert.

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in ways and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption.
Bacon.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.
Addison.

BY-WEST. *adv.* Westward; to the west of.
Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.
Davies.

BY-WORD. *n. s.* A saying; a proverb.
Bashful Henry he depos'd; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.
Shakspeare.

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner.
Bacon.

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities.
Addison.

It will be his lot often to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleasure.
Atterbury.

BY'ASS. *n. s.* See BIAS.
Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism.
Tillotson.

BYE, or BEE, come immediately from the Saxon *by*, *bÿme*, a dwelling.
Gibson.

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C The third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k*, as *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as *Ceſar, ceſſation, cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a conſonant; and like *s* before, *e, i*, and *y*.

CAB. *n. ſ.* [קב.] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

   Sometimes interpoſed her royal authority, to break the cabals which were forming against her miniſters. *Addiſon.*
3. Intrigue; ſomething leſs than conſpiracy.

   When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove To work the indulgent king to partial love. *Dryd.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

   Has out his friends, turn'd to take their leaves,
   And privily did watch his couch, and ſit in council
   What their cabaling captains may deſign,
   That prevent, by being firſt in action. *Dryd.*

CA'BALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

   Let Moſes ſpake: with care and pain
   Some cabaliſts name, ten ſeal'd in rhime,
   Nor, ſeven-fold N ſtormain!
   Collect from *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift.*

CABALI'STICAL } *adj.* [from *cabal.*]
CABALI'STICK. } Something that has an occult meaning.

   Let Moſes and *cabaliſtical*, and every more in the ſame ſtrain; proper for the world to be ſo prejudiced with. *Addiſon.*

   He bid them to repeat two *cabaliſtick* words in the hearing of which the whole ſecret con ſiſted. *Spectator.*

CABA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages with others in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

   Politicians and rich, hold at the council board,
   But, cautious in the field, he ſhunn'd the ſword:
   A cloſe *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryd.*

CA'BALINE. *adj.* [*cabalinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

CABARET. n. ſ. [French.] A tavern.

   Suppoſe this ſervant, paſſing by ſome *cabaret* or ale-houſe where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

CA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*caulis*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

   The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Brocoli*. The *cauliflower*. The muſk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the ſea-coaſt. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *coltwort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

   Cole *cabbage*, and coleworts, are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot.*

To CA'BBAGE. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a* [a cant word among tailors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

   Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE-TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree*.

   It is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plants for hearts, and the young ſhoots are pickled: but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed, nor do they riſe again from the old roots; ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *cabin*, Welſh, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

   Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
   Divides one thing entire to three,
   That ſorrow's ſelf, in this confuſion,
   Then would not know it ſelf, inhabited!
   Two ſtreams, two eyes, two lights of ſeeing,
   Three with new objects join'd and multiplying,
   At once gave me the ſtare and wonder,
   That dazzled all my ſenſes. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

   Give thanks you have lodged a thief long, and make your ſelf ready, my lord, *cabin*, for the miſchance of the hour, if it be a ſpan. *Shakſpeare.*

   Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins*, and liberty of privy, in the ſeaſon. *Bacon.*

   The captain's head, we ſay, is in the fore-place of the ſhip, though the ſhip ſtands all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

   Come from march, how'rs, many times the grey habit of anguiſh,
   Unto a lady's *cabin*, though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes. *Sidney.*

   Nor doth it ſeem at all unfit, that ſuch as cuſtom ſhall be allowed, of digging the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, and make up their niches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

   Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
   Some lodged were Tuſcoſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

   I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
   And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
   And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakſpeare.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

   Finance is ſcap'd; I had elſe been perfect,
   As broad and general as the caſing air:
   But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
   To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'BINED, *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

   The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
   From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A cloſet; a ſmall room.

   At both corners of the farther ſide, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtalline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon.*
2. A hut or ſmall houſe.

   Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
   The laurel ſong of careful Colinet. *Spenſer.*
3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

   You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*
4. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

   Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
   Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Jonſon.*

   In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
   With rings and hinges counterfeit,
   To make it ſeem, in this diſguiſe,
   A *cabinet* to ſulgar eyes. *Swift.*
5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

   My breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet*,
   Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham.*

   We cannot diſcourſe of the ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty; but ſo much duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

   The cuſtome of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*
2. A ſelect number of privy counſellors ſuppoſed to be particularly truſted.

   From a cryer to the loweſt it is univerſally true; from the *cabinet-council* to the noſtery. *Gay, et Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes ſmall nice drawers or boxes.

   The root of an old white thorn will make very fine knees and crooks, that trees would be of great uſe to the *cabinet-maker*, as well as the turners, and coopers. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE *n. ſ.* [*cabl*, Welſh, *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

   What though the maſt be now blown over-board,
   The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
   And half our ſailors ſwallowed by the flood,
   Yet live we ſtill. *Shakſpeare.*

   The bigneſs of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all caſes of ſtreſs; and the reaſon is, becauſe it makes to move both ways, and waves, as the ſhip, moving at her anchor, is apt to ſtretch it, and not ſuddenly break it as it is forcibled. *Bacon.*

   Loud ſea-mark; the ſhrouds fearful cries
   Afford, and ſtorm might involves the ſkies. *Dryd.*

CA'BLINS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips. *Dict.*

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATE.

CACHE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy.*]
CACHE'CTICK. } Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit.
Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Air.*
The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears milk in the blood, of some persons who [illegible] *Harvey.*

CACHE'XY. *n. f.* [κακχεξια.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms: most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Dict.*

CA'CKEREL. *n. f.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kackelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a noise as a goose.
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shak.*
Or rob the Roman goose of ancient glories,
And save the state, by cackling to the furies. *Pope.*
2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woeful *cackling* cry with horrour heard
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden.*
3. To laugh; to giggle.
Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To talk idly; to prattle.

CA'CKLE. *n. f* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a goose or fowl.
The silver goose by force the throng gate
There flew, and by her *cackle* sav'd the state *Dryden.*
2. Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER. *n. f.* [from *cackle.*]
1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy.*]
CACOCHY'MICK. } Having the humours corrupted.
It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on consumptions.*
If the body be *cacochymick*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venemous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman.*
The ancient writers do ascribe putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, either to choler or phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a *cacochymick* blood. *Foyer on the humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. f.* [κακοχυμια.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of structure. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill quality to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus. *Harvey.*

CACOE'PHONY. *n. f.* [κακοφωνια.] A bad sound of words.
These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.
In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*
The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'DDIS. *n. f.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.]
1. A kind of tape or riband.
He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, cambricks, lawns; why, he sifts them out as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*
2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.
He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and there make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *adj.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadelr*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the adj.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *n. f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.
We Jonn Cade, so termed of our supposed father.——Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakspeare.*
Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of close pressed husks is freed, thou must refrain
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholesome, unregarded *cades*.
Philips.

CADE-WORM. *n. f.* The same with *caddis.*

CA'DENCE. } *n. f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY. }
1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.
Now was the sun in a direct cadence low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*
2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.
The sharing, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *epanorthosis*; for there is a precipitance even in being delivered.
There be words not unlike with verge,
So cantos is from *cano*, *Cyprianus*!
Cowley.
3. The flow of verses, or periods.
The words, the verbs, a noun, and all the other elements of sound, as vowels, and turns of words upon the things or persons exactly the same office both in oratory and epick poetry. *Dryden.*
The *cadence* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must fall gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*
4. The tone or sound.
Hollow rocks retire
The sound of blust'ring winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*
He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*
5. [In horsemanship.] An equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADE'T. *n. f.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cad.*]
1. The younger brother.
2. The youngest brother.
Jet no was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. *n. f.* A straw worm. See CADDIS. *Dict.*

CA'DGER. *n. f.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a pannier.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI. n. f. A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADI'LLACK. *n. f.* A sort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS. n. f. [Lat.] A wind from the northeast.
Now, from the north,
Boreas and Caecias, and Argestes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

CESA'REAN. See CESARIAN.

CÆSU'RA. n. f. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. n. f. [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. f.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg.*

CAGE. *n. f.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]
1. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.
See what a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*
He taught me how to know a man in love, in which cage of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*
Those slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
Hence Spain and Pindus may be found,
And Latian actions with their numbers crown'd.
Waller.
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing birds in silver cages hung,
And every fragrant flow'r, and odorous green,
Were set with sweets in lumps of amber lost between. *Dryden.*
A man returns to our fancy, by remembering his horse, or his bird, or fish, by the sight of a stable, or *cage*, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Watts on the Mind.*
The reason why so few marriages are happy is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*
2. A place for wild beasts, enclosed with palisadoes.
3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage.
He, swoln and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

CAI'MAN. n. f. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth, to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State prudence to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him: takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, claps his hand upon his breast, and then proteſts and proteſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I luv'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *cajole.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *n. ſ.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.
2. A wooden caſe in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CA'ITIFF. *n. ſ.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave; whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs; as *knave* in Engliſh, and *fur* in Latin; ſo certainly does ſlavery deſtroy virtue.

Ἥμισυ γὰρ ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυται εὐρὺ ἄνακτας Ζεὺς, ὅτε τίς μιν ἔπος ἀπειλήσειε κακὸν ἦμαρ. *Homer.*

A ſlave and a ſcoundel are ſignified by the ſame words in many languages.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedneſs and miſery.

Vile *caitiff!* vaſſal of dread and deſpair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air!
Why leſt thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And doſt not up to death thyſelf prepare? *Spenſ.*

'Tis not impoſſible
But ſome, the wicked'ſt *caitiff* on the ground,
May ſcape as ſhy, as grave, as juſt, as abſolute,
As Angelo. *Shakſpeare.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his ſorry to himſelf. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings! do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude raſcals? *Shakſp.*

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the reſt,
Out of hope of all but my ſhare of the feaſt
Shakſpeare.

The deſmal day was come, the prieſts preſume
Their Lavcn'd *cakes* and tidets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the ſide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a cheſtnut colour, and hard and ſolid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Concreted matter; coagulated matter

Then when the fleecy ſkies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of ruſhing ice come rolling down the flood *Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it ſunk very leiſurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul ſluttiſh hairs. *Shak.*

He rinc'd the wound,
And waſh'd away the ſtrings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* with m. *Addiſon.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.*

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided at the brim into ſeveral parts; from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleſhy fruit, having an hard ſhell. They riſe to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weſt Indies, where they grow naturally. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for making inſtruments of muſic, by making a hole in the ſhell, and putting in ſmall ſtones, with which they make a ſort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *n. ſ.* [a word derived, probably by ſome accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, ſignified a hat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff.

He was of a bulk and ſtature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open, to ſhew a *calamanco* waiſtcoat. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris. n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

We muſt not omit thoſe, which, though not of ſo much beauty, yet are of great uſe, as loadſtones, whetſtones of all kinds, limeſtone, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *n. ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] A plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitoſus*, Lat.]

1. Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; oppreſſed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched: applied to men

This is a gracious proviſion God Almighty hath made in favour of the neceſſitous and *calamitous*; the ſtate of ſome, in this life, being ſo extremely wretched and deplorable, it is compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of miſery; diſtreſsful: applied to external circumſtances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the laſt year, you may read in my diſcourſe of the plague. *Howel.*

Strict neceſſity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* conſtraint
Let on my head both ſin and puniſhment,
However ſtrait; portable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I ſhall chuſe
To live the poor'ſt in my tribe, than richeſt,
And free in that ſmall penance than regret
In this glad and glorious condition, deſervedly *Milton.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calamitous*] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cauſe of miſery; diſtreſs.

Another *calamity* is drought, and the ſpending of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word of famine was firſt derived from famous, when the corn conſiſted not great of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

2. Miſery; diſtreſs.

Is infinite *calamity* ſhall cauſe
To human life, and houſhold peace confound *Milton.*

From whence ſhores in ſafety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and diſtant war;
Or which, great Ocean, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CALAMUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture with the other ingredients of the ſacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their ſmell is perceived upon entering the marſhes. *Calmet.*

Take thou alſo unto thee principal ſpices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinnamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exod.*

CALA'SH. *n. ſ.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

Dimid, a ſprightly twain, that us'd to flaſh
The vig'rous ſteed, that drew his lord's *calaſh*.
King.

The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very ſimple, light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'LCEATED *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a milky grey, clouded with blue, or wan purple. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To CA'LCINATE. See *To* CALCINE.

In hardening, by taking without melting, the body hath theſe degrees; firſt, it is indurated, then made fragile, and laſtly it becomes *calcinate*. *Bacon.*

CALCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fuſion; for when fuſion is longer continued, not only the more ſubtile particles of the body itſelf fly off, but the particles of fire likewiſe inſinuate themſelves in ſuch multitudes, and are ſo blended through its whole ſubſtance, that the fluidity, firſt cauſed by the fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this action ariſes a third kind of body, which being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers rendrees of bodies are thrown away, as uſeleſs, after the *calcination* of the body is ſuppoſed to be ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a ſubtile powder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CALCI'NATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *calcinare.*] A veſſel uſed in calcination

To CA'LCINE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. See CALCINATION.

Theſe ſtones ſeem to be earth, bound together with ſome oil, that a ſtone being *calcined* to aſhes, and ſifted, will grow hard again. *Bacon.*

2. To burn up.

I ſee ſculptures that ſeem to have *calcined*,
Almoſt as many mines as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

Its cryſtal is a petrified ſalt of lime, clear as water, and will not endure any conſiderable heat without flying away in ſteams, reſolved, in a very ſhort time, to a powder without fuſion. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead, uſed in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expences.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my Fifth,
And told me, that by water I ſhould die *Shak.*

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all those things change from their ordinance?
Shakspeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches?
Bentley.

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *calculate.*]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation* into easy computation. *Hieroglyphics of Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true, for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'LCULATOR. *n. f.* [from *calculate.*] A computer; a reckoner.

CA'LCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. Obsolete.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions.
Howel's Vocal Forest.

CA'LCULOSE. } *adj.* [form *calculus*, Lat.]
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculose* concretions in the kidneys or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharp.*

CALCULUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *n. f.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *catidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *cauldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Q.*

Some strip the skin; some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrail's broil. *Dryd.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.
Addison.

CALE'CHE. The same with *calash.*

CALEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. } *adj.* [from *calefacio*,
CALEFA'CTORY. } Lat.] That makes any thing hot; heating.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal and *electric* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and conveat them freely placed. *Brown.*

To CA'LEFY. *v. a.* To make hot.

CA'LENDAR. *n. f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*? *Shakesp.*

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Lest it pollute the month! *Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CA'LENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *n. f.* [from *calender.*] The person who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *n. f.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *singular.*] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *n. f.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees:
With eager haste he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks *Swift.*

CALF. *n. f.* *calves* in the plural. [cealf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the *calf*. *Bacon.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*
Gay.

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hosea.*

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being, a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an ideot;
When folk perceive it thriveth no',
Some silly doating brainless *calf*,
That understands things by the half,
Says, that the fairy left the oaf,
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymph.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Set her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg blistered. *Wiseman.*

CA'LIBER. *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICE. *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO. *n. f.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks. *Addison.*

CA'LID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *calid.*] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'LIF. } *n. f.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir
CA'LIPH. } or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*.
Prideaux.

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. f.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakspeare.*

CALIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A cup: a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calig*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky. *King's Expedition.*

So here some pick out bullets from the side,
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The *caulking* mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *n. f.* [from *calk.*] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezekiel.*

CA'LKING. *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night *Genesis.*

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any

place, thing, or perſon. It is often uſed with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your ſenſes to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever. *Shakſpeare.*

Why came not the ſlave back to me when I *call*'d him? *Shakſp. K. Lear.*

Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men,
To ſlay the innocent? *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his ſervants that the general was tired. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

Or *call up* him that left half told
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenneſs *calls off* the watchmen from their towers, and then evils proceed from a looſe heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſoul makes uſe of her memory, to *call* to mind what ſhe is to treat of. *Duppa.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The ſalutations of the morning tide
Call up the ſun; thoſe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryd.*

From by conſent abſtain from further ſpoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the ſpoil. *Addiſ.*

As the pleaſures of the imagination or fancy, I mean ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, ſtatues, or deſcriptions. *Addiſon.*

Why doſt thou *call* my ſorrows *up* afreſh,
My father's name brings tears into my eyes.
Addiſon.

I am *called off* from public diſſertations, by a domeſtic affair of great importance. *Fairfax.*

Pompey has a tragedy intitled *Perſes*, in which the ſhade of Darius is *called up*. *Broome.*

The paſſions *call away* the thoughts, with ſuch violent importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to ſummon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament.
Shakſpeare.

The king being informed of much that had paſſed that night, ſent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſummon judicially.

The king had ſent for the earl to return home, where he ſhould be *called* to account for all his miſdemeanours. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, eſpecially in the early years of life and piety, *call* yourſelves to an account, what new deed, what new propoſition or truth, you have learned. *Watts.*

5. To ſummon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hoſts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldneſs, and to girding with ſackcloth. *Iſaiah.*

6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety, or to ſummon into the church.

Paul, a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle, ſeparated unto the goſpel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my ſoul, that, to ſpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor.*

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their councils and deſigns with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the ſame paths, was ſtill *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publiſh.

Nor ballad-ſinger, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo thrilling, ſweet, and loud,
Nor pariſh clerk, who *calls* the pſalm ſo clear.
Gay.

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He ſwells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his ſpots on every ſide. *Cowley.*

See Dionyſius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination.

Deafneſs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not ſpeak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He alſo is wiſe, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will ariſe againſt the houſe of the evil doers; and againſt the help of them that work iniquity. *Iſaiah.*

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majeſty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord.
Shakſpeare.

You ſee how men of merit are ſought after; the undeſerved may ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakſpeare.*

Among them he a ſpirit of phrenſy ſent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on with mad deſire,
To *call* in haſte *for* their deſtroyer. *Milton.*

For maſter, or *for* ſervant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

He commits every ſin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his conſtitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt.

Horace deſcribes an old uſurer, as ſo charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchaſe, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſ.*

15. *To call in.* To reſume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and ſtopped from paſſing by weight, I fear it will ſtop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreſſive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have ſunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To ſummon together; to invite.

The heat is paſt, follow me no farther now,
Call in the pow'rs, good couſin Weſtmoreland.
Shakſpeare.

He fears my ſubjects loyalty,
And now muſt *call in* ſtrangers. *Denham.*

17. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.

18. *To call out.* To challenge; to ſummon to fight.

When two ſovereigns quarrel, as 'em *out*,
He ſtoops to me tal'comet at they defy. *Dryden.*

To CALL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop without intention of ſtaying. This meaning probably roſe from the cuſtom of denoting one's preſence at the door by a *call*; but it is now uſed with great latitude. This ſenſe is well enough preſerved by the particles *on* or *at*; but is forgotten, and the expreſſion made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a ſhort viſit.

And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribounes, to come to me.
Ben Jonſon.

He ordered her to *call at* his houſe once a week, which ſhe did for ſome time after, when he heard no more of her. *Tatler.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as poſſible, I firſt of all *called in* at St. James's. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. *To call on.* To ſolicit for a favour or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

4. *To call on.* To repeat ſolemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And hail me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, went to the ſhores, and, *calling* thrice *on* their names, raiſed a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

5. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou ſhalt glorify me. *Pſalms.*

CALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb]

1. A vocal addreſs of ſummons or invitation.

But death comes not at *call*, juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace for pray'rs or cries.
Milton.

But would you ſing, and rival Orpheus' ſtrain,
The wond'ring foreſts soon ſhould dance again
The moving mountains hear the powerful *call*,
And headlong ſtreams hang liſt'ning in their fall.
Pope.

2. Requiſition authoritative and public.

It may be feared, whether our polity would contentedly ſuffer miniſters to be always at the *call*, and to ſtand to the cenſure of a number of mean perſons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himſelf beſt known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by ſome wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and ſincere.
Milton.

4. A ſummons from heaven; an impulſe.

How ſuſtly then will impious mortals fall,
Whoſe pride would ſoar to heav'n without a *call*.
Roſcommon.

Thoſe who to empire by dark paths aſpire,
Still plead a *call* to what they moſt deſire. *Dryd.*

St. Paul himſelf believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he perſecuted the chriſtians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were miſtaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh, no! I wiſh he were within my *call*, or yours. *Dryden.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderneſs and pity, than any other motive whatſoever. *Addiſon.*

7. An inſtrument to call birds.

For to note birds or beaſts were made from ſuch pipes or inſtruments, as may expreſs the ſeveral tones of thoſe creatures, which are repreſented.
Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now through the land his cure of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And like a primitive apoſtle preach'd
Still chearful, ever conſtant to his *call*;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

9. A nomination.

Upon the ſixteenth was held the ſergeants feaſt at Ely place, there being nine ſergeants of that *call*. *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT. } *n. ſ.* A trull.
CA'LLET. }

He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid ſuch terms upon his *callet*.
Shakſpeare.

CA'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *call*.]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade.

If God has interwoven ſuch a pleaſure with our ordinary *calling*, how much ſuperior muſt that be, which ariſes from the ſurvey of a pious life? Surely, as much as chriſtianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourſelves obliged to go on in our *calling* induſtriouſly in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your ſermons; becauſe many of your *calling* have made themſelves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I ſcorn *calling* for this idle trade,
No cruel lover, to be deſpiſed. *Pope.*

2. Proper ſtation, or employment.

The Gauls ſtand the Roman ſenators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion.

It muſt be a caution to all chriſtian churches and kingdoms, not to impoſe embaſſy on which *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be ſuppoſable to have the gift or continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulſe to the true religion.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election ſure. *2 Peter.*

St Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hale's Pre.*

CA'LLIPERS. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology; nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, inſtruments with which any thing is *clipped*, enclоſed, or embraced.] Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

Callipers meaſure the diſtance of any round, cylindrick, conical body; ſo that when workmen uſe them, they open the two points to their deſigned width, and turn ſo much off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit juſt over their work. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain, like that of the ſkin by hard labour; and therefore when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous.

Quincy.

The ſurgeons ſay that the deſign of a patient, after the cure of a broken head, is too bloody, and produces too many ſcars; as the harden, and produce callous ſubſtances, inſtead of fleſh and ſkin, which are more uſeful. *Atterbury and Pope.*

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores ſhut up.

Upon graſs of ſome, the ulcers became ſordid and callous, without diſpoſition to digeſt. *Wiſeman.*

2. Hardened in mind; inſenſible.

Long cuſtom has ſo long gotten poſſeſſion of the ſenſes, and callouſneſs of mind, that the contrary is grown unuſual. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſacrilegious deſigned too deep,
His ſtarved heart, callous to all ſenſe,
Lurked to ſeize the ſacred ſpoil;
He ſtole, and ſo, ſecure in ſacrilege. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *callous*.]

1. Hardneſs; induration of the fibres.

The callouſneſs of the gums is more of thoſe fleſhy ſubſtances, which, when they come to be thicker, and to a certain degree hard, are called callouſneſs. *Cheyne.*

2. Inſenſibility.

I have no hope of their repentance or converſion, and conſider them as callouſneſs, and contempt of God, and boundleſs luſts, have ſeared their conſciences. *Sanderſon.*

CA'LLOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Burſting their callow priſon, forth diſcloſe'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

Then in ſome neſt you watch the callow brood,
Whom ſtarving hunger drives to ſeek their food;
Your bounty feeds the unfledged tyrant's cry,
And ſtuffs her callow throats ſtretch'd wide for prey. *Dryden.*

How in ſmall flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's ſong. *Prior.*

CA'LLUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling air
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did ſoftly play
A gentle ſpirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glиter fair. *Spenſer.*

So ſhall the ſea be calm unto us. *Jonah.*

2. Undiſturbed; unruffled: applied to the paſſions.

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be ſuppoſed to ſet nothing men naturally hate, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence, and gentle methods of perſuaſion. *Atterbury.*

The queen of ſpeech with calm attention hears,
Her eyes reſtrain the ſilver-ſtreaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. ſ.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs; freedom from violent motion: uſed of the elements.

It ſeemeth moſt agreeable to reaſon, that the waters rather ſtood in a quiet calm, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh.*

Every pilot
Can ſteer the ſhip in calms; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in ſtorms. *Denham.*
Nor God alone in the calm ſea we find,
He mounts the ſtorm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe: applied to the paſſions.

Great accidents uſually portend the moſt proſperous events; and therefore ſome ſtates and worthies always ſhow unto their enemies, of the two, a countenance rather to have the fear of it, and the more forward to have a mind to the calm, as being commonly a peace of a man's own making, but a calm after a ſtorm, a piece of God. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtill; to quiet.

Neptune with his trident from the bottom of the Ægean ſea, ſo calms the tempeſt raiſed by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appeaſe.

Jeſus, while Lazarus word checked the ſea, is much leſs buſied in calming the temperature, and ſtilling the inteſtine ſtorms, within our breaſts. *Decay of Piety.*

Thoſe perſons, which ſeem ſomewhat reſty, may be entirely and aſleep, and never ſtirred nor awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to ſtay,
To ſacrifice rams and hecatombs to pay,
And calm Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *calm*.] The perſon or thing that has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after a ſedentary ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, a diverter of melancholy, a ſweet compoſer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence; ſerenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; ſo virtue in ambition is violent, in authority ſettled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle ſtream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without paſſions; quietly.

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as ſtew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity; not ſtorminеſs.

While the ſteep horrid roughneſs of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmneſs* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

Su, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party, or defend yourſelf
By *calmneſs*, or by abſence: all's in anger. *Shak.*
I beg the grace,
You would lay by thoſe terrours of your face;
Till *calmneſs* to your eyes you firſt reſtore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CA'LMY. *adj.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. Not uſed.

And now they nigh approached to the ſted,
Where as thoſe mermaides dwelt: it was a hill
And eke a bay, on one ſide ſheltered
With the broad ſhadow of an hoary hill
Fairy Queen.

CA'LOMEL. *n. ſ.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

He repeated ſeveral purgatives, with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiſeman.*

CALORI'FICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Latin.] That has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or tranſferred to it, through any medium, from ſome other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALOTTE. n. ſ. [French]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreſſure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaiſtered, uſed to diminiſh the riſe or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, *&c.* *Harris.*

CALOYERS. n. ſ. [καλόγερος.] Monks of the Greek church.

Temperate as *caloyers* in their ſecret cell. *Mallet on Exile.*

CA'LTROPS *n. ſ.* [coltpæppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horſes feet.

The ground about was thick ſown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the horſes. *Dr. Addiſon's Account of Tangier.*

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troubleſome; for the fruit being armed with ſtrong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf*.]

1. To bring a calf: ſpoken of a cow.

When ſhe has *calv'd*, then ſet the dam aſide,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and ſometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shak.*
The ſtrally clods now *calv'd*; now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton.*

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum*.] A plant; ſnapdragon.

CALVILLE. n. f. [French.] A ſort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely; to charge without juſt ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, deſert in ſervice,
Love, friendſhip, charity, are ſubject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakſpeare.*

He mixes truth with falſehood, and has not forgotten the rule of *calumniating* ſtrongly, that ſomething may remain. *Dryden's Fab. Prof.*

Do I *calumniate*? thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—is it a calumny
To ſay that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yvor,
Was by her father firſt aſſur'd to Valens? *A. Philips.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander.

One trade of art, even thoſe that ſhould be the moſt liberal, make it their buſineſs to diſdain and *calumniate* another *Spenſer.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and ſword of potent *calumniators*, muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the cheſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

At the ſame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mœvius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Dryden.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *adj* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful.

Virtue itſelf 'ſcapes not *calumnious* ſtrokes. *Shakſpeare.*

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milt.*

CA'LUMNY. *n. ſ.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; falſe charge; groundleſs accuſation: with *againſt*, or ſometimes *upon*, before the perſon accuſed.

Be thou as chaſte as ice, as pure as ſnow,
Thou ſhalt not eſcape *calumny*. *Shakſpeare.*

It is a very hard *calumny upon* our ſoil or climate, to affirm, that ſo excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. n. ſ. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more denſe than lead, reſiſts perceptibly all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by ſuch operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *n. ſ.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A ſmall bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CAMA'IEU. *n. ſ.* [from *camachuia*; which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term uſed where there is only one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly uſed to repreſent baſſo relievos. *Chambers.*

CA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, ſo as, a weight conſiderable being ſet upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a ſtrait. *Moxon.*

CA'MBERING. *n. ſ.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to ſhipbuilders, who ſay that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [From *chambré*, Fr.]

CA'MBRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen uſed for ruffles, women's ſleeves, and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddiſes, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakſpeare.*

Rebecca had, by the uſe of a looking glaſs, and by the further uſe of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler.*

Confed'rate in the cloſet, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the ſong. *Gay.*

CAME. The preterit of *To come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the ſad huntſman, groveling on the ground. *Addiſon.*

CA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort are large, and full of fleſh, and fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch upon their backs. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural ſaddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind are leaner, and of a ſmaller ſize, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs; which are generally uſed for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large ſolid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking: their uſe of water a long time in their ſtomach, for their refreſhment. *Cowley.*

Patient of ſultry heat,
Son of the *camel* feels,
Shall through his wat'ry heart, the fiery ball *Thomſon.*

CAME'LOPARD. *n. ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyſſinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick. He is ſo named, becauſe he has a neck and head like a camel; he is ſpotted like a pard, but his ſpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *camel.*]
CA'MLET. }

1. A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

This habit was not of camel's hair, nor any coarſe texture of the kind, but of ſome fine weave of *camlet*, or ſtuff, or the like; inaſmuch as theſe ſtuffs are ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Hair cloth.

Many are the paſſengers that there their beards,
And eaſes of their hair the loaders of their *camels*;
Their *camels* wearing it to the next wood,
And ſhield the ſhiv'ring maſter from cold
Dryden.

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, object expoſed to daylight, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon a white matter placed in the focus of the glaſs. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *n. ſ.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the ſame chamber; a boſom companion. By corruption we now uſe *comrade.*

Camerades with him, and confederates in his deſign. *Kymer.*

CA'MERATED. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed ſlopewiſe.

CAMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Ital. *camiſium*, low Lat.] An attack made by ſoldiers in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward, to be ſeen by each other.

They had appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have excuſed leſs fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *adj* [from *camiſa*, a ſhirt.] Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

He had on a ſuit of brown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of watered *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Tatler.*

CA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* [*cammoc*, Saxon; *ononis.*] An herb; the ſame with *ſtiff whin*, or *reſtharrow.*

CA'MOMILE *n. ſ* [*anthemis*] A flower.

CAMO'YS *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depreſſed. It is only uſed of the noſe.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Buſcay Moors, though of frequent commerce, have not worn out the *camoys* note unto this day. *Brown.*

CAMP *n. ſ* [*camp*, Fr. *camp*, Sax from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We uſe the phraſe *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakſpeare.*

Now, to the *camp* of military and naval powers,
Raiſe an embattled well-wing'd ſky-tow'ring. *Pope.*

To CAMP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hoſtile purpoſes.

Hither great palace to encamp
Through this hoſt, we will *camp* rather *Spenſer.*

2. To camp; to pitch a camp: to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. ſ.* An old word for *combat.*

CAMPAIGN. } *n. ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.
CAMPAIGNA. } *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

2. The time for which a army keeps the field, without going into quarters.

Caeſar,
After a long campaign to Britain,
Reduc'd the ſtout inhabitants to ſubmiſſion. *Cowley.*

At the breaking out of one *campaign*. *Addiſon.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Hooper.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *adj.* The ſame with *campaniform.*

CAMPE'STRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE TREE. *n. s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the trees, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which D. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, esteemed not the hundredth part so much as the true sort from *Camphire*. *Miller.*

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CA'MPHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By shaking the two and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one highest cured liquor. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION. *n. s.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'MUS. *n. s.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in fine camus, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Q.*

CAN. *n. s.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakspeare.*

One tree, the cocoa, affordeth stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

To CAN. *v. n.* [*kennen*, Dutch. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*. *Bacon.*

O, there 's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* do all
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and the tobacco-pipe inspire. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If she *can* make me blest! she only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all the things believe,
Are but the stain and trappings of our love. *Dryd.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me: but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANAILLE. n. s. [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. s.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANA'RY *n. s.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakspeare.*

2. An old dance.

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?——How mean'st thou, brawling in French?——No, my compleat master: but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakspeare.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr from *cancellis notare*, to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, though night so long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Hath summ'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spens.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shak.*

Thou, whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my curse, too great to pay,
Before the full accounting day. *Rowe.*

Let the evils, not lands,
Be *cancelled* with your debts. *Southerne.*

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the cottus is almost bald, though the head is very hairy: and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cancel*.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER. *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the Summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomf.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiseman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chiness to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*.] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cancerate*.] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, scirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cancerous*.] The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; to the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Boyle.*

CA'NDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Latin.] Growing white; whitish. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black; but pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dodsley.*

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE. *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get.
Anonymous.

One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory *Addison.*

2. It has generally *for* before the thing sought.

What could'st thou high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

His first-fruits of poesy were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate* of heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light.
Shakspeare.

We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard.
Bacon's Natural History.

Take a child, and setting a *candle* before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shak.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. A species of *sweetwillow.*

CANDLEHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on, *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness. *Howel.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden.*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*.
Mourning to Locke

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *mass.*] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every weaning man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died,
And now lies buried by the yew-tree side *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-staves in their hands, and their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shakspeare.*

Twelve counties were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candlestick* did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the effigy of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchenstuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuffs*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *waste.*] One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewasters*. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDOCK. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes; and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in later times for *to whiten.*]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flattered;
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine
Waller.

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, candle the morning taste,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakspeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen *Drayton.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. s.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walkingstaves are made; a walkingstaff.

Shall I to please another wine spring mind
Loose all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his care and body's mind I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure *Herbert.*

The king thrust the captain from him with his *cane*, whereupon he took his leave, and went home *Harvey.*

If the joker be out of the way, or broken, for the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

The *cane* or reed grows plentifully in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have a thin hard outward dry, and their pulp void of juice, but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the former; and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. *Chambers.*

And the sweet liquor on the *cane* bestow,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow
Rowe.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spanish *juego de canas.*

Abenamar, thy youth their sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like then tell, to parties set to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walkingstaff.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dogstar.

In regard to different latitude, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison.*

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER. *n. s.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring *Dryden.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat. It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breast. *Spenser.*

That which the locust hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel.*

Yet were it say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakspeare.*

A rolling, thining, flattering, clinging cowards,
A *canker* worm of peace, was raised above him.
Crisap.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, moths, and bees flies *Wotton's Elegance.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time, breeds extreme poverty. *Bacon.*

Such gain may prove an eating *canker*, and a consuming moth, in the estate that we leave our [illegible]

No longer live the master of my cares,
And [illegible] with speed retire,
Where we will not what vows and all was,
To keep thy body fresh, and free from care
Prior.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dog-rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare.

Draw a clerk with the leaf, the bud a [illegible]
[illegible] *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, on this [illegible]
Should [illegible] a plaister by a [illegible] result,
And [illegible] *canker* of one wound
[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age, [illegible] rather grows
[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

7. A disease in trees. *Ellis.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something worthless and malignant.

Like cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
With princes like dipleasure left in hands,
Letters, and tabouned wife. *Fairy Q.*
I will put the down-trod Mortimer
As high in air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shak.*
Or like the wicked and *canker'd* venom bite
Of loathed wretches that lurking plant smite,
Or like the worst and most *canker'd* venom bite
Marston.

To thine own home, or to thy native sky,
Unseen of men and mistake return'd fly:
The least air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne
Dryden.

Let envious jealousy and *canker'd* spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
Arraign my every day or look or gait. *Pr. of W.*

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.

Silver will tarry and abide more than gold does; which, it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable *Bacon.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Resume to God his own in time and time
A tithe purloined from the whole estate.
Herbert.

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a mean estate for sure, than in an overgrown estate, that is cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. *Addison.*

CA'NKERBIT. *participle. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare gnawn and *canker-bit.*
Shakspeare.

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL. *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a maneater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. *Bacon.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another: and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Decay of piety.*

It was my hint to speak
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat,
The anthropophagi. *Shakspeare.*

The captive *cannibal*, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains,
Of nature fierce, untamable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the howling crowd.
And spent at last, and spent in vain, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.
Granville.

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not the *cannibal* have esteemed it more difficult than all the rest? *Locke.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal.*] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotched him and notched him like a carbonado.
—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which see.]

The compasses is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rules, clipped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. *Mortimer.*

CA'NNON. *n. f.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakesp.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison.
Clarendon.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred: a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly. *Wilkins.*

CANNON-BALL. CANNON-BULLET. CANNON-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *shot.*] The balls which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot.* *Wiseman.*

Let a *cannon-ball* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.
Tatler.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONI'ER. *n. f.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannoniers* without,
The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth.
Shakspeare.

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all *Locke.*

CANO'A. CANOE'. *n. f.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood; others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Greeks upon the Red sea used in admiring the transportation of Hercules's arms. *Raleigh.*

In a war against Scotsmans, they had four thousand monoxyli, or *canoas* of one piece of timber. *Verbathnot on coins.*

CA'NON *n. f.* [κανὼν.]

1. A rule; a law.

The laws, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker.*

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shakspeare.*

Certain in logick are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole: and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined *Watts.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils

Canon law is the law which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod, of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them by the *canons* of Ancyra *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocrypha, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*! that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean;
Two dozen *canons* round your hall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *cannon.*

CA'NON BIT. *n. f.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenser.*

CA'NONESS. *n. f.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Put the readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth not preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David: from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their confecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonical*] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon.*] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and not of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam ejus contractum*, &c. *Camden's Remains.*

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *canonize*] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations*. *Ayliffe.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon.*

By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canonized* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stilling fleet.*

CA'NONRY. } *n. f.* [from *canon.*] An
CA'NONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.

I let me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY. *n. f.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did display
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CA'NOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT. *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint.*]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Astrologers, with an old parcel *cant* and a few jet books for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1708.

A few general rules, with a certain case of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and formidable critick. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the full-lengthing *cant*. *Rowe.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most unsupportable in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderson.*

The busy, subtile serpents of the law
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracle that *canting* tribe. *Roscom.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryd.*

CANTATA. n. f. [Ital.] A song.

CANTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *cant.*] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. n. f. [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it not a sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and alterative. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CA'NTHUS. n. f. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus.* *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or corner of her eye. *Wiseman.*

CA'NTICLE. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song: used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his canticles, in the person of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Irish War.*

CANTI'LIVERS. *n. f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

CA'NTION. *n. f.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of Colin's making. *Spens. Kal. Gl.*

CA'NTLE. *n. f.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Sh.*

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

But here comes talking, if one piece thou take,
This must be *cantled*, and the judge go back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CA'NTLET. *n. f.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryd.*

CA'NTO. n. f. [Ital.] A book, or section, of a poem.

Why, what would you do——
—Make a willow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakesp.*

CA'NTON. *n. f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is darkness. *Watts.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton.*] To parcel out into small divisions.

This was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *n. f.* The same in Wales as a *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth a hundred. *Cowell.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the markettowns. *Davies.*

CA'NVASS. *n. f.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded his mariners to let on all the canvas they could, and fly homeward. *Archer.*

And eke the main, that flow'd with precious bord,
Were like mean waves with flying *canvas* hid. *Spenser.*

The [illegible] easily rear,
And [illegible] an [illegible] prince. *Fairfax.*
We [illegible] wings,
Rousing [illegible] the [illegible] *Waller.*

With such kind pleasing [illegible] the prince to [illegible],
And [illegible] flying [illegible] to the sound;
Him [illegible] no danger, were he there, could [illegible],
Nor all [illegible], every little rose can wound. *Dryd.*
Thou Kneller, long with noble pride,
The [illegible] of thy art, hast tried,
With nature in a generous strife,
And [illegible] the *canvas* into life. *Addison.*

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannalasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine. [from *canvass*, a straining cloth.]

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a rat hole in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting, for church preferment, is by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NY. *adj.* [from *cane.*]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,
With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Milton.*

CA'NZONET. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals, as *canzonets.* *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *coppe*, Fr. *coppa*, Ital *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shak.*
Fust, I bring flowers in woollen *caps*,
Tasting her after dinner nap. *Swift.*
The *cap*, the wimp, the masculine attire,
For which they sourn'en to the sense. *Thomson.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did honour to prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shak.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Daniel.*
Should the want of a *cap* or a congee so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed in a bucket or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Were Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*
Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*
There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP *à pè* } [*cap à pié*, Fr.] From head
CAP *à pié*. } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pe*,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakp. Hamlet.*
There for the two contending knights he tent,
Arm'd *cap à pè*, with rev'rence low they bent. *Dryden.*

A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *capable.*] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath in right the most, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best institutions. *Dryden.*

5. Susceptible

The soul, immortal substance, to remain
Coheirs of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes that goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

8. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love! *Dryden.*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impressure,
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *capable.*] The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains
I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk
Of first compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capacious.*] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Hooke.*

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errours. *Boyle.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them, for the acceptation of the rich and great. *Luther.*

CAPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch soe'er,
But falls in to abatement and low price. *Shak.*
For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Daniel.*
Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity*, and knowledge *Hooker.*
In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible. *South.*
An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such *capacities* endued,
Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters;

that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. f.* [*caparazon*, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresa quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust and tournament. *Paradise Lost*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon;
Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds *caparison'd* with purple stand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold
Dryden

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparison'd* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

CAPE. *n. f.* [*cape* Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.
Sh. Oth. Othello

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets, my signal to depart. *Milton.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.

He was covered in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CA'PER *n. f.* [from *caper*, Lat. a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakspeare.*

Flamsap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the tight rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift.*

CA'PER. *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See CAPER BUSH.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which restore the stomach ferment in taste and vertue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Temple.*

CA'PER BUSH *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

It hath no stalk, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain, and in Italy upon old walls and buildings, and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master
Capering to eye her. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A *capering* cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crashaw.*

The family trip it about, and *caper'd* like hailstones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To dance; spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *n. f.* [from *caper*.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea. *Dryd.*

CA'PIAS. n. f. [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowell*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPI'LLAMENT. *n. f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common bystop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, some kind of *capillaries*, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Quincy.

Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CAPILLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or of hairy appearance, but in a vesicle. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL. *adj* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On *capital* treason. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That affects life.

In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear: much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thousands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Sir Edw. Hoby.*

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of eternal perdition. *Hooker.*

Forms do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of *capital* points of religion. *Addison.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.
Paradise Lost.

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital stock.* The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CA'PITAL. *n. f* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the ovals of the Doricks, mixed without any regularity on the same *capital*. *Addison on Italy*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*, that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a sheke. *Brerewood.*

CA'PITE. n. f. [from *caput, capitis*, Lat.] A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour; and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowell.*

CAPI'TULAR. *n. f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemaine, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up. *Shakspeare.*

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Bacon.*

I will parley, and about two o'clock this afternoon she thought fit to *capitulate*. *Swift.*

CAPITULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *capitulate*] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations* agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; whereby, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. *Bacon.*

CAPI'VI BEAN. *n. f.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapsi, in the province of Antioch, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are much scathed by a large which runs along the trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam.

To CAPO'CH. *v. a* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps, to strip off the hood.

Capock'd your rabins of the ſynod,
And ſnapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CA'PON. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.
In good earneſt of my landlord ſticks his knife,
The *capon* for delights his dainty wife. *Gay.*

CAPONNIE'RE. n. ſ. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp, having little embraſures made in them, through which they fire *Harris.*

CAPOT. n. ſ. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

CAPO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

CA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]
Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *n. ſ.* [*caprice*, *capriche*,
CAPRI'CHIO } Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; ſudden change of humour.
It is a pleaſant ſpectacle to behold the ſhifts, windings, and doublings of a coward; which nature, when purſued by a cloſe and well-managed experiment. *Glanville.*
We are not to be guided in the ſenſe of a text by *caprice* or fancy. *Locke.*
Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole,
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*
If there be a ſingle ſpot more barren, or more diſtant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the biſhop, to build. *Swift.*
Their paſſions move in lower ſpheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly ſteers. *Swift.*
All the various machines and utenſils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices* quite contrary to their proper ſtructures, and deſigns of the artificers. *Ecclus.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful; humourſome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious.*] Whimſically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capricious.*] The quality of being led by caprice; humour; whimſicalneſs.
A man ought to ſuppoſe that there are reaſons, though he be not appointed of them; even with him, in that matter, of *capriciouſneſs*, inconſtancy, and change. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *n. ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice.
Let the night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day conſequently muſt be of nine. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

CAPRIO'LE. n. ſ. [French, in horſemanſhip.] *Capriles* are leaps, ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the moſt difficult of all the high manage, or raiſed airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horſe does not ſhow his ſhoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade.* *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *n. ſ.* [corruptly called *capſtern*; *cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raiſe the anchors.
The weighing of anchors by the *capſtan* is alſo new. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As ſeamen at a *capſtan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hol-
CA'PSULARY. } low like a cheſt.
It aſcendeth not directly unto the throat, but aſcending firſt into a *capſulary* reception of the breaſt-bone, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'PSULATE. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] En-
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, as in a box.
Seeds, in hips are corrupted and ſtale, when ſwoln: and ſo it ſeemeth unto the ſeeds of plants, locked up and *capſulated* in their huſks. *Bacon.*
The heart lies immured, or *capſulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the ſkull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of thoſe who, by tenure *in capite*, were obliged to bring ſoldiers to the war.]
1. A chief commander.
Diſmiſs me not thus
Our *captains* Macbeth and Banquo! *Shakſpeare.*
2. The chief of any number or body of men.
No than ſhall be *captain* of 1 dab. *Numbers.*
He ſent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings.*
The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals for *them.*
3. A man ſkilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain.*
4. The commander of a company in a regiment.
A *captain* of foot will make the name of a place as dear as the word occupy; therefore *captains* muſt be looked to. *Shakſpeare.*
The *captains*, in a ſully tone,
Cry out, Pick up, ye raſcals, and be gone! *Dryden.*
5. The chief commander of a ſhip.
The Reſolution *captain*, trying on his knowledge, and the boldneſs of his veſſel, paſſed, in ſpite of them, through the guards. *Arbuth.*
6. It was anciently written *capitain.*
And ever more their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his raſcal routs t' enclaſe them round. *Fairy Queen.*
7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.
8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeſt captain.

C'APTAINRY. *n. ſ.* [from *captain.*] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip.
There ſhould be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no ſhares of biſhoprics for nominating of biſhops. *Spenſer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *captain.*]
1. The condition or poſt of a chief commander.
Therefore ſo pleaſe thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainſhip*. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*
2. The rank, quality, or poſt of a captain.
The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainſhip* in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*
3. The chieftainſhip of a clan, or government of a certain diſtrict.
To diminiſh the Iriſh lords, he did aboliſh their pretended and uſurped *captainſhips*. *Davies.*
4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applauſe; courtſhip; flattery.
I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered, without any of thoſe dreſſes, or popular *captations*, which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perſon by a judicial proceſs.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object.
If he ſhew a forwardneſs to be reaſoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or miſlead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*
2. Inſidious; enſnaring.
She taught him likewiſe how to avoid ſundry *captious* and intrapping queſtions, which were like to be aſked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious.*] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.
Uſe your words as *captiouſly* as you can, in your arguing on one ſide, and apply diſtinctions to your own. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.
Captiouſneſs is a fault oppoſite to civility; it often procures miſbecoming and provoking expreſſions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]
1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage.
How unbecoming is it in thy ſex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captivates*! *Shakſpeare.*
Thou haſt by tyranny theſe many years
Waſted our country, ſlain our citizens,
And ſent our ſons and huſbands *captivate*. *Shakſpeare.*
He deſerves to be a ſlave, that is content to have the rational ſovereignty of his ſoul, and the liberty of his will, to *captivated* *King Charles.*
They ſtand firm, keep out the enemy, truſh, that would *captivate* or diſturb them. *Locke.*
2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to ſubdue.
Wiſdom enters the liſt, and ſo *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
3. To enſlave: with *to.*
They by a ſtrap in the mouths, and *captivate* their underſtandings *to* miſtake, falſehood, and error. *Locke.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *captivate.*] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE *n. ſ.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]
1. One taken in war; a priſoner to an enemy.
You have the *captives*,
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife. *Shak.*

This is no other than that forced reſpect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a ſlave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Flee from ſhame
Thy *captives*: I endure the penal claim. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed with *to* before the captor.
If thou lay Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæſar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakſpeare*
My mother, who the royal ſceptre ſway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden*

3. One charmed or enſlaved by beauty or excellence.
My woman's heart
Groſsly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak.*

CA'PTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made priſoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.
But to Candia's ſhore the captive fleet
And with mix'd eccho ſwells the *captive* ſtreets. *Dryd.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was uſed formerly with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is now on the firſt.] To take priſoner; to bring into a condition of ſervitude.
Thus ſtood detected ſave a few,
Right manfully, or be *captived*, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Spenſer.*
Thou let'ſt them to hoſtile ſword
Of foreign and profane, their cruelty
To dogs and fowls a prey, or elſe *captive*. *Milt.*
What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, yields me free. *Dryden.*
Still by the pool the nymph ſurpriſ'd,
Yet doubtful of her fate, diſmay'd
Has the two greatest gifts of heaven,
And *captive* from two *captives* driven. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*captivité*, French; *captivitas*, low Latin.]
1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; ſervitude to enemies.
The nobler part,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought
Gratefully *captivity*. *Shakſpeare*
Their *captivity* laſts them dued
The ſpace of twenty years, then brings them back,
Remembring mercy. *Milton*
The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greateſt triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; ſervitude.
I am led bound, and led by a deſtiny, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of the mind; and though there be reaſon to the contrary, I find no will to it. *Hooker*
The apoſtle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Chriſt. *Sharp's Serm.*
When love's well turn'd, 'twixt two that bear rule,
The ſtooping of the baſer, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Soon in the laſt *captivity* gather. *Herbert*

CA'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of taking any thing.
The great ſagacity, and many artifices, uſed by birds, in the inveſtigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham*
2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.
They are cauterently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back; and, in the male, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown*

CAPUCHI'N. *n. ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of *capuchin* monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, ſeem to have relation to the Britiſh *caer*, a city. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CAR. *n. ſ.* [*car*, Welſh; *karre*, Dutch; *cpic* Saxon; *carrus*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall carriage of burden, uſually drawn by one horſe or two.
When a Lady comes in a coach to our ſhops, it muſt be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*
2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or ſplendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.
Henry is dead, and never ſhall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's diſhonourable victory
We with our ſtately preſence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shak.*
Will thou aſpire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakſpeare.*
And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*
See where he comes, the darling of the world!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Pope.*
3. The Charles' wain, or Bear; a conſtellation.
Ev'ry hat and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden*

CA'RABINE. } *n. ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A
CA'RBINE. } ſmall ſort of fire-arm, ſhorter than a fuſil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder. It is a kind of medium between the piſtol and the muſket, having its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *carabine*.] A ſort of light horſe carrying longer carabines than the reſt, and uſed ſometimes on foot. *Chamberl.*

CA'RACK *n. ſ.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; the ſame with thoſe that are now called *galleons*.
I ſaw a caſtle, the greateſt *carack* of Portugal, ſo many ride about ten miles with it. *Sandys.*
The bigger whale like ſome huge *carack* lay
With wanton ſea-room while the leſſer play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a ſnail.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground.
When they advance to charge on battle, they ſometimes in order to a mute for the enemy, to put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or the flank. *Carew's Survey.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *n. ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]
CA'RACT. }
1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.
A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains: by this way of diſtinguiſhing the different fineneſs of gold, for it to be fine gold is put two *carats* of alloy, *both* making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*, then this gold is ſaid to be twenty-two *carats* fine. *Cocker.*
Thou beſt of gold, art worſt of gold;
Other, leſs fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shak.*

CARAVA'N. *n. ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaſt.
They for forth
Their *carry caravan*, eight or ten teas
Lying, and over-laden, with unnatural wing
Failing their flight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
When Joſeph and the bleſſed Virgin Mother,
Had left their roof by Nile, they caught him in the rear of ſome *caravan*, and the *caravans* of the Chriſtian pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. ſ.* [from *caravan*.] A houſe built in the eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.
Theſe we call receive the caravans in Perſia, as the eaſtern countries, are called by the name of *caravanſary*. *Spectator.*
The ſpacious manſion, like a Turkiſh *caravanſary*, entertains the vagabond with only the bare *reception*. *Lloyd's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL } *n. ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A
CA'RVEL. } light, round, old-faſhioned ſhip, with a ſquare poop, formerly uſed in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY *n. ſ.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; ſometimes found wild in rich moiſt paſtures, eſpecially in Holland and Lincolnſhire. The ſeeds are uſed in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled upon the coal.
If I come in his way wrongly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakſpeare.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.
Draw, you rogue, or I'll ſo *carbonado* your ſhoulders. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]
1. A jewel ſhining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.
A diamond worn about the finger, as long as thou art,
Were not ſo valuable as
Hard as
Cruſted with gold, and ſet with precious ſtones,
With ſmith'd necks of ſwans, and all the ſhapes the dark like a burning coal; from whence it takes its name.
Carbuncle is a ſtone of the ruby kind, of a ſuch
2. Red ſpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.
I ſaw, not long ſince, three or four ſuch ſores upon the ſole of a gentleman's foot, as the
Red carbuncles may holy law allow
And noſes are the ſeats from whence they grow. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]
1. Set with carbuncles.
—Kings's—
—Pa—
Like P—
2. Spotted, diſcovered with carbuncles.

CARBUNCU'LAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The budding of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceſſive heat or exceſſive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your ſhop,
To ſee the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſeen her beſet and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. f.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To bid the honour of the dead,
And with ſad cowardice his *carcaſs* ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spen.*

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies,
With *carcaſſes* and arms, th' enſanguin'd field
Deſerted. *Milton.*

If a man viſits his ſick friend in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcaſs*. *Taylor.*

The ſcaly nations of the ſea profound,
Like ſhipwreck'd *carcaſſes*, are driven aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

To-day how many would have given their honours
To 've ſav'd their *carcaſſes*? *Shakſpeare.*

He that finds himſelf in any diſtreſs, either of *carcaſs* or of fortune, ſhould deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcaſs* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, ſail, nor maſt. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a houſe.

What could be thought a ſufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcaſs* of an univerſe, wherein the materials and poſitions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, ſometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarſe ſtrong ſtuff, pitched over and girt with iron hoops, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. f.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Priſon fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. n. f. [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A diſorder likewiſe in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures uſed in games of chance or ſkill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakſp.*

Soon as ſhe ſpreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Deſcend, and ſit on each important *card*,
Firſt, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked for the mariner's compaſs.

Upon its *card* and compaſs turns his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Spenſer.*

The very points they blow;
All the conceits that they know,
I' th' ſhape o' th' *card*. *Shakſpeare.*

How to write the knave is? we muſt ſpeak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakſp.*

On life's vaſt ocean diverſely we ſail,
Reaſon the *card*, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*Kaarde*, Dutch.] The inſtrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for ſpinning.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick ſet with crooked wires.

The while their wives do ſit
Beſide them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and ſpin,
And leave the buſineſs of the war to men. *Dryd.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To gain; to play much at cards: as, a *carding* wife.

CARDIA'CUM. n. f. [Lat.] A medicinal ſeed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaſt Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER *n. f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The ſpinners, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakſp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [καρδία, the heart.]
CA'RDIACK. } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the ſpirits.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. f.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain ſuppoſed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the ſtomach, which ſometimes riſes all along from thence up to the œſophagus, occaſioned by ſome acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

The diviſions of the year in frequent uſe with aſtronomers, according to the *cardinal* interſections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the ſolſtitial points *Brown.*

His *cardinal* perfection was induſtry. *Clarend.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief governors of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, and are choſen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is ſo called, becauſe ſerviceable to the apoſtolick ſee, as a cardle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair aſſembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I ſhould judge now unhappily. *Shakſpeare.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.] A flower.

The ſpecies are, 1. Greater rampions with a cremſon ſpiked flower, commonly called the ſcarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower* *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE. } *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.]
CA'RDINALSHIP. } The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RDMAKER *n. f* [from *card* and *maker*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Chriſtopher Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*? *Shakſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH. *n. f* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted ſulphur.

Take care, that thoſe may not make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell; which is very obſervable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addiſon.*

CA'RDUUS. See Thiſtle.

CARE. *n. f.* [*cara*, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* ſhould be
For wit that ſcorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor ſullen diſcontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raiſe in your ſoul the greateſt *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phraſe, *to have a care*.

Well, ſweet Jack, *have a care* of thyſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

The fooliſh virgins had taken no *care* for a further ſupply, after the oil, which was at firſt put into their lamps, was ſpent, as the wiſe had done. *Tillotſon.*

Begone! the prieſt expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, *have a care*, I come not thither
Id. Philip.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preſervation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to pleaſe him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotſon.*

4. It is a looſe and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or leſs: It is commonly uſed in the phraſe, *to take care*.

You come in ſuch a time,
As if propitious fortune *took care*
To ſwell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We *take care* to flatter ourſelves with imaginary ſcenes and proſpects of future happineſs. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What will thou do when riot is thy *care*? *Shakſp.*

Fluſh'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is ſhe thy *care*? is ſhe thy *care*? he cries. *Dryd.*

Your ſafety, more than mine, was then my *care*
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhould run againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's cruel *care*. *Gay.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain ſhe put her body to, ſince the better part, her mind, was laid under ſo much again. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, ſo were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him ſeduced. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir
If thou can'ſt little, leſs ſhall be my *care*. *Dryd.*

2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed: with *for* before nouns, or *to* before verbs.

Not *caring* to obſerve the wind,
Or the new ſea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am ſure, would not *care for* being praiſed at the expence of another's reputation. *Addiſon.*

Having been now acquainted, the two faces did not *care to* part. *Addiſon.*

Great maſters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the faſhion. *Spectator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for*.

You doat on her that *cares* not *for* your love. *Shakſpeare.*

There was an ape that had twins; ſhe doated upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t'other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where many are ſo, many deſire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj* [from *care* and *craze*] Broken with care and ſolicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecraz'd* mother of many children. *Shakſp.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat. A term in the ſea language.] To lay a veſſel on one ſide, to calk, ſtop up leaks, refit, or trim the other ſide. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the ſtate of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a courſe.
They had run themſelves too far out of breath, to go back again the ſame *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A courſe; a race.
What reign can hold licentious wickedneſs,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakſpeare.*

3. Height of ſpeed; ſwift motion.
It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horſe is running in his full *career*, to ſtand upright on his back. *Wilkins.*
Preſſe them now to curb the turning ſteed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid ſpeed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain ſword, or bend the pointed ſpear. *Peſe.*

4. Courſe of action; uninterrupted procedure.
Subpœnas and ſentences, and theſe papers
Bred of the brain, awe a man from the *career*
Of his humour? *Shakſpeare.*
The heir of a blaſted family has rode up, and proceeded run, and yet at length ſome croſs event has certainly met and ſtopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*
Knights in knightly deeds ſhould perſevere,
And ſtill continue what at firſt they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. *Dryden.*

7 CARE'ER. *v. n* [from the noun.] To run with ſwift motion.
With eyes, the wheele
Of heav'n, and *careering* fires between. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*]

1. Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern.
The princes in order, each *careful* of battles,
Diſpoſe their wont manly feats and fierce knacks; *Spenſer.*
Mark, thou art *careful*, and troubeſt about many things. *Luke.*
Welcome, thou pleaſing thunder;
And welcome once more my deareſt mother,
And thrice welcome my *careful* thoughts. *Denham.*
Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for*
Behold, thou haſt been *careful for* us with all this ſcrupulouſneſs, what is to be done for thee? 2 *Kings.*
To cure their mad ambition, they were ſent
To toil and hurt their brethren, each in labour:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3 Watchful; cautious: with *of*.
It concerns us to be *careful of* our converſations. *Rogers.*

4. Subject to perturbations; expoſed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of ſolicitude
Whom that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful.*]

1. In a manner that ſhows care.
Love, how *carefully* does it look! how mingle and blend complexioned! *Cowley.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.
You come moſt *carefully* upon your hour. *Shakſpeare.*
By conſidering him to *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made ſome faint reſemblance of him. *Dryden.*
All of them, therefore, ſtudiouſly cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preſerved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiouſly.

CA'REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *careful.*] Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution.
The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulneſs*, concealed by Fernates. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careleſs.*] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedleſſly.
There he him found all *carelеſſly* diſplay'd
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray. *Fairy Queen.*
Not content to ſee
That others write as *carelеſſly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *careleſs.*] Heedleſneſs; inattention; negligence; abſence of care; manner void of care.
For Cotta was never to care whether they love or hate him, manifeſts the true knowledge he has in their diſpoſition, and, out of his noble *careleſneſs*, lets them freely ſee. *Shakſpeare.*
Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *carelеſneſs* good faſhion;
Whoſe cloak his ſpurs tear, or whom he ſpits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*
It makes us to walk warily, and tread ſure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and *carelеſneſs*. *Taylor.*
The negligence or *careleſneſs* of the ſervants can hardly be ſo the maſter diſappointed. *Temple.*
I will not at ſome times lend, at others ſpare,
Divided between *careleſneſs* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS. *adj* [from *care.*]

1 Having no care; feeling no ſolicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedleſs; regardleſs; thoughtleſs; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.
Knowing that it was well beſal them, they ſhall loſe nothing but themſelves; and ſo I ſee ſome careleſs
Nor ſo the gods adviſe to get his grace,
By becoming *careleſs*, or too raſh or wiſe. *Sandys.*
A woman, that is *careleſs* what is about her face, is commonly little more careful about her houſe. *Bacon.*
A father, unnaturally *careleſs of* his child, looks on it as given him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undiſturbed.
Thus wiſely, carelеſs, unconcernedly gay,
Cheerful I liv'd. *Pope.*
In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careleſs* ſolitude I liv'd,
And ſporting on the wing of careleſs joy,
Pleas'd I have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomſon.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtleſs; unconſidered.
The treed on of laying as many *careleſs* things as other people, without being ſo cleverly remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.
Careleſs of ſunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

To CARESS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindneſs.
If I can feaſt, and pleaſe, and careſs my mind
With the pleaſures of worthy executions, of virtuous practices, let great'neſs and malice vex and abridge me, if they can *South.*

CA'RESS. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expreſſion of tenderneſs.
He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful digreſſions, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal *careſſes*. *Milton.*
There are ſome men who ſeem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human ſhapes; their very *careſſes* are crude and importune. *L'Eſtrange.*
After his ſucceſſour had publickly owned himſelf a Roman catholick, he began with his firſt *careſſes* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET. n. ſ. [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting] A note which ſhows where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CA'RGASON. n. ſ. [*cargaçon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo. Not uſed
My Lady is a *cargaſon* of ill humours. *Howel.*

CA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip.
In the hurry of the ſhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithſtanding that his whole fortune was at ſtake in the *cargo*. *L'Eſtrange.*
A ſhip whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hope of all poſterity. *Burnet's Theory.*
This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and juſt fitted out for the univerſity with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour*. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. n. ſ. [Latin] That rottenneſs which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*
Fiſtulas of a long continuance, are, for the moſt part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiſeman.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *carioſus.*] Rottenneſs.
This is too general, taking in all *cariоſity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cariоſus*, Lat.] Rotten.
I diſcovered the blood to riſe by a *carious* tooth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CARK. *n. ſ.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; ſolicitude; concern; heedfulneſs. Obſolete.
And Kay was taking for his younglings *cark*,
Leſt greedy eyes the ſtraight encharge ley,
But, with joker coſt the trueſters mark. *Sidney.*
He down did lay
His weary head, deep drenched with careful *cark*. *Spenſer.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [cea can, Saxon.] To be careful; to be ſolicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little uſed, and always in an ill ſenſe.
I do find we two ſhould go checked by my life, from this muddy abode full of caring agones, to ſpirits which ſtill be adherent. *Sidney.*
What can be ſaved, than to waſh out our eyes in the ſearch of trifles, and to be caking for the unprofitable goods of this world *L'Eſtrange.*
Nothing can be more pride our own carriage and contrivances for ourſelves, but we affect that God cares for us *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE *n. ſ* [ceo l, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now uſe *churl*
The *carle* beheld, and knew his good
Would ſate depart, for all his ſubtile ſlight. *Spenſer.*
Anſwer, thou *carle*, and judge thine own right,
Or I manfully own the for combating wight. *Gay.*
The *carles* were all ſtout ſervants, and would have no maſters of peace. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of hemp.
Take hemle to ſpin and the *carle* for tar ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. ſ* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on theſe the ledges reſt; on which the planks of the deck are made faſt. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *n. ſ* [from *car* and *man*] A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Cruſtmen no longer ſhall the wall command;
E'en ſturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey,
And ratting coaches ſtop to make thee way. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *n. ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are ſuch things as dilate and relax at the ſame time, becauſe wind occaſions a ſpaſm, or convulſion, in ſome parts. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative*, for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all paſſion ſympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *n. ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature. It is the moſt valuable product of the cochineal inſect, and of an exceſſive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *n. ſ* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; maſſacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to a carnage than to fight, intending, as without any great diſorder or danger to themſelves, the greateſt part of the ſeditious were ſlain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taſte
The taſtour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw with human *carnage* filled,
A milky deluge next the plain o'erflowed. *Dryden.*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual.

Thou doſt inſtruct us to ſubmit our underſtandings to thee, and by our outward ſenſes in order to lay ſacred myſteries and ſpiritual

From that preſence
Spiritual laws by carnal powers ſhall for
Our ſenſes confidence. *Milton.*

Not fleſh in *carnal* pleaſure: for which cauſe
Among the beaſts no mate for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He perceives plainly, that his application to ſpiritual things ſhall be in proportion as his fondneſs for ſenſual objects is indulged and encouraged; and that ſenſual delights kill not only the deſire, but even the power, of taſting pure delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Luſtful; lecherous; libidinous.

Let wanton
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shakſp.*

CARNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *carnal.*]

1. Fleſhly luſt; compliance with carnal deſires.

Ingenuity, why do they wallow and ſleep in the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of chriſtian liberty? *South.*

2. Groſſneſs of mind.

He did not introduce this way of worſhip, but becauſe of the *carnality* of their minds, and groſſneſs of the people to ſpiritual things. *Hooker.*

CA'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

Were they to underſtand it *carnally*, after the manner of man, or any other way contrary to the truth and right order, how could it be ſaid, a thing *carnally* is not carnally meant. *Hooker.*

In the ſame manner we cannot ſay that Chriſt was *carnally*, but we ſay that he was born of a woman; for *carnally* itſelf is a conjugation of the verb *caro*, *carnis*, fleſh. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CA'RNALNESS. *n. ſ.* Carnality. *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour, from which perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whoſe vile, wholeſe inſect luſt
Laid this gay daughter of the ſpring in duſt:
O puniſh him! or to the Elyſian ſhades
Diſmiſs my ſoul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its fleſh colour: which is, in ſome of theſe ſtones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

In a calf, the umbilical veſſels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh; to turn nutriment into fleſh.

At the ſame time I think, I deliberate, I perceive, I command, in inferiour faculties, I walk, I ſee, I hear, I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not ſo much upon deſire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Fleſh-eating; that of which fleſh is the proper food.

In birds there is no maſticating organ or commutation of the meat in the mouth; but the meat is not ſo much chewed, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by nature, as well as his appetites, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*carneſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence.

By this method, and by the courſe of diet, will ſuch bodies, the ulcers are cleaned, and the *carnoſity* excited. *Harvey.*

CA'RNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

The ſoft or outward part of a muſcle and *carnous* coverings, like teſt or a wall, are ſtrengthened by dry and ridiculous coat, commonly called mother. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The muſcle we called *maſſeter* ſerveth to draw the jaws together, the head muſcle called to be a continued *carnous* muſcle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread.* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in ſome parts of Italy, which produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Theſe pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *careſſe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleaſure. It is uſed in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now is obſolete.

CA'ROL. *n. ſ.* [*carola*, Ital. from *chorea*, Lat.]

1. A ſong of joy and exultation.

And ſtarre the Graces dance unto the reſt,
For joy to hear it beſt;
The woodes the maidens daunce in *carol* free,
To which the woods ſhall anſwer, and their eccho ring. *Spenſer's Epithalamion.*

Learn in the Old Teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many heavenly *carols* as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppoſ'd to her, on t'other ſide advance
The coſtly feaſt, the cook, and the dance,
Minſtrels and muſick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A ſong of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bleſt. *Shakſpeare.*

They gladly thither haſte; and, by a choir
Of ſquadron'd angels, hear his *carol* ſung. *Milton.*

3. A ſong in general.

The *carol* they begin that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakſpeare.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To ſing; to warble; to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praiſe. *Spenſer.*

This done, the lungs, and *carol'd* out to cheer,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryd.*

He ſtring'd his throats, then throate releas'd
From native ſilence, *carol* ſounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate in ſong.

Sweet wild precipitous vial'd liquors heals,
For which the ſhepherds at their feſtivals
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, near where the ſubclavian arteries ariſe.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and ſplenetick arteries, are not only variouſly contorted, but alſo here and there inoſculated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

CARO'USAL. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe*. It ſeems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the firſt.] A feſtival.

Let game, theſe *carouſals* Aſcanius tang'ſt,
And building alſo to the Latins taught. *Dryden.*

To CAROUSE. *v. n.* [*carouſer*, Fr. from *gar auſz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, and ſwill
Had been abroad carouſing to his miſtreſs
After a ſtorm.

Let us walk how little ſoever they like it,
In good and wholeſome exerciſe
Now leave off, and come to your
Here ſhall you
Tiſanes of ſorrel, and
Under the ſhadow of ſtandy beeches
They like ſwine, where their liquor grows

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink up laviſhly.

Now my boy-ſoul, Bacchus,
Whom I have conſtantly paid the wrong'ſt cheeks
To Deities moſt hoar-bright *carous'd*
Pockets pull'd up
One cordial health *carouſes* the ſparkling
Of the rich grapes, whilſt muſick chants
ears.

CARO'USE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waſte in wine or what your kind allows,
To pay the ſcotly feaſt, and late *carouſe*.

2. A hearty doſe of liquor.

He had ſcarcely eyes to wade through him, before found not drink a full *carouſe* of ſtrong liquor, place was adverſified thereof within few hours after. *Howell to Bacon.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouſes* to our miſtreſs' health. *Shak.*

CARO'USER. *n. ſ* [from *carouſe*.] A drinker; a toper.

The old *carouſer*, and adventuring dame,
Not the ſweat fever, nor refuſe the flame
Safe in his ſkull, from all conſtituent ſet free
But conſcious ſhame, remorſe, and poetry. *Garth.*

CARP. *n. ſ.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh.

A friend of mine ſtored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or perſon cenſured.

Tertullian even often, through diſcontentment, *carpeth* injuriouſly *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from ſuch meaning. *Hooker.*

This your all-licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots *Shakſpeare.*

No, not a tooth or nail to ſcratch
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I ſpoke,
My honeſt homely words were *carp'd* and cenſur'd,
For want of courtly ſtile. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTER. *n. ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houſes and ſhips. He is diſtinguiſhed from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and ſtronger work.

This work performed with adviſement good,
Gathey his *carpenter*, and men of ſkill
In all the camp, ſent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hiero's great ſhip, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins.*

In burden'd veſſels firſt with ſpeedy care,
His plenteous ſtores do ſeaſon'd timbers tend;
Their rent ſides brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the ſurgeons of a main'd ſhips attend. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, becauſe neceſſity muſt needs have compelled our forefathers to uſe the convenience of the firſt, rather than the extravagance of the laſt. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

CA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a cenſorious man.

I have not theſe weeds,
Fit for the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakſp.*

CA'RPET. *n. ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, ſpread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order? *Shakſpeare.*

Againſt the wall, in the middle of the hall place, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and ſmooth.

Go ſignify as much, while here we march
Upon the graſſy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakſpeare.*

The *carpet* ground ſhall be with leaves o'erſpread,
And boughs ſhall weave a cov'ring for your head *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the moſt part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green graſs, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is uſed, proverbially, for a ſtate of eaſe and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himſelf only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* conſideration. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*ſur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the ſubject of conſideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the ſtate; he was ſet upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of ſtate over his head, of blue ſattin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with graſs, and other agreeable wholeſome plants. *Derham.*

CA'RPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.] Captious; cenſorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praiſe,
No rival ſtrives but for a ſecond place. *Granville.*

Lay aſide therefore a *carping* ſpirit, and read even an adverſary with an honeſt deſign to find out his true meaning; do not ſnatch at little lapſes, and appearances of miſtake. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly.

We derive out of the Latin at ſecond hand by the French, and make good Engliſh, as in theſe adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, and probably. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CA'RPUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The wriſt, ſo named by anatomiſts, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickneſs, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are ſtrongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* broke in the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT.

CA'RRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own grafting, with a diſh of *carraways*, and ſo forth; come, couſin, ſilence, and then to it. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

CA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or tranſporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal ſegregation of the words, though material to the *carriage* of Chriſt's ſaviour, yet do not confound the articulation. *Brown.*

It is ſeem to ſtrange to move this mighty for ſo little ſpace, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt. *Wilkins.*

2. Conqueſt; acquiſition.

Savoy is not loved to belong to Vienna, in good hope that, by the eaſy *carriage* of that, the reſt of their cities would, without reſiſtance, be yielded. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horſe or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Bacon.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon their *carriages*, which being by boards and unwieldy timber, with the motion of the ſhip, could not be ſuddenly brought to bear. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; perſonal manners.

Richard Cœur de Lion did call a man, by his own confeſſion, a villain, for his cowardly *carriage* of himſelf at a ſolemn juſt. *Peacham.*

Though in my love there's no affected fear,
Nor in my *carriage* a forg'd nicety ſhown,
I keep my honour ſtill without a ſtain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever ſo learned lectures of breeding, that which will moſt influence their *carriage* will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; meaſures; practices.

You may hurt yourſelf; nay, utterly
Grow from the King's acquaintance, by this *carriage*. *Shakſpeare.*

He adviſed the new governour to have ſo much diſcretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exerciſe of his religion. *Clarendon.*

7. Management; manner of tranſacting. Not uſed.

The manner of *carriage* of the buſineſs, was as if there had been ſecret inquiſition upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries ſomething.

You muſt diſtinguiſh between the motion of the *carrier*, which is but a tranſlation of place, and the ſound conveyed. *Ray.*

Low words, when homeward they return, are but
The ſcanned *carriers* from the evening rave. *Dryden.*

2. One whoſe profeſſion or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have ſent my meſſenger to the *carrier* to tranſcribe all, than to ſend the acts of my originals by poſt or *carrier*. *Pierce's Letter.*

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, ladies with their ſervants. *Swift.*

3. A meſſenger; one who carries a meſſage.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier* not comming to expound;
It ſpeaks itſelf. *Dryden's Rival Ladies.*

4. The name of a ſpecies of pigeons, ſo called from the long uſed practice of ſome nations, who ſend their letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

The *carriers* are tame and wild pigeons; and of theſe the wild are ſwifteſt, and ſtrongeſt. *Wilkins.*

CA'RRION. *n. ſ.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcaſs of ſomething not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another ſoon after, inſomuch that the very carcaſes they ſcraped out of their graves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Hot I
That, lying by the violet in the ſun,
Do as the *carrion* does, not as the flower
This foul deed ſhall ſmell above the earth,
With *carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shakſp.*

You'll aſk me why I don't eat rabbits: prithee
A weaſel eats a rabbit, and a fox
The fowl and *carrion*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ravens are ſeen in ſome where a *carrion*, and wolves in herds to feaſt on a beaſt. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horſes, aſſes, and camels, upon whoſe The ſtarving ſpecies in the field; I, warn'd by inſtinct, to the wave they fled To ſedge-fenc'd harbours, or to ſhelter'd glades. *Pope.*

Crocks, as they are birds of prey, have a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Locke.*

2. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all the pride that makes a conqueror
As big as thou call'ſt him, can
Send all the ſtinking *carrion* to the grave,
The wicked will get from death,
Yet ſcarce enough to cover his nakedneſs. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman.

Sure we read that ſmooth ſpeech, Mrs Quickly, to him, and excuſe his throwing into the water? *Shakſpeare.*

CA'RRION. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Relating to carcaſſes; feeding upon carcaſſes.

Match to match I have encountered his opinion,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows
Even of the bonny beaſts he loved beſt. *Shakſpeare.*

The charity of our death-bed viſits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a sheep, we smell a *carcaſs*. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RROT. *n.ſ.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An eſculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the field for feed. *Mortimer.*

His ſpoute orders the ſick to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *carroty*.] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its reſemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. *n.ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

The *carrows* are a ſort of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houſes, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will play for much money. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.]

1. To convey *from* a place: oppoſed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place: often with a particle, ſignifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he ſhall *carry* nothing *away*. *Pſalms.*

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts.*

I mean to *carry* her *away* this evening by the help of theſe two ſoldiers. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They expoſed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Scots returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked beſt. *Arbuth.*

2. To tranſport.

They began to *carry* about in beds thoſe that were ſick. *Mark.*

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to be *carried* more manifeſtly through the air, than the ſpecies of viſibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are ſhot off together, the ſound will be *carried*, at the leaſt, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out ſtones like ſurgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be eaſier reſolved. *Locke.*

I have liſtened with my utmoſt attention to half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one ſingle ſentence out of a whole ſermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet; Take all his company along with him. *Shakſp.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are ſome men of perſons, that whatſoever geſture they uſe, or motion upon which they look, they ſeem to *carry* it; whereſoever they come, they ſeem to *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Our ſtates we have the occaſion of *carrying* by the bowels with flattering of the people. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Theſe advantages will be more conſiderable, when we improve them to words, in the moſt material point. *Addiſon.*

7. To gain in competition.

And ſurely that I *carry* on my ſide,
Her huſband being ſlain. *Shakſpeare.*

How many ſtand for conſulſhips?—Three, they ſay; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſee not yet how any of theſe ſix reaſons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cauſe. *Saunderſon.*

The latter ſtill enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commiſſioner of the treaſury, ſtill oppoſed, and commonly *carried* away every thing againſt him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after reſiſtance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton ſiege before her beauty;
Reſolves to *carry* her; let her conſent,
As well direct her now, 'tis beſt to bear it.
Shakſpeare.

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

The town was diſtreſſed, and ready for an aſſault, which if it had been given, would have coſt much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

9. To gain: with *it*; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all reſolv'd to give your voices?
But that 's no matter; the greater part *carries it*.
Shakſpeare.

By theſe, and the like arts, they promoted themſelves that they ſhould eaſily *carry it*, ſo that they entertained the houſe all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the remembrances of a train muſt *carry it*, virtue may go follow Aſtræa, and vice only will be worth the counting. *Glanv. Sc.*

Children, who live together, often ſtrive to maſtery, whole wills ſhall *carry it* over the reſt. *Locke.*

In pleaſures and pains, the preſent is apt to *carry it*, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the compariſon. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with *it*.

If a man *carries it* well, there is ſo much money ſaved; and if he be deterred, there will be ſomething pleaſant in the holidays. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleaſure and his penance. *Shakſpeare.*

12. To manage; to tranſact.

The ſenate is generally as numerous as our houſe of commons; and yet *carries* its reſolutions ſo ſecretly, that they are ſeldom known. *Addiſ.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not alſo the examples of thoſe that have *carried* themſelves ill in the ſame place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himſelf* with much ſingular ſweetneſs and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himſelf* ſo inſolently in the houſe, and out of the houſe, to all perſons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with *it*; as, ſhe *carries it* high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progreſs.

It is not to be imagined how far conſtancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking ſlow in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

A perſon of natural way, without grammar, can carry them to great elegancy and politeneſs in their language. *Id.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to ſuch enormities, as that of ſurfeit. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with ſome kind of external impulſe.

Men are ſtrongly *carried* out to, and hardly reſtrained from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or the fleſh, or devil, or every man that profeſſion of an obedience to Chriſt, is no ſon of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Ill nature, paſſion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in puniſhing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In ſome vegetables, we ſee ſomething that *carries* a kind of analogy to ſenſe; they contract their leaves againſt the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outſide; to ſet to view.

The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addiſon.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* with it ſo great an imputation of ignorance, lightneſs, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, preſently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately anſwer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to compriſe.

He brought it to *carry* ſomething of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a ſtrong ſcorn and a ſearching law, directly forbidding ſuch practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine ſtamp of truth.

There are many expreſſions, which *carry* ſuch them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extenſion, that affect our ſenſes, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We ſee alſo manifeſtly, that ſounds are *carried* with wind: and therefore ſounds will be heard further with the wind than againſt the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the old rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the rooms be very deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*

24. To puſh on ideas, arguments, or any thing ſucceſſive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible diſtance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure. Not in uſe.

Some have in readineſs ſo many odd matters, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon.*

26. To ſupport; to ſuſtain.

Carry came mile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry, upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them at a reaſonable depth, and they will carry more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to ſpeak. *Ayliffe.*

29. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the chance of air had not *carried him off*. *Temple.*

30. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſon.*

31. *To carry on.* To continue; to put forward from one ſtage to another.

By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, *carried on* by his diſciples, and to be completed by their ſucceſſours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are lightened. *Sprat.*

Æneas's ſettlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppoſitions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*

2. *To carry on.* To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.

France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

3. *To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, victoriouſly *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is ſaid by hunters to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.

2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill-ſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low*.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told us all their intents before. *Shakſpeare.*

CART. *n. ſ.* See CAR. [cyrt, cræt, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mare's. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Shew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, juſt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He ſtopp'd a little.—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen; diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in over-loaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The ſpirit, whoſe good grace was to open the ſcenes,
Now fitted the halter, now trayers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loath to depart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart, by way of puniſhment.

Diſorderly perſons are to be puniſhed by being *carted* and whipped. *Dryden.*

To ſee bawds *carted* through the crowd. *Pope.*

No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was ever lewdly bearted;
She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*:
And thought the nation never would be free,
Till all the whores were lined at a tree. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

Oxen are not ſo good for draught, becauſe they have occaſion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe*.] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horſe, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his cowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart-jades*, ſo furniſhed, I thought it that were true, I wiſhed none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the ſides were ſo. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accompliceſ travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rope*.] A ſtrong cord uſed to faſten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it will be fit to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

As this diſcord among the fiſh-mongers is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more neceſſary that we ſhould be early in the *cartel* among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They ſay my uncle
To you I have more obedience, or ſupport;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaſter,
Their *cartel* of defiance, they prefer. *Daniel's Civil War.*

CA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakſpeare.*

The Divine goodneſs never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own ſhoulders to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Carter and beſt confronted *face* to face. *Dyd.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put help upon his horſes, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Parnaſſus.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Latin.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elaſticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are aboliſhed, and grow ſolid, by reaſon that the moiſture exhaled becomes more groſs, and ſooner turns to a hard body. *Ray on the Creation.*

CARTILAGI'NOUS } *n. ſ.* [from *carti-*
CARTILA'GINOUS. } *lage*.] Conſiſting of cartilages.

In a cartilaginous kind of fiſhes [ſkates], which ſwim and deſcend at pleaſure, a diverſity in what depth of water they reſt, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives paſſage to the breath, and, as the inſtrument of ſpeech, is made of ſeveral *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms it to breath into a wind inſtrument. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CARTO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It was a ſaying of the Roman ſchool, that the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one has his ſhare of pleaſure and entertainment. *Addiſon.*

CARTO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, French.]

1. A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight muſket ball, and ſix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hollow or ſmall mortar, and is proper for defending a paſs. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for cheeſe.

CA'RTRAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*cartage*, Fr.] A
CA'RTRIDGE. } cylindrical roll or parchment filled with powder, uſed for the great or ſmall ſort of fire-arms.

Our ſoldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a ſick man after a purge;
Their bloody ſword is brandiſh'd over all,
And bathes not in our blood. *Dryden.*

CA'RTWAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*; *cræt*, Sax.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. ſ.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

A vaſt number of trades, and moſt names have been derived from occupations or profeſſions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Saxon; *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very pattern, he hath *carved* as diligently when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſdom.*

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a ſtatue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by ſome accident, who could afterwards have proved it impoſſible, but that it might actually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleneſs, the nurſe of all,
In ſculpture exerciſ'd his happy ſkill;
And *carv'd* in ivory ſuch a maid to fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were ſhe to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Roſalind, theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this foreſt looks,
Shall ſee thy virtue witneſs'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaſte, the unexpreſſive ſhe. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To diſtribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had to make peace of his ducks both in the ſtomach of thoſe which were to be eaten, who could tell how many ſeveral forts he had? *South.*

How does that duſt and aſhes invade the privileges of Providence, and arrogate unto himſelf the diſpoſal of life and death? *South.*

The ſame ſun ſhines, brooks feed us more than a river; and we ſee every day that induſtry of the poor, and ſtruggling with the riches, unjuſt diſtribution of them, and great difficulty enables them to ſupply their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his ſheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the ſhepherd's throat. *Spenſer.*

Have Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Like valiant man's mutton, *carved* out his paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I come in to make love to Ford's wife; I find entertainment in her; she discourses, she carves, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shakspeare.*

Well, sir, things handsomely were serv'd:
My lord is for the strangers carv'd. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL. *n. s.* A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send the little fly-boat, or the carvel, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVER. *n. s.* [from *carve.*]

1. A sculptor.

And art and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame.
The master painters and the carver came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Many a city indemnified yet remains,
The carver, dancing round each dish, carves
With flying knife, and, as his art requires,
With proper gestures courts your kindness. *Dryden.*

3. He that apportions or distributes at will.

Fortune's fool,
Be the mean carver, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrong, it may and can be. *Shakspeare.*

We are not the carvers of our own fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RVING. *n. s.* [from *carve.*] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more hit like the ancients, than execute their carvings in wood like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the carving of the curious work. *Dryd.*

CARU'NCLE. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiseman.*

CARYATES. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a
CARYA'TIDES. } city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or plasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a waterfall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And taught to murmur in a foreign force,
From lofty rocks in gleaming cascade roll'd,
Or rude through rugged dens or broad meadows hold. *Dryden.*

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*caisse*, French, a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O slave, my hide!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

Other foreign bodies produced maggots, that immediately betook themselves up in *cases*. *Ray.*

The horse put a *case* to his vehicle. *Browne.*

Just in the Cancer's front, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd dagger spreads its glittering *case*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the house must be nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *n. s.* [from *case* and *knife.*] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and to defends herself. *Addison on Italy.*

CASE-SHOT. *n. s.* [from *case* and *shot.*] Bullets enclosed in a case.

French seven small birds and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These first have it attain'd were in like *case*,
Such be, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;
Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shakspeare.*

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryd.*

If ever there were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their present *case*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion. *Pope.*

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it inveteth a right of government; which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*

Here was the *case*; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a slave whoever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all all a *case* to me. *L'Estrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Your guests did not promise you much in the world, when you have had all imperfections; for they found, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.

It was well: for we had rather meet with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our *cases* were low, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*

Cæsar, when he sees occasion, can apply remedy to the *case* and danger. *Addison's Cato.*

4. History of a disease.

5. State of a legal question.

Bracton doth cite to divers matters, and to other precedents and future another, yet how shall the lawyers resort to every defect of the mind, may have a special receipt. *Bacon.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness or fat. *In case*, is *lusty* or *fat*.

Thou eyest, most ignorant monster, I am *in case* to justle a constable. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am *in* little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. *L'Estrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In case for action, now be here. *Hudibras.*

For if the fare be scant, or out of *case*,
He will be copy'd in his famish'd face. *Dryden.*

The priest was pretty well *in case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face;
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; possible event.

The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. *Tillotson.*

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I read each man most wise in his own *case*. *Sandys.*

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies. *Taylor.*

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

11. *In case.* [*in casu*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles. *Hooker.*

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Case ye, case ye; on with your vizors; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The cry went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends. *Dryden.*

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect,
As broad and gen'ral as the *casing* air. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to *case* their houses with marble. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'd make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *Shakspeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put cases; to contrive representations of facts: a ludicrous use.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. *L'Estrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *case* and *harden.*] To harden on the outside.

The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take cow's horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of hay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it, then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the

fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juſt a blood-red heat.
Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.

CA'SEMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *caſa armata*, Ital. *caſamata*, Span, a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtin, ſomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion, ſerving as a battery to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *caſement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may ſhine in at the *caſements*.
Shakſpeare's M. Ado about Nothing.

Here in this word they do much knowledge read,
And are the *caſements* which admit moſt light.
Davies.

They, waken'd with the noiſe, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *caſement*,
Look'd out, but yet with ſome amazement.
Hudibras.

There is as much difference between the clear repreſentations of the underſtanding then, and the obſcure diſcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the proſpect of a *caſement* and a key-hole. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *adj.* [*caſeus*, Latin.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Feyer on the Humours.*

CA'SERN. *n. ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houſes of fortified towns, to ſerve as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, with beds. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

Caſe-worms, &c. are to be found in the ſtreams of ſeveral diſtinct counties, and in ſeveral little brooks. *Derham.*

CASH. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money: properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unboard the *caſh*
Of ſome rich burgher. *Pericles Prince of Tyre.*

He is at an end of all his *caſh*, he has both his land and his daily bread now upon truſt.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

He ſent the thief, that ſtole the *caſh*, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep*.] A man entruſted with the money.

Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh-keeper*, or privy-purſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'SHIEWNUT. *n. ſ.* A tree that bears nuts, not with ſhells, but huſks. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a ſteward or *caſhier* be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a forbearance will teach him to ſhuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his ſon's expences grow very high, ordered his *caſhier* to let him have no more money than what he ſhould count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *caſhiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loſſes, while the muſe is kind.
Pope.

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, French; *caſſare*, Latin.]

1. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Caſſio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that ſmall hurt haſt *caſhier'd* Caſſio.
Shakſpeare.

Seconds in factions many times prove principals, but many times alſo they prove cyphers, and are *caſhiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he ſaid, his thoughts and words being thus *caſhiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *caſhiered* ſeveral of their fellowers as mutineers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *caſhier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Swift.*

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſages, to ſignify the ſame as to annul; to vacate: which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, or a mother her daughter, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and boldneſs of nature, if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be the *caſhiering* of it, and deſtruction, or at leaſt oppoſition to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some [illegible] at leaſt can't ſcour to invalidate, all [illegible] promiſes, and forbid us to hearken to theſe goods, as weak or fallacious
Taylor.

CASK. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, French; *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquor or proviſions.

The priſoner himſelf ſhed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noiſe, like the tumbling of water in a *caſk*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſprinking Allan, or Scime,
Whoſe tatte, and whoſe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *caſk* tho' ever keeps unknown
Dryden.

2. It has *caſk* in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify the commodity or proviſion of caſks

Great inconveniences grow by the bad uſage of being commonly in ill ſeaſoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loſt and caſt away. *Ray.*

CASK. } *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*, Lat.]
CASQUE. } A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word

Let fly blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the caſque
Of thy pernicious enemy.
Shakſpeare.

And theſe
Sling weighty ſtones, when ſhe aſſails the ſkies;
Their *caſques* are cork, a covering light and eaſy.
Dryden.

Why did I take the *caſque* with dreſs
His trembling hands, and cruſh beneath a preſs
His wrinkled brows?
Dryden.

CAS'KET. *n. ſ.* [a diminutive of *caſk*, a cheſt, Fr. *caſſe*, *caſſette*.] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and caſt before the chreſts,
An empty *caſket*, where the jewel reſts,
By ſome damn'd hand was rifled and convey'd away.
Addiſon.

O ignorant poor man! what doſt thou bear
Lock'd up within the *caſket* of thy breaſt?
What jewels and what riches haſt thou there?
What heav'nly treaſure in ſo weak a cheſt?
Dryden.

Mine eye hath found that ſad ſepulchral rock,
That was the *caſket* of heav'n's richeſt ſtore.
Milton.

That had by chance pack'd up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear *caſket*, and ſav'd only that.
Otway.

This *caſket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.
Pope.

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſket.

I have writ my letters, *caſketed* my treaſure, and given order for our horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal*, brought from the Eaſt, a nervous and ſtomachick ſimple. *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion ſuperſedes and *caſſates* the beſt medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Dict.*

CA'SSAVI. }
CA'SSADA. } *n. ſ.* A plant.

It is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being diveſted of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes or bread. Of this there are two ſorts. The moſt common has purpliſh ſtalks, with the veins and leaves of a purpliſh colour; but the ſtalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The laſt ſort is not ſo common, even when the roots are freſh and full of juice, which the negroes frequently dig up, raſp, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. *n. ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes*, *Ex.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil, which was to be made uſe of in the conſecration of the ſacred veſſels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is ſaid to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All my garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes, and caſſia. *Pſalms.*

CA'SSIA. *n. ſ.* The name of a tree.

It has a [illegible] pod, divided into many cells by tranſverſe diaphragms, in each of which is contained one hard ſeed, locked, for the moſt part, in a clammy [illegible]. The flowers have [illegible]. *Miller.*

CASSIDONY, or *Sattin-ſtone*. *n. ſ.* [*Caſſidonius*, Lat.] The [illegible].

CA'SSIOWARY. *n. ſ.* A [illegible] preſs'd with [illegible] ſmall [illegible] ſtrutheus [illegible]. *Ray.*

CA'SSOCK. *n. ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their [illegible].

[illegible] a horſeman's [illegible] to preſs their [illegible] cloſe to their [illegible]. *Shakſpeare.*

[illegible] ſometimes [illegible] deep in [illegible], and now and then [illegible] pipe of water [illegible] ſtrong [illegible] ſtones, to [illegible]. *Sandys.*

CA'SSOWARY. *n. ſ.* A common weed, otherwiſe called *goſpher's graſs*.

To CAST. *v. a.* pret. *caſt*; part. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Daniſh.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite uſe.

1. To throw with the hand.
I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts which envy *casts* at novelty, than to go on tamely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Ralegh.*
They had compassed in his coast, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening. *1 Mac.*
Then I *cast* my sword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryd.*

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.
If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Matt.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

4. To scatter by the hand; to sow.

5. To force by throwing.

6. To shed.
Nor thick descending showers of rain. *Milt.*

7. To throw forcibly with the hand.

8. To throw as a net or snare.
I *cast* a net upon their way, that I may overthrow them. *Ezek.*

9. To drop; to let fall.
Let fall new words into the sea, as they would have new sense. *Bacon.*

10. To throw dice, or lots.
Are those the gamesters whom Sir John *casts*? *Spect.*

11. To throw, in wrestling.
And I to me, though strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I am sure to *cast* him. *Sir Thomas Elyot.*

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.
His carcase was *cast* in the way. *Zephaniah.*
His friends conceal'd some part of his body, lest enemies, that they might *cast* it to dogs. *Pope.*

13. To drive by violence of weather.
However we must be *cast* upon a certain land.

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores *cast*? *Dryden.*

14. To emit.
This fumes off in the exhalation of the spirits, and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.
Contemplate with what strength and security the internal cause of fevers is *cast* upon the fifty or sixty principal muscles. *Harvey.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.
And throughout all the realm upon mount or clay
Some castle *cast* in Fairy Queen.
Time enough hast thou *cast* a trench about thee.
Jude.
The king of Assyria shall come no more into the city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings.*
At length Barbarossa with his brother's galleys landed fifty-four pieces of artillery. *Knolles's Hist.*
Earth-worms will come forth, and make and *cast* up mould, and keep it soft, and sweet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of decent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.
Jesus having heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matthew.*
At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalms.*

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.
But oh, that treacherous breath! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me.
Donne.
We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own furnitures and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*
Here could I, in this solemn eve, have made us of the several pleas a *cast* criminal, not to much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*
There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast*,
A double inexorable sentence past. *Dryden.*

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit. [*Jeter*, French.]
The government was engaged, and in effect executed, to *cast* our London elections. *Camden.*
Were the cases referred to any competent judge, they would favourably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To defeat.
No fear could put your purpose,
Or ever be *cast* twice;
No way's design for me wards,
As gamesters clear their losing cards. *Hudibras.*

21. To cashier.
You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imitable lion. *Shakspeare.*

22. To leave behind in a race.
Instruct, to warily misjudgements turn'd aside,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to change for new.
Our ermine loses its whiteness, and *casts* its native purity,
The bird of conquest *casts* her feather *cast*.
Fairfax.
Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The *casting* of the skin, by the ancients, compared to the bringing of the second age; or so, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the second age is but a general cover, not limbed according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the crab, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon.*
O fertile head, which every year
Could to a crop of wonders bear!
Which gott'st not never have been *cast*,
But scarce grown to the top were cut,
Instant thy wiser self didst grow'd
The locusts head of my race, as pride. *Waller.*
The waving, carved horns of the trees blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*.
Dryden.
From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That things may lonely one floors were rude,
Mankind I am, yet may I have the grace
To *cast* a slough of a generous race.
A dreadful sound, when I begin,
I can *cast* off, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*
The ladies have been in a kind of mourning fever, by reason of great quantities of ribbon and embroidery, which produced the human figure to the head-dress to form. *Addison.*

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.
Some of the poets write; there's no pretension
To *cast* off a robe worn, from lack of possession. *Dryden.*
He was ever heard of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.
Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis.*

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.
Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown.*
How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *Swift.*
Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance is thy falsehood
Dryden.
Not many years ago, it so happened, that a soldier had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
In this last state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior.*

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.
Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, he
His love to Antony *Shakspeare.*
Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakspeare.*
You *cast* to' event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you had,
Let us make head. *Shakspeare.*
The best way to repentance is the meditation of the shortness of our life, and frequent *casting* up how many things there are, which a man cannot do if he *casts* it.
I have late been *casting* in my mind the several contingencies of life, and computing the certainty of misery. *Addison.*

28. To contrive; to plan out.
I found having the whole covered with vines, myrtles, and laurels, had been projected and *cast* by a person of taste, I doubt not, but if the improvement of the piece of gardening had been left to the eyes as it is now. *Temple.*

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.
Is there a council, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purpose her a sound and pristine health,
I would quit all to ease. *Shakspeare.*
Peace, brothers, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

30. To fix the parts in a play.
One part in the other would well be *cast*,
And mankind will be there ranged in as just
Plain as at Westminster. *Jonson.*

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.
A voice wandering by the way,
Our hearts and ears never *cast* behind;
Nor sign of heaven ever cast any,
He heard since. *Spenser.*
A countenance, in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A brow which did with joy invite,
To read the large text of delight
As clear as when the morning light
Does the first pages write.
Can any thing so sprightly and delightful as the eyes of those we love? Why then should we *cast* down those eyes, which were given us to look up with? *Addison's Spectator.*
Let not a rash and giddy head
Run on a desperate attempt,
And rush into the fight.
Can any man forbid the sun
To *cast* his beams abroad?
Shall he not give the world to know
There is a God? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Far east a mind *cast* thine eye, from whence the storm,
And counsel, at a birth began. *Pope.*
He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.
When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the mould, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a flowing fusion. *Boyle.*
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*
The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

Yon crowd, he might reflect, yon joyful crowd
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] some point [illegible] *Watts on the Mind.*

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

[illegible] *cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.

[illegible] to *cast* great blame on those [illegible] *Locke.*

38. *To cast aside.* To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon. *Shakspeare.*

39. *To cast away.* To shipwreck.

[illegible] were *cast away*. *Knolles.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, [illegible] like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

[illegible] *cast away*
Our cares of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes away.
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. *To cast away.* To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

[illegible] they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Essays.*

[illegible] *cast away*. *Shakspeare.*

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His [illegible] *Ben Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister! still there's hope,
Our father will not *cast away* a life
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison's Cato.*

41. *To cast away.* To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* themselves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. *To cast by.* To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments. *Shaksp.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, *cast by* the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. *To cast down.* To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst:
For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down*;
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown. *Shakspeare.*

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

44. *To cast forth.* To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Hosea.*

45. *To cast forth.* To eject.

I *cast forth* all the houshold stuff. *Nehemiah.*
They *cast* [illegible] *forth* into the sea. *Jonah.*

46. *To cast off.* To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakspeare.*

Cast me not *off* in the time of old age. *Psalms.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast* me *off* as never known. *Milton.*

It was not till his father [illegible] [illegible] *cast off* my father, [illegible] am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my will [illegible]
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast her off*. *Addison.*

47. *To cast off.* To reject.

[illegible] that a whole [illegible] of men [illegible] publickly, and professedly [illegible] and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but [illegible] *Locke.*

48. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of.

A [illegible] to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser.*

This [illegible] to *cast off* the care of those [illegible], which do most concern [illegible] *Hooker, Preface.*

[illegible] but reason why any man is an atheist, [illegible] a wicked man, religion would [illegible] and therefore he *cast* [illegible] *cast off* all the [illegible] *Tillotson.*

[illegible] to much he *casts off* of them. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they [illegible] *Addison.*

49. *To cast off.* To leave behind.

[illegible] *cast off* the dogs, and gains a wood [illegible] thicket [illegible] the hounds came in and [illegible]

50. *To cast off.* [a hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the dogs.

51. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy beast hath been *cast out* [illegible]

52. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak: with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why [illegible] against the [illegible]

53. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers [illegible] sensible in [illegible], have given [illegible] beauty, and riches.

A man would seem to [illegible] he supposes, in *casting up* [illegible] but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account.

54. *To cast up.* To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast him up*. *Shak.*

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach,
and therefore I must *cast it up*. *Shakspeare.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent! *Ben Jonson.*

Thy foolish errour find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

55. *To cast upon.* To refer to; to resign to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and die for ever. *South.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Milton.*

[illegible] *cast* about [illegible] *Hubbert.*

[illegible] among inanimate bodies, [illegible] according to the [illegible] and motions of [illegible] which are not conscious of these [illegible] nor contrive and *cast* about how [illegible] events to pass. *Bentley.*

[illegible] that I *cast* to save my friends,
[illegible] my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

[illegible] when, by its own [illegible], or other accident [illegible] *Moxon.*

4. *To cast about.* To contrive; to look for means.

[illegible] *cast about* to [illegible]

CAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

[illegible]

2. The [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

5. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a ſtone's caſt, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke*

6. A ſtroke; a touch.

[illegible] one voice for giving him [illegible] prophecy. [illegible]

Another caſt of their practicks, was that of endeavouring to ſtir preach an innocent boy, for her faithful and diligent ſervice of the queen. [illegible]

This was a caſt of Wood's politicks, for his information was wholly falſe and groundleſs. *Swift.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Few caſts're ſometimes [illegible] eye of the eye ſide, for [illegible] ther's behalf; the [illegible] aſpect of averſion, or loftineſs, to [illegible] pity. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A man ſhall be ſure to receive a [illegible] to warm him, becauſe they give him [illegible] nature to let you in. [illegible]

If any man deſires to look on this deſcription of gravity, let him turn the [illegible] on what we have [illegible] *Dryden's Dufr.*

Then, [illegible] Spaniard,
Forget that [illegible]
With a ſad look [illegible]
Thou ſix'ſt [illegible] *Milton.*

They are the laſt epitomes of the world, and let you ſee, with one caſt of an eye, the [illegible] above an hundred pages. *Addiſon.*

8. He that ſquints is ſaid popularly to have a *caſt* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one *caſt*; to ſet ſo rich a main
On the nice hazard of ſome doubtful hour? *Shakſpeare.*

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have bought them to the very laſt *caſt*, they will offer to come to you, and ſubmit themſelves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient cauſe may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *caſt*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to loſe at laſt. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the laſt *caſt*? *Dryden.*

In the laſt war, has it not ſometimes been an even *caſt*, whether the army ſhould march this way or that way? *Swift.*

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *caſt* and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A ſhade, or tendency to any colour.

A flaky maſs, grey, with a *caſt* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greateſt part of the maſs. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the ſerum ought to be without any green ſh *caſt*. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale *caſt* of thought. *Shakſpeare.*

New names, new dreſſings and the modern *caſt*,
Some ſcenes, ſome perſons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty concetti's, fine metaphors, glittering expreſſions, and ſo acting of a neat *caſt* of verſe, are properly the dreſs, gems, or looſe ornaments, of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor ſo confirmes the very *caſt* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or cuſtoms of antiquity *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks diſmiſſed from the fiſt.

A *caſt* of merlins there was beſides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that roſe down unto the buſhes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [*caſta*, Spaniſh.] A breed; a race; a ſpecies.

CA'STANET. *n. ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Span.] A ſmall ſhell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If the e had been words enow between them, to have expreſſed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *caſtanets*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away*.] A perſon loſt, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Nor let [illegible] gave any leave to teach in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *caſtaways*. *Hall.*

I left that by [illegible] when I have pretended to others, I myſelf ſhould be a *caſtaway*. [illegible]

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Uſeleſs; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vaſſal and ſlave of death; or elſe remember, at our *caſtaway* leiſure, the unprofaned immortal ſoul. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

CA'STED. The participle preterit of *caſt*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

When the wound is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With caſted ſlough and freſh legerity. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'STELLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] The captain, governour, or conſtable of a caſtle.

C'STELLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtel.*] The lordſhip belonging to a caſtle; the extent of its land and juriſdiction. *Phillips.*

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *caſtel.*] Enclоſed within a building, as a fountain or ciſtern *caſtellated*. *Dict.*

CA'STER *n. ſ.* [from *To caſt.*]

1. A thrower; he that calls.

If with his throw the ſtrength of ſuch an arm,
Stiff, ſure, or ſkill, I bad the diſcus fly *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them ſet up for a *caſter* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addiſon.*

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to correct; to puniſh.

If thou didſt put this four cold habit on,
To *caſtigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakſpeare.*

CASTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *To caſtigate.*]

1. Penance; diſcipline.

This bond of yours requires
A ſequeſter from liberty; faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exerciſe devout. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Puniſhment; correction.

Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*

3. Emendation; repreſſive remedy.

The anſwers and theſe conjectures touching theſe floods and conflagrations, I am to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of imagination. *Hale.*

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *caſtigate.*] Puniſhing, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *caſtigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

CA'STING-NET. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

Caſting-nets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May*

CA'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.

The *caſtle* of Macduff I will ſurprize. *Shak.*

2. CASTLES *in the air.* [*chateaux d'Eſpagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

Theſe were but like *caſtles in the air*, and imagined. *Raleigh.*

CASTLE-SOAP. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap.

I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring to write upon the preſent duties on *caſtle-ſoap*. [illegible]

CA'STLED. *adj.* [from *caſtle.*] Furniſhed with caſtles.

The hories neighing by the wind is blown,
And *caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle* and *ward.*] An impoſition laid upon ſome of the king's ſubjects, as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the caſtle. *Cowel.*

CA'STLING. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt.*] An abortive.

We ſhould rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling*'s bladder, a reſolution of crabs eyes, or a ſecond diſtillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaſtep, a city, town, or caſtle; and that from the Latin *caſtrum*: the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibſon.*

CA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

Like haunted *caſtors* conſcious of their ſtore,
Their wayland wealth to Nurway's coaſt they bring. *Dryden.*

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR and *POLLUX.* [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears ſometimes flocking to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the leſſereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chambers.*

CASTOREUM. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding.

The larg ſt needle ſhould be uſed, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels in *caſtration*. *Sharp.*

CA'STRIL. } *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.
CA'STRIL. }

CASTRE'NSIAN. *adj.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [*caſuel*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] Accidental; ariſing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.
Davies on Ireland.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.
Raleigh's History.

Whether found where *casual* hue
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses.
Clarendon.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.
Glanville.

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their casual supplies. I call them *casual*, to compliance with the common form. *Attterbury.*

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakspeare.*

Wool new shorn, laid on a rail upon a trellised arbour, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw. *Bacon.*

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.
Dryden.

CA'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY. *n. s.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice. *Raleigh's Essays.*

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total reformation of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Bullets in the weather on the outward wall,
Even in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shakspeare.*

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

CASUIST. *n. s.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any casuist, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes. *Addison.*

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me?
Pope.

CASUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the pontifical, tale put off their religion, favours very little of sincerity. *South.*

CASUISTRY. *n. s.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn. *Pope.*

CAT. *n. s.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd. *Shakspeare.*

A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.
Peacham on Drawing.

CAT. *n. s.* A sort of ship.

CAT *in the pan*. [imagined by some to be rightly written: *Cat'span*, as coming from *Catipana*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a coming about we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man does to another, he lays it as it another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails*. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage.
Prologue to Vanburgh's False Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS. n. s [κατάχρησις, abuse] It is, in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear*. *Smith.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A catachrestical and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, to a bifurcation. *Brown.*

CA'TACLYSM. *n. s* [κατακλυσμός.] A deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things as this lower world. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

CA'TACOMBS. *n. s.* [from κατὰ, and κύμβη, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Chambers.*

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of flames, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.

CATAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [κατάγμα, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, contained the putrulous swelling, and strength ended it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CATALE'PSIS. *n. s.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE. *n. s.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous and religious persons, and I believe they will be reputed fewer than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscripts he ongine to St Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I resorted to the Virgin, who is also the antiquity was that of CVI. *Addison.*

The knight Troyano, and his fleet Bess,
With all their most *capital* and *capital* ... *Milton.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The Black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were led the glaring *otamountains*, and the wild-looking panther. *Sir Robert Shirley.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *n. s.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

Of old five went armed pieces,
Before each of them, before mounted behind,
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.
Mariana.

CA'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

Heat is the mother of a new tetanus,
So mortal, that but dipping the head,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Cold as the man himself, is that those virtue
Under the moon can save. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

When *cataplasms* do not, by sealing up, stay contain the tumour. *Sir Hugh Cholmley on Scarborough.*

CA'TAPULT. *n. s.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapulta*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'TARACT. *n. s.* [καταρράκτης.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakspeare.*

What of all
Her floods were opened, and the fiery mass
Of hell should spout all her cataracts of fire?
Marlowe's Tragical Life of Faustus.

No cascade, where the silver stream
Comes tumbling down the rocks, shall more allure
Sooth'd by the murmur, shall the sense betray,
And the fond sound; but all the *cataracts*
Of Nile be set aside, and the earth shall pour
Rain, day and night. *Marlowe's Tragical Life of Faustus.*

To rocks and hideous precipices thou shalt
Thy frightful steps abrupt, with terror and affright,
Rush with the lowering storm to the deep,
And to the vale convey thy ... *Dryden.*

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A disease of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float before it: or; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Some believe that the new moon, which each lunation appears, is formed to enlighten the eyes, ... *Derham's Natural History.*

CATARRH. *n. s.* [κατάρρους, *defluxus*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever

occaſions too great a quantity of ſerum; whatſoever hinders the diſcharge by urine, and the pores of the ſkin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce *catarrhs*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Neither was the body then ſubject to die by piecemeal, and languiſh under coughs, *catarrhs*, or conſumptions *South*

CATA'RRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh.*]
CATA'RRHOUS. } Relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age, attended with a glutinous cold, *catarrhous*, leuco-phlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CATA'STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [καταστροφή.]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *cataſtrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakſpeare.*

That philoſopher declares for tragedies, whoſe *cataſtrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal conſiderers. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a concluſion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the moſt horrible and portentous *cataſtrophe* that nature ever yet ſaw; an elegant and habitable earth quite ſhattered. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CA'TCAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the play-houſe to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a paſſion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whoſe chatt'ring ſhames the monkey tribe.
Pope

To CATCH. *v. a.* pret. I *catched* or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketſen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand: intimating the ſuddenneſs of the action.

And when he aroſe againſt me, I *caught* him by his beard, and ſmote him, and ſlew him. 1 *Sam.*

2. To ſtop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the paſſage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tarentum or Algidus repair. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit.

I law him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*

4. To ſtop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himſelf with throwing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.*

5. To enſnare; to entangle in a ſnare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they ſent unto him certain of the Phariſees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark.*

Theſe artificial methods of reaſoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to inſtruct and inform the underſtanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive ſuddenly.

The riſing ſmoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires.
Dryden.

But ſtoop'd for fear, thus quickly driv'n,
The ſparrow ſhould *catch* his anxious tree of heav'n.
Dryden.

7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize.

The man went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak.
2 *Samuel.*

Would they, like Beckford's ambaſſadours, *catch* hold at every word of expreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To ſeize unexpectedly.

To *catch* ſomething out of his mouth, that they might accuſe him. *Luke.*

9. To ſeize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that buſy minute curioſity, and unſatisfactory inquiſitiveneſs, which Seneca calls the diſeaſe of the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakſpeare.*

10. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myſelf, lies ſtruggling in the ſnare
Dryden

11. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale*

Thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek,
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakſp. Coriolanus*

In ſooth I know not why I am ſo ſad.
I wearies me; you ſay it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakſpeare's Merch. of Ven.*

The ſofteſt of our Britiſh ladies expoſe their necks and arms to the open air; which they could not do without *catching* cold, for want of being accuſtomed to it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

O, call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like trumpets, and ſcold rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakſp. Mer. Wives of Windſ.*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of ſubverting the ſtate. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to ſpread infection, or miſchief.

'Tis time to give them phyſick, their diſeaſes
Are grown ſo *catching*. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Sickneſs is *catching*; O, were favour ſo!
Yours would I *catch*, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shak.*

Conſidering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worſt of epidemicks. *Harris.*

The palace of Deiphobus aſcends
In ſmoky flames, and *catches* on his friends.
Dryden.

Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks. *Addiſon.*

2. To lay hold ſuddenly: as, the hook *catches*.

When the yellow bait in flame ſhould fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl.
Dryden.

CATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her golden grain,
That ſhe would ſave the *catch* of Stephanie.
Sidney.

2. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one ſubject. *Addiſon.*

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haſte.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are moſt obvious to men's obſervations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few inſtances; as the manner is in the philoſophy received. *Bacon*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over againſt another and taking the voice by *catches* anthem wiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.*

5. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one *catches* it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Far be from thence the glutton paraſite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryd. Juv.*

The meat was ſcarce, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fully nut with no kernel. *Shakſpeare.*

7. A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a ſlight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories, and our awakened imagination ſmiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip: often written *ketch*.

CA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move to ſtrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CA'TCHFLY. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a ſpecies of *campion.*

CA'TCHPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſerjeants of the mace, or any other that uſe to arreſt men upon any cauſe *Cowel.*

They call all temporal buſineſſes underſtrappings, as if they were but matters for underſtrappers and *catchpolls*; though many times theſe underſtrappings do more good than their high ſpeculations *Bacon's Ess.*

Another monſter,
Sullen of aſpect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods
With force incredible and magick charms
Firſt have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of debtor. *Phil.*

CA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE. *n. ſ.* Food; ſomething to be eaten. This is ſcarcely read in the ſingular. See CATES.

We'll ſee what *cate* you have,
For ſoldiers ſtomachs always ſerve them well.
Shakſpeare

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addiſ.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical.*] In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχίω.]

1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.

I will *catechiſe* the world for him; that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shak.*

Had thoſe three thouſand fools been *catechiſed* by our modern caſuiſts, we had ſeen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and *catechise*
My pickèd man of countries. *Shakspeare.*

There flies about a strange report,
Of some expreis arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry street. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *n. f.* [from *To catechise.*] One who catechises.

CA'TECHISM. *n. f.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been surely, always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechism*. *Hooker.*

He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. f.* [κατηχίστης.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

Some of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in the foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN. *n. f.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUMI'NICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen.*] Belonging to the catechumens *Dict.*

CATEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *category.*] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishop's were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical.*]

1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *n. f.* [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of being, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Glanv.*

CATENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is fittest for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Latin.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION. *n. f.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted perhaps for *caterer*.

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *n. f.* [*quatre*, French.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *n. f.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*. *Shakspeare.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins*. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the provider or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let money, not cost, purvey and dress dishes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with them wishes. *Tusser.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*. *Swift.*

CA'TERESS. *n. f.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

In pastor I do not charge innocent nature,
As if she would her children should be riotous
With her abundance; she, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minsheu* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel. It seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves, for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture *Peacham*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. f.* [*scorpioides*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*

Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *Later* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no *singular*.] Viands; food; dish of meat: generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.
Ben Jonson.

O wasteful riot, never well content
With low prized fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and sea far fetch't and sent
Knolles.

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton.*

They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding sip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.
Arbuthnot

CA'TFISH. *n. f.* The name of a sea fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. f.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the safe and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. *adj.* [καθαρτικός.] Purging medicines. The vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative *Boyle's Scept. at Chymist.*

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and an endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing caustick's ply their spiritual pow'r,
Emeticks vanish, and keen *cathartick's* scour.
Garth.

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *cathartics* or purgatives of the soul. *Addison.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them cutcaups. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter. *Shakſp.*

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular attending at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the baſil in venerable rows;
There the green infants in the beds are bred.
Pope.

CATHE'DRAL. *n. ſ.* The head church of a dioceſs.

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine pear,
The ſide that's next the ſun.
Swift.

CA'THETER. *n. ſ.* [καθετήρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder, but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you. *Wiſeman.*

CA'THOLES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtan, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς, univerſal or general.]

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatick.

4. *Catholick* or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.
Calmet.

Dorotheus the ſucceſs of thoſe your *catholick* cares endeavours will promote the empire of mankind over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Theſe fathers undertake to give an exact account of the univerſe, both intellectual and material, proceeding in their diſcourſe partly according to the *catholick* laws *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON, *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*; καθολικὸν.] An univerſal medicine.

Pride is thus againſt that ſin, is the contempt of others in our judgment. This is indeed a common miſtake of all; but we find it put to [illegible] by St Paul in judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *n. ſ.* [*Katteken*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ſerving as do the bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A hovels, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shakſpeare.

CA'TLING. *n. ſ.*

1. A diſmembering knife uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakſpeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle-ſtrings.

What muſick there will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none; unleſs the muſick of breaking broken ſhins be a conſort to it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, reſembling the hair of a cat *Harris.*

CA'TMINT. *n. ſ.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks*] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is ſuperior to any, ſimplying the groſſeſt ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* [κάτοπτρον, a looking-glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The ſame with *catcal*; an inſtrument that makes a ſqueaking noiſe.

Some ſongſters can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Eſtrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone.

Cat's-eye is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a ſtraw colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by ſome called the goſe-turther, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer.*

CA'TSILVER. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil.

Catſilver is compoſed of plates that are generally plain and ſmall, and that are flexible and elaſtick; and is of three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

2. A kind of reed which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

CA'TSUP. *n. ſ.* A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled muſhrooms.

Aid, for our home-bred Britiſh cheer,
Provoking *catſups*, and caviar *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [A word of very common uſe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent*; perſonal goods: in which ſenſe *chattels* is yet uſed in our law. *Mandeville* uſes *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beaſts of paſture, not wild nor domeſtick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks.
Shakſpeare.

And God made the beaſt of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.
Geneſis.

2. It is uſed in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the moſt part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakſpeare.*

CAVALÇA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French; from *cavalle*, a horſe, Ital.] A proceſſion on horſeback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair ſpectators view,
From their high ſtandings, yet look up to you;
From your brave train each ſingles out a ray,
And longs to date a conqueſt from your day.
Dryden.

How muſt the heart of the old man rejoice, when he ſaw ſuch a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raiſing! *Addiſon.*

CAVALIER. *n. ſ.* [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horſeman; a knight.

2. A gay, ſprightly military man.

For who is he, whoſe chin is but enriched
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Theſe cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shakſpeare.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the Firſt.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adverſaries at firſt intend as a reproach: for thus for were the Guelfs and Ghibelines, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers* *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

Timorous perſons are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe-troops; bodies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

If a ſtate run moſt to gentlemen, and the huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good ſtable bands of foot. *Bacon.*

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not ſuſtain the ſhock of the Britiſh horſe. *Addiſon.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. ſ.* A ſort of light hats, ſo called from a town in France where they were firſt made. *Phillips*

CAU'DLE. *n. ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and ſick perſons.

Ye ſhall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakſpeare.*

He had good broths, *caudle*, and ſuch like; and I believe he did drink ſome wine. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'ernight's ſurfeit? *Shakſpeare.*

CAVE. *n. ſ.* [*cave*, French; *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakſpeare.*

Bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing, leſt his ſon George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakſpeare.*

They did ſquare and carve, and poliſh their ſtone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence:
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used.
The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.
Such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws. *Shakspeare.*

CA'VEAT. *n. s.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware*.] Intimation of caution.
A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, not forbidding to him that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*
The church of *caveat* in reformation must be kept out the Scots. *Spenser.*
I am in danger of commencing poet, pardon me this word; pray define Mr. Rowe a writer of *caveat emptor*. *Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.
Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakspeare.*
Monsters of the foremost deep,
From the deep ooze and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]
1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.
Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor difficult
The tinkling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirls *Thomp.*
High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills, a gushing fountain broke. *Pope.*
2. Inhabiting a cavern.
No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.
No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAVESSON. n. s. [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.
An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAVE. *n. s.* A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.
Phillips' World of Words.

CAUGHT. The part. pass. of *To catch*.

CAVIA'RE. *n. s.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]
The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew.*

CAVI'ER. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviare*. See CAVESON.

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.
I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakspeare.*
My Lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shaksp.*
He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.
Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the condition? *Paradise Lost.*

CA'VIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.
Were men to consider how subject the best things have been to vain *cavil*, when wits, possessed with envy, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*
Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out forced explications. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cavil*.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.
I might add to what concerning the huge odds between the credit of the chief comedies in regard of heathens, and those in regard of the churches of Rome, that very often a *cavil* should be found. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER. *n. s.* [*caviller*, Fr.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.
The censure which Horace frowns, is that which diminishes a critick from a writer, he discovers, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison.*
There is, I grant, room enough for a critick to misrepresent my meaning. *Swift.*

CA'VILLINGLY *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [from *cavil*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.
Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and ignorance justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. n. s. [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow; fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *D. C.*

CA'VITY. *n. s.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.
The vowels are made by a free passage of the breath, vocalized through the cavity of the mouth, the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the posture of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder.*
There is nothing to be left void or without filling; even the *cavities* ought not to be made too roughly, which is of a perilous kind. *Bacon.*
Materials packed together with wood fill not in the several *cavities* of the flesh. *Sharp.*
An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty feet deep, which would soon be lost in the cavities of the seas, and the deep filled parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

CAUK. *n. s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodw.*

CA'UKY *adj.* [from *cauk*.] What is opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed.
Woodward on Fossils.

CAUL. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.
Ne spared they to strip her naked quite.
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as the weed, their eyes might her behold. *Spenser.*
Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden.*
2. Any kind of small net.
An Indian mantle of feathers, and the net was wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew.*
3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed.
The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*
The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope.*

CAULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CA'ULIFLOWER. *n. s.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*.
Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and tallied herbs, and plant forth your coleworts and cabbage which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK. See *To* CALK.

To CA'UPONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To keep a victualling house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CA'USABLE. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That may be caused, or effected by a cause.
That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown.*

CA'USAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.
Every motion owing a dependence on prerequired motions, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenations. *Glanville.*
Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, bodies were not lost, *that* they might be destroyed: Rosebourn was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Watts' Logick.*

CAUSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.
As to created things, so is he beyond and in them all, is very efficient, as being the fountain of causality, and the efficient cause of their existences. *Bacon's Natural History.*
By immediate transitiveness I can take effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection through the interposal of more than one cause. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.
Thus may those be causally made out, what Hippocrates affirmed! *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *causa*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.
Thus doth he sometimes command us to the observation of stars and their effects, before the actions; ascribing effects thereunto of subsequent causation. *Brown.*

CA'USATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR. *n. s.* [*causator*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.
[illegible] the Supreme Causator of the frame of nature, and the disposer of events, or the ancient of days, to work them from it.
Bacon's Natural History.

CAUSE. *n. s.* [*causa*, Latin.]
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.
The wise and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged [illegible]

first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon.*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest that bear some other fight,
A *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakspeare.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal sir, to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that he had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe.*

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakspeare.*

Hear the *cause* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickel.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever sustaining. *Raleigh.*

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care,
To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryd.*

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CA'USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless.*] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CA'USELESS. *adj.* [from *cause.*]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might:
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

And me and mine threats not with war but death;
Thus *causeless* hatred endless is uneath. *Fairfax.*

The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

CA'USER. *n. s.* [from *cause.*] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *cause* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths
As dreadful as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *cause* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

CA'USEY. } *n. s.* [*chaussée*, Fr. This
CA'USEWAY. } word, by a false notion of its etymology, has lately been written *causeway.*] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Succoth the lot came forth westward by the *causey*. 1 *Chron.*

The other way Satan went down,
The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

But that broad *causeway* will direct your ways,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

With shady rows
Whose feats the weary travell'r repose. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *adj.* [*καυστικὸς.*] Epithets
CA'USTICK. } of medicaments which destroy the texture of the parts to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines, or escharoticks. *Wiseman.*

I propose deradicating by escaroticks, and beg in with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman.*

All too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *n. s.* A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen cathartics scour. *Garth.*

CA'UTEL *n. s* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple. Not used.

Perhaps he loves you now:
And now no soil of *cautel* doth besmuch
The virtue of his will. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your sin
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous.*]

1. Cunningly; slily; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start or advantage; yet they will set back all things to *statu quo prius.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the Sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no further bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wiseman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Consuming it with speaking. *Shakspeare.*

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insecta, but is bred of a dirty matter. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the coming from coming, but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Swift.*

CA'UTERY. *n. s.* [*καυτὴρ, ηρος.*]

Cautery is either actual or potential, the first burning by a hot iron, and the latter with corrosive medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead part to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*

In the heat of battle it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready, for that will cure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiseman.*

CA'UTIOL. *n. s.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. *Sir.*

The Cedit, upon this new acquest, gave him part of Baccharis for *caution* for his disbursements. *Hevlin.*

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. *Ayliffe.*

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snares?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The diff'rent shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy. *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Smythene.*

Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea ports to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness.* *King Charles.*

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison.*

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruffle-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakesp.*

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addison.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And cheerful *caws.* *Thomson's Spring.*

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease from* combat, spare;
My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryd.*

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellection, *cease* from that *mere corporeal*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To rest.

The members of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Spratt.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies; be not *ceased*
With slight denial. *Shakspeare.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it, as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Can then this impious rage. *Milton.*
But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.
Dryden.

CEASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease.*

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, with draws
What's near it with it. *Shakspeare.*

CE'ASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease.*] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,
On which my endless tears were bootless spent
Fairfax.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,
Both day and night. *Milton.*

Like an oak
That stands secure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaseless* roar; and only sheds its leaves,
Or mast, which the revolving spring restores.
Philips.

CE'CITY. *n. f.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CECU'TIENCY. *n. f.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'DAR. *n. f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extention of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees, the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green leaves, so regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet; and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and sound. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The saw-dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept;
Whose top branch over-peer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shakspeare.*

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. 2 *Chronicles.*

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

CE'ILING. *n. f.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Locke.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood, down rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polish'd baths the trembling light,
The glitt'ring species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* climb the glaring day. *Dryden.*

CE'LANDINE. *n. f.* [*chelidonium*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasy. *Mortimer.*

CE'LATURE. *n. f.* [*celatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in figures.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adorned and *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath. 2 *Maccabees.*

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated.* *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He shall conceal it,
While you are willing it shall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakspeare.*

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom that nation worshipped. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Publick and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELERY. *n. f.* A species of parsley: it is also called *turnip rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY. *n. f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead a wonderful *celerity* of discourse for, perceiving at the first but only some couple of hypotheses, and fearless it should be cold, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what by coming forever it read, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity* to make head against them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,
In motion with no less *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakspeare.*

The strokings concur to make a percussion great; the ligneity, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreased the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LERY. *n. f.* A species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*celestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

There ſtay, until the twelve *celeſtial* ſigns
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakſpeare.

The ancients commonly applied *celeſtial* deſcriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate.

Play that ſad note
I nam'd my knell, whilſt I ſit meditating
On that *celeſtial* harmony I go to. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

Canſt thou pretend deſire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worſhip, and a pow'r *celeſtial* nam'd? *Dryd.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celeſtial* ſweet with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELE'STIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *ceeſt'al* leads.
Pope.

CELE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *celeſtial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing. Not uſed.

We ſhould affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terreſtrified, and earth but heaven *celeſtified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CE'LIACK. *adj.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving ſlowly through the *celiack* and meſenterick arteries, produces complaints.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CE'LIBACY. *n. ſ.* [from *celebs*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried ſtate.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accurſed ſtate, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themſelves in their relations of huſbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without queſtion, adorned the goſpel, glorified God and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devouteſt and ſtricteſt *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *n. ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themſelves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thouſand *cells*;
In each ſome active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their ſep'rate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon.

Beſides ſhe did intend confeſſion
At Patrick's *cell* this even'n; and there ſhe was not
Shakſpeare.

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any ſmall place of reſidence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

For ever in this humble *cell*,
Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*

In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;
Th' eaſ'd to hear'n, it's native ſeat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different ſorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.
Quincy.

CE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where ſtores and liquors are repoſited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his puniſhment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life.
Peacham on Drawing.

CE'LLARAGE *n. ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*.
Shakſpeare.

A good aſcent makes a houſe wholeſome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer.*

CE'LLARIST. *n. ſ.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious houſe. *Dict.*

CE'LLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, inſinuating itſelf amongſt the neighbouring muſcles, and *cellular* membranes deſtroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CE'LSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CE'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchiſes confined into an augre's bore. *Shakſp.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and ſtones powder'd, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may ſee divers pebbles, and a cruſt of *cement* or ſtone between them, as hard as the pebbles themſelves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough ſtone, joined together with a moſt firm *cement*; upon that was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is ſet
Between us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shakſp.*

What *cement* ſhould unite heaven and earth,
light and darkneſs? *Glanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you ſhall ſee, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their diviſions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakſp.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all looſe and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of ſand, or fine powder, will ſuffer no hollowneſs within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was ſent us to repair
Two brighteſt, brittleſt, earthly things,
A lady's face and china ware. *Swift.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a ſharp inſtrument, they will, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] A perſon or thing that unites in ſociety.

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, furniſhed him with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and *cementer* of ſociety. *Locke.*

CE'METERY. *n. ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited.

The ſouls of the dead appear frequently in *cemetries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as ſtill hankering about their old luxurious pleaſures, and deſiring again to enter the body. *Addiſon.*

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk*: ſo *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinebelm*, a protector of his kinſfolk; *Cinhurd*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinred*, powerful in kindred. *Gibſon.*

CE'NATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to ſup, Lat.] Relating to ſupper.

The Romans waſhed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the ſame was practiſed by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *adj.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stilling fleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *n. ſ.* [κενὸς and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere.

Priam, to whom the ſtory was unknown,
As dead deplor'd his metamorphoſ'd ſon;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fab.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, raiſed a *cenotaph* or empty monument.
Notes on the Odyſſey.

CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We ſee what floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action; ſo that the *cenſe*, or rates of chriſtendom, are raiſed ſince ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incenſe*.

The Salii ſing, and *cenſe* his altars round
With Sabin ſmoke, their heads with poplar bound.
Dryden.

Grineus was near, and caſt a furious look
On the ſide altar, *cenſ'd* with ſacred ſmoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *cenſer* before an altar. *Peacham.*

Of incenſe clouds,
Fuming from golden *cenſers*, hid the mount.
Milton.

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's ſnip, and nip, and cut, and fliſh, and flaſh,
Like to a *cenſer* in a barber's ſhop. *Shakſpeare.*

CE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*cenſio*, Lat.] A rate; an aſſeſſment.

God intended this *cenſion* only for the bleſſed Virgin and her ſon, that Chriſt might be born where he ſhould. *Joſeph Hall.*

CE'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [*cenſor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure and examination.

Ill nature'd *cenſors* of the preſent age,
And fond of all the follies of the paſt. *Roſcommon.*

The moſt ſevere *cenſor* cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the ſame time, he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*] Relating to the cenſor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power of equity, ſo the ſtar chamber had the *cenſorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*]

1. Addicted to cenſure; ſevere; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is *cenſorious*, or vindicative? *Spratt.*

O let thy preſence make my travels light!
And potent Venus ſhall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *cenſorious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical ſpirit inclines a man to be *cenſorious* of his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes *on*.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a moſt ſanctified pride; was rigorouſly and univerſally *cenſorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cenſorious*.] In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſorious*.] Diſpoſition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sources of diſpoſition, and rudeneſs of behaviour, ſcrupulous and ſtrict interpretation of things, abſtruſe and diſtaſteful humours, render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to their brothers. *Taylor.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor*.]

1. The office of a cenſor.

2. The time in which the office of cenſor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Cato. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *cenſure*.] Worthy of cenſure; blamable; culpable.

A fault no more may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been taunted for ſome *cenſurable* folly. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſurable*.] Blamableneſs; fitneſs to be cenſured.

CE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for me all the greateſt of theſe days
To ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Sir Toby, you, and my ſiſter, will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs? *Shakſpeare.*

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenſure* of this hellish villain. *Shakſp.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of milder medicaments, uſe that ſtronger phyſick, the *cenſures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.

The like *cenſurings* and deſpitings have embittered the ſpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againſt another *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenſurers*. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſtateſman, who is poſſeſt of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſurers* with the ſame neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addiſon.*

CENT. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Down from the waiſt they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakſpeare.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falſehood in it than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearleſs empire of the ſky
To Capricorn the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY, *greater* and *leſs*. [*centaurium*.] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roſes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ſtrong ſcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY. *n. ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, ſome ſmall abatement ſhould have been made. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *cent ſimals* in the ſide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having a hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poiſonous inſect in the Weſt Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty legs*.

CE'NTO. n. ſ. [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of ſhreds of diverſ poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Dennis.*

If any men think the poem a *cento*, out I will but have done the ſame in reſt which Bolton did in earneſt. *Atterbury on Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a ſpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it, ſo large as to give reception to that mighty maſs of water.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

Unlaid, a duſky melancholy ſpirit,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper ſcene,
Returns. *Pope's Eſſay on the Laws.*

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet muſt commonly bear the weight, yet the whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it. *Derham.*

CE'NTRE. *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place. *Shakſpeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body of fire, the flame proceeding from it would diſtend itſelf every way, ſo that the ſource, being but the *centre* there, would be found about an huge ſphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis ſhown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all the wonders and remonſtrances of ſin and vice, and *centre* in his own head. *South.*

O impudent, regardleſs of thy own,
Whoſe thoughts are *centred* on thy ſiſter alone! *Cowley.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; ſo thou,
Centring, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hope ſoe'er you have made, lay down;
Our hopes muſt *centre* in our bread alone. *Dryd.*

The common notion of the aptneſs of matter will at length *centre* in motion, which operates ſucceſſively to aim at the common end. *Bentley.*

It was affected by the writers of all the old prophecies, to purſue the ſame method, and by the compariſon of ſeveral paſſages, which he himſelf quoted. *Addiſon.*

CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd the mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFU'GAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality received by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPE'TAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. See SENTRY.

The thoughtleſs wife ſhall frequent aſſemblies pay,
Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] A hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *Dict.*

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centuria*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *century*.] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries; which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

Have you an army ready, ſay you?—A moſt royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diſtinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakſpeare.*

CE'NTURY. *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred: uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century*.

The nature of eternity is ſuch, that though our joys, after ſome *centuries* of years, may ſeem to have grown older by having been enjoyed ſo many ages, yet will they really ſtill continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's watry ſcenes is begun,
Which in ſoft *centuries* ſhall ſmoothly run. *Dryd.*

The liſts of biſhops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the ſucceſſion was quick in the three firſt *centuries*, becauſe the biſhop often ended in the martyr. *Addiſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenſer.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I've ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a *ceremony* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er I'll weep and ſigh. *Shakſpeare.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which ſignifies a ſhip or veſſel, ſuch as thoſe that the Saxons landed in. *Gibſon.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK. *adj.* [κεφαλὴ.] That is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all ſuch as attenuate the blood, ſo as to make it circulate eaſily through the capillary veſſels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I dreſſed him up with ſoft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balſam. *Wiſeman.*

CERASTES. *n. ſ.* [κεράστης.] A ſerpent having horns, or ſuppoſed to have them.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton.*

CE'RATE *n. ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or ſome ſofter ſubſtance, makes a conſiſtence ſofter than a plaiſter. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the ſkin with a needle, and ſtrong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *n. ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of a man, the baſe of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole ſkull, is ſet parallel to the horizon. *Peacham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter, uſed to wounds and bruiſes.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwded in a number of folds of linen, betweated with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Raleigh.*

CE'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burſt in ignorance, but tell
Why thy canoniz'd bones, ſeamed in cerements,
Have burſt their *cerements*? *Shakſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rites; ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieſt attends
To ſpeak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!
We are to carry it from the hand to the head, to improve a *ceremonial* action to a ſubſtantial duty, and the modes of civility into the offices of religion.
Chriſt did take away the external *ceremonial* worſhip that was among the Jews. *South.*

2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

On ceremonious, faſtidious forms,
Of faſhion'd manners, ſtrict decorum men,
That when thou meet'ſt one, with enquiring eyes
Doſt fear it, and, like a needy broker, prize
The ſick and gilt the worſe. *Donne.*
With dumb grace, and a ſet formal face,
He moves in the moſt *ceremonial* pace,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Outward form; external rite; preſcriptive formality.

The only means to make it prudent for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*, or any other different part, would be a reſolution in the legiſlature to prevent new ſects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rights and forms in the Romiſh church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonial*.] The quality of being ceremonial; overmuch uſe of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites.

Under a different œconomy of religion, God was more tender of the ſhell and *ceremonious* part of his worſhip *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the facrifice,
How *ceremonious*, ſolemn, and unearthly
It was i' th' offering! *Shakſpeare.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or preſcriptive formalities.

You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord:
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility; formally reſpectful.

They have a ſet of *ceremonious* phraſes, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

5. Obſervant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel, of our ſeveral friends. *Shak.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old cauſtiff was grown ſo *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me ſome miles in my way. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious*.] In a ceremonious manner; formally; reſpectfully.

Ceremoniouſly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miſtreſs of the houſe. *Shak.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonious*.] Addictedneſs to ceremony; the uſe of too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that ſhe may
The ſacred *ceremonies* partake. *Shakſpeare.*
He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of faſtings, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakſpeare.*
Diſdain to ſhroud
If ever ſhe did ſhroud with *ceremonies*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Forms of civility.

I come to meet it in *ceremony*,
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakſpeare.*
Not to uſe *ceremony* at all, is to teach others not to make them regard, and to diminiſh reſpect to himſelf. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of ſtate.

What ſtrength, what pride, what *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, but rather ſtill more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worſhippers?
Art thou aught elſe but place, degree, and form? *Shakſpeare.*

A conſtant place,
Where pomp and *ceremony* never'd not,
Where great Jove's ways ſhut out, and baſeneſs well
Dryden's Fables.

CE'ROTE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *cerate*.

Liniments which are called, a *cerote* of oil of roſes, with white wax, hath hitherto ſerved my turn. *Wiſeman.*

CE'RTAIN *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable; undoubted; that cannot be queſtioned, or denied.

Theſe things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obſtinacy and folly. *Tillotſon.*

That the mind is equally *certain* of, whether that object be more or leſs general. *Locke.*

2. Reſolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Conſort with thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Undoubting; put paſt doubt.

This form before Alcyone preſent,
To make her *certain* of the ſad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wiſhed that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other diſtemper. *Mead.*

5. Conſtant; never failing to be; not caſual.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praiſe. *Dryd.*

6. Regular; ſettled; ſtated.

You ſhall gather a *certain* rate. *Evelyn.*
Who calls the council, ſtates a certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*
The preparation for your ſupper ſhews your *certain* hours. *Carew.*

7. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad ſoever this faſhion may juſtly be accounted, *certain* of the ſame countrymen do paſs far beyond it. *Carew's Surv.*
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noiſe of our own drum. *Shakſpeare.*
Let there be *certain* leather bags made of ſeveral bigneſſes, which, for the matter of them, ſhould be tractable. *Bacon.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Certainly that, by no legal means, cannot be ſecured, can be much leſs to be by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*
What preciſe collection of ſimple ideas modeſty or frugality ſtand for, in another's mind, is not *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS *n. ſ.* [from *certain*.] The ſame with *certainty*.

CE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.* [from *certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubtful things you ſtill, often wiſh'd were
Than to be ſure they do; for *certainties*
Either poſſeſſ remedies, or time knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Regularity; ſettled ſtate.

CE'RTES *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly, in truth; in ſooth: an old word.

Certes, ſir knight, you've been too much to blame,
Thus for to beat the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenſer.*
For, *certes*, theſe are people full of the fineſt edge
Certes, our authors are to blame. *Pope.*

CERTI'FICATE. *n. ſ.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowell.*

2. Any teſtimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a paſſport to beg. *Addiſon.*
I can bring *certificates* that I behave myſelf ſoberly before company. *Addiſon.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, French.]

1. To give certain information of.

The Engliſh ambaſſadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him *Bacon.*

This is deſigned to *certify* thoſe things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told, after the perſon told: as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CERTIORA'RI. n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending, that juſtice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who ſeeks the ſaid writ, hath received hard dealing in the ſaid court. *Cowell.*

CE'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at firſt they dream'd: for 'twas offence
With them, to queſtion *certitude* of ſenſe. *Daniel.*

There can be no *mania* and *mimia* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonſtration, or any other way of conſequence. *Grew.*

CE'RVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta, bending a little upwards, ſends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the reſt, turning down again, forms the deſcending trunk. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *adj.* [*caruleus*, Lat.]
CERU'LEOUS. } Blue; ſky-coloured.

It inlarded a ſolution with now and then a light touch of ſky colour, but nothing near ſo high as the *ceruleous* tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

From three the ſaphire ſolid other takes
Its blue *cerulean*. *Thomſon.*

CERULI'FICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The five ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the rubrick, *cerulick*, and others, are ſeparated one from another. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. n. ſ. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, reſembling it in that particular, are by chymiſts called *ceruſe*; as the *ceruſe* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'REAN. *adj.* [from *Cæſar*.]

The *Cæſarean* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwiſe be delivered. Which circumſtance, it is ſaid, firſt gave the name of *Cæſar* to the Roman family [illegible]. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *ceſſe*; ſee CESSE; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *ſaiſire*, to ſeize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *ceſs* is alſo charged upon the country ſometimes for victualling the ſoldiers, when they lie in garriſon. *Spenſer.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *ceſſe*, Fr.] It ſeems to have been uſed by *Shakſpeare* for bounds or limits, though it ſtand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutte's ſaddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrong in the withers out of all *ceſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to conſider how much land there is in all Ulſter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *ceſs* the ſaid rent, and allowance iſſuing thereout. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.]

1. A ſtop; a reſt.

The day was yearly obſerved for a feſtival, by *ceſſation* from labour, and by reſorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *ceſſation* toſt
By theories, the practick part is loſt. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; ſuſpenſion.

There had been a mighty confuſion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary courſe, and a *ceſſation* and ſuſpenſion of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The riſing of a parliament is a kind of *ceſſation* from politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the ſtate of ceaſing to act.

The tetum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, cauſeth an effervescence, at the *ceſſation* of which, the fits, if which the cold was compoſed, will be reconciled. *Harvey.*

4. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

When the ſucceſſors of [illegible] in Ireland were diverted, I was [illegible] to get them ſome reſpite, by [illegible]. *Bacon.*

CESSAVIT. n. ſ. [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained. *Cowell.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without reſiſtance.

If the ſubject ſtricken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke, whereas, if the thing ſtricken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Sun.*

CE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Lat.] Eaſy to give way.

If the parts of the ſtricken body be ſo eaſily *ceſſible*, as without ſenſible reſiſtance to divide them, then it enters into ſuch a body, till it has ſpent its force. *Digby on the Sun.*

CE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr *ceſſio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance, either in the air or the body percuſſed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Reſignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A party in their council would make and ſecure the beſt peace they can with France, by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *ceſſion*.] As, a *ceſſionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs*.] An aſſeſſment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat. In law.] He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his ceſs, or ceſſing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ ceſſavit brought againſt him. Where it is ſaid the tenant ceſſeth, ſuch phraſe is to be underſtood as if it were ſaid, the tenant ceſſeth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement. *Cowell.*

CE'STUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not ſo much as her own *ceſtus*. *Addiſon.*

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fiſhes as have lungs or reſpiration are not without the weazon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

He hath created variety of theſe *cetaceous* fiſhes, which converſe chiefly in the northern ſeas, whoſe whole body being encompaſſed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greateſt cold of the frozen ſea. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHAUT. A note in the ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all good,
A re, to plead Hart's high praiſe,
B mi Bemol, ſo ſings the lowſy Jew,
C fa ut, that loves to ſing all day,
D ſol re, a note to pleaſe you,
E la mi, the higheſt note in muſick. *Old Song.*

CH has, in words purely Engliſh, or fully naturaliſed, the ſound of *ſh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to deſcribe in words. In ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *ſh*, as *chaiſe*; and, in ſome derived from the Greek, the ſound of *k*, as *chalerick*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

Of round fiſh [illegible] are cods, ſoles, whitings, [illegible], rochs, congers, mackrel. *Carew.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, French.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him down, ſome of their garments, and fell to rub a dead body with them, till they brought him to recover both breath, the ſervants, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At laſt, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to chafe her chin. *Dryden.*

Soft, and more ſoft, at ev'ry touch it grow,
Like plaiſt wax, which *chafing* hands reduce
The former maſs to form, and ſhape to uſe. *Dryden.*

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with ſweat? *Shakſpeare.*

3. To perfume.

Lucina ſhone more than now
Now ſhe from heav'n, with violets mix'd, and roſes grow;
Whoſe scent ſo *chafes* the neighb'ring air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabick ſpices grew. *Waller.*

4. To make angry; to inflame paſſion.

Her affection *chafed* him ſo,
When ſhe for thy repeal was ſuppliant,
That to cloſe priſon he commanded her. *Shakſp.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of theſe, who were reſolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, againſt his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himſelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

This *chafed* the boar; his paſſions flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryd.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Then will he 'gan fall terribly to roar,
And lash his tail at that increaſing ſight more. *Spenſer.*

He will not remove to much as the abuſe of Falſtaff, as he will *chafe*, at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conſpirers are. *Shakſpeare.*

How did they fume, and ſtamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And ſwear!—not Addiſon himſelf was ſafe. *Pope.*

2. To fret againſt any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.
Shakspeare's J. Cæsar.

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard to high. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.

When sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.
Camden's Remains.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And stung furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. s.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *n. s.* [ceaſor, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection.
Phillips.

CHAFF. *n. s.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition.
Shakspeare.

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.
Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [*kaufen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode I unto Paul's, the public mart,
To *chaffer* for garments with mine gold,
Where silk-sticks and fine wires are sold. *Dryden.*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging about this or that other core-mony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them ajar. *Swift.*

In disputes with charmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were to sit,
And breaks of bows to every farm did let. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approach'd the grove, he never stood to greet,
Nor *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.
Fairy Queen.

CHA'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHA'FFERN. *n. s.* [from *eschauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHA'FFERY. *n. s.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling; merchandize and *chaffery*; it is very much decaying. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH. *n. s.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. *Phillips' World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

CHA'FFWEED. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium*, Latin.] An herb, the same with *cudweed.*

CHA'FFY. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration. *Glanville.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *chafe* and *dish.*] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coal.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary heat which belongeth to *chafingdishes*, pottucts, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N. *n. s.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen.*

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
Pope.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than they small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.
Pope's Letters.

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. s.* [*chaine*, French.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Genesis.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constant your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in form'd, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it; or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those so mistake the christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.
Hammond.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning, which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeatedly any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves. *Knolles.*

Gaza no'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war!
Prior.

They, with joint force oppression *chain*, let
Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd.*
Prior.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.
Knolles' History of the Turks.

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.
Shakspeare.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *pump.*] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chain-pump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and drabble.
Raleigh's Essays.

CHAI'NSHOT. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *shot.*] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights, ostentation, a butt-sock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chain-shot*, and splinters. *Wiseman.*

CHA'INWORK. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *work.*] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequer-work, and wreaths of *chain-work*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars 1 *Kings.*

CHAIR. *n. s.* [*chair*, French.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy grieved country's copper chains unbind
Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. *Watts.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown —

—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;
Either that 's thine, or else thou wert not his.
Shakspeare.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakspeare.*

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakspeare.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, in a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience old Latinus sate. *Dryden.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
Pope.

CHA'IRMAN. *n. s.* [from *chair* and *man.*]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole;
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole.
Dryden.

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.
Swift.

CHAISE. *n. f.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς, brass, and γράφω, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER. } *n. f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting
CHA'LDRON. } of thirty-six bushels
CHA'UDRON. } heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *n. f.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Latin.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the nonce. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups and chalices. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by *Shakspeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, mark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs,
On chaliced flowers that lies. *Shakspeare.*

CHALK. *n. f.* [ceale, cealcstan, Sax. *calk*, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

He maketh all the stones of the altar as chalk stones that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah.*

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong, clear, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous chalk, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with every hard frost. *Mortimer.*

With me I will determine a cruse here,
Where those ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryd.*

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then came down
From all the gamesters in the town,
And dails and shoeboards in vast swarms,
With new chalk'd bobs and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successive their way. *Shakspeare.*

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like design. *Dryden.*

The time within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shaksp.*

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shakspeare.*

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian crow far behind. *Dryd.*

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such lofels and scatterlings, as that they cannot eithy by any other ill be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker.*

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where merit doth most *challenge*. *Shak.*

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakspeare.*

So when a tyger sucks the fullest cow's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.
Dryden.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Jubas?
That will recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of Harmony. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'LLENGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly. *Shak.*

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking too high a strain,
Left greedy eyes to them no grist *challenge* lay,
Busy with okes did their shoulders mask. *Sidney.*

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Locke.*

3. In law.

An exception taken either against persons or things: persons, as in affize to the array, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array, is when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause. *Cowel.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'LLENGER. *n. f.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—
No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
Shakspeare.

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grisly *challenger*. *Dryd.*

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakspeare.*

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalyb*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to be regulated in the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE. n. f. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions made a shew of resistance, but, upon our preparing to fall up a little close, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us a desire likewise. *Addison.*

CHA'MBER. *n. f.* [*chambre*, French; *camera*, Latin; *cambr*, Welsh.]

1. An apartment in a house: generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*

When we have mark'd with blood their sleepy *chamber*,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakspeare.*

A natural cave in a rock may have several *chambers*, not much unlike to parlours or [illegible]. *Woodward.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark cave of death, and *chamber* of the grave. *Isaiah.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, in an exact description of the figure of the eye, found out that the [illegible] of a film's entrance in the pole. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial [illegible] no counsel answer is not admitted, [illegible] but [illegible] the matter is prepared and argued [illegible]. *Ayliffe.*

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c. *Grew.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honeſtly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenneſs, not in *chambering* and wantonneſs. *Romans.*

2. To reſide as in a chamber.

The beſt blood *chamber'd* in his boſom. *Shak.*

CHA'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue.

I have not thoſe ſoft parts of converſation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakſp.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many ſentiments. *Addiſon.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; a conſiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the proviſion of every thing in the houſe of lords; he diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; under him are the gentleman uſher of the black rod, yeoman uſhers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaſter makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty *Shakſpeare.*

He was made lord ſteward, that the ſtaff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the ſtage *Pope.*

3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'ſt thou
That the bleak air, thy boiſterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy ſhirt on warm? *Shakſpeare.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and waſſel convince *Shakſ.*

He ſerv'd at firſt Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryd.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheſter, of the city of London *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n ſ* [from *chamberlain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID *n ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Mean while the
The *chambermaid* and Coſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some coarſe country wench, almoſt decay'd,
Trudges to town, and ſtrait turns *chambermaid.*
Pope.

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he uſed to conſult one of his lady's *chambermaids.* *Swift.*

If theſe nurſes ever preſume to entertain the girls with the common follies practiſed by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped *Swift.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot* See CAMELOT] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*, as oak, whereof wainſcot is made. *Bacon.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιλεων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with his feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, in an obtuſe point; its back is ſharp, its ſkin plaited, and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail, and upon its head it has ſomething like a comb; like a fiſh, it has no neck Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white fleſh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, reſembling an elephant's trunk. It alſo ſhrinks, and grows longer. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied; but our modern obſervers aſſure us, that its natural colour, when at reſt and in the ſhade, is a bluiſh grey; though ſome are yellow, and others green, but both of a ſmaller kind. When it is expoſed to the ſun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which have leaſt of the light upon them, are changed into ſpots of different colours. The grain of its ſkin, when the light doth not ſhine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it ſeems ſpeckled with dark ſpots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour, and ſometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in ſome parts of the body. *Calmet*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigneſs of an ordinary hound; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his ſkin ſpotted with little tumours, leſs eminent nearer the belly; his tail ſlender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outſide, and two on the inſide; his tongue of a marvellous length in reſpect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a duſky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly, yet ſpotted with blue, white and red. *Bacon*

I could add colours even to the *chameleon*;
Change ſhapes with Proteus, for advantage.
Shakſpeare

One part devours the other, and leaves not ſo much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleon* gaſps after *Decay of Piety.*

The tun *chameleon*, fed with air receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves
Dryden

As the *chameleon*, who can laſt no food
To live on color all his creature,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue
His wiſhes and his hopes, is mine *Prior*

To CHA'MFER. [*chamberer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. } *n. ſ.* [from *To chamfer.*]
CHA'MFRET. } A ſmall furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET *n ſ* [See CAMELOT] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

CHA'MOIS. *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whoſe ſkin is made into ſoft leather, called among us *ſhammy.*

To thee the beaſts which you ſhall eat; the ox, the ſheep, and wild roe, and the *chamois*.
Deuteronomy.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιμηλον.] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing ſtill,
Embathed balm, and cheriſhing dill,
Freſh coſtmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning ſtuluc. *Spenſ.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faſter it grows; yet youth, the more it is waſted, the ſooner it wears. *Shak.*

Poſſet drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Bacon.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco by in ſmoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend replied, not overcome with rage;
But, like a proud ſteed reſtrain'd, went haughtily on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton's Paradiſe L.*

At his command
The ſteeds equipp'd with purple ſtand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold
Dryd.

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left ſuch a delicious tongue-nels on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his bit had troubled him, he gave occaſion to Meſſalina to come near him *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and ruefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not anſwer equally to one another; but, by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *n. ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuſes of the cuſtoms, meſeems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large ſketch out your diſcourſe.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady *Shakſp.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will commonly ſeek occaſion to extend his bounds unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without diſorder, by the ſpace of ſome miles, part of the way *champaign*, up to the city of Ghent, with leſs loſs of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his ſide two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other ſtraight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with leſs rivers interven'd.
Milton.

CHA'MPERTORS. *n. ſ.* [from *champerty.* In law.] Such as move ſuits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and purſue, at their proper coſts, to have part of the land in conteſt, or part of the gains. *Cowell.*

CHA'MPERTY. *n. ſ.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowell.*

CHAMPI'GNON. *n. ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom.

Heaven ſend friends with doubtful muſhrooms heeſe
Secure for you, lamiſh *champignons*. *Dry.*

It has the reſemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a fair round knob. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat.

In many armies, the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moiſt, and dry, four *champions* fierce
Strive here for maſt'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy!
Dryden.

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right.
Dryden.

2. A hero; a ſtout warriour; one bold in conteſt.

A ſtouter *champion* never handled ſword.
Shakſpeare.

This makes you incapable of conviction; and they applaud themſelves as at Duns *champions* for truth, when moved they are contending for error.
Locke.

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no leſs for him that tries the combat in his own cauſe, than for him that fights in the cauſe of another.
Cowell.

To CHA'MPION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The ſeed of Banquo kings!
Rather than ſo, come, Fate, into the liſt,
And *champion* me to the utterance.
Shakſpeare.

CHANCE. *n. ſ.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.

And unforeſeen accidents ſuddenly
Or what we wilfully do, we weep unto
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of *chance*, and flies
Or every wind that blows.
Shakſpeare.

The only true, or at leaſt moſt valuable thing
To ſet my mind, was worth the conquering.
Dryden.

Chance is a mere name, and really nothing in nature, a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of ſpeaking, whereby we would expreſs, that ſuch effects as are commonly aſcribed to *chance*, were really produced by ſome true and proper cauſes, but without any deſign to produce them.
Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to perſons.

[illegible] commonly uſed to vex, but ſeldom kill us.
Bacon's Eſſays.

3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To lay a deſign upon the ſucceſs of any thing in this world, is not preſumption, but a moſt ridiculous madneſs, ſeeing there are ſo many *chances* that muſt intervene, of which no human power can poſſibly have the diſpoſal.
South.

The beauty I beheld has ſtruck me dead,
Unknowingly the ſtrokes, and kiſs'd the *chance*;
Poiſon is in her eyes, and death in every glance.
Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canſt not ſee.
Pope.

4. Event; ſucceſs; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodneſs
Be like our warranted quarrel!
Shakſpeare.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear.
Shakſpeare.

6. Poſſibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit of heav'n, by fountain ſide,
Or in thick ſhade retir'd.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

Then your Ladyſhip might have a *chance* to chaſe this addreſs.
Swift.

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is ſeldom uſed but in compoſition.] Happening by chance.

Now ſhould they part, malicious tongues would ſay,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.
Dryden.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer.
Dryden.

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chanceſt* on; but think——
Thou haſt thy miſtreſs ſtill.
Shakſpeare.

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?
Shakſpeare.

Ay, Caſca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,
That Cæſar looks ſo ſad.
Shakſpeare.

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eaſily took.
Knolles' Hiſt. of the Turks.

I chuſe the laſer ſex, and *chance* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind.
Pope.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.] The caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-ſide, by which many uſually travel, and caſt down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paſſing by is ſlain; in this caſe he offends, becauſe he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himſelf.
Cowell.

If [illegible] ſhould [illegible] at any time, to ſtrike a man dead with a direct ſaying, it ought, in that caſe and conſcience, to be adjudged [illegible]
Sa[illegible]

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

[illegible] ſwept off by the [illegible] coming [illegible] of Peter.
Sanderſon.

CHA'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of uſe.

My lord, I would offer you to accompany
In this adventurous [illegible] jeopardy.
Spenſer.

CHA'NCEL. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat lattice, with which the *chancel* was enclоſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Where [illegible] ſhow'd or no, that the minſter [illegible]
Hall.

The [illegible] of this church is vaulted with ſingle ſtone [illegible] and [illegible] arched and [illegible]
Sa[illegible]

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat *chancellor*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *literas vel ſcriptum linea per modum ductâ diverſante*; and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *à cancellis*, which ſignifies all one with *cancri*, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid croſſways one over another, ſo that a man may ſee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment ſeats were compaſſed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the preſs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

Quæſitas regni tibi cancellarius *Angli*,
Primus ſublimi monte petendus erit.
Hic eſt, qui regni leges conciliat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.
Verſes of *Nigel de Wickre* to the biſhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.]

1. The higheſt judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the firſt, ſignified the regiſters or actuaries in court; *præpoſitus, ſcriptas ſententias & excipiendo judicum acta diligenter curans*. But this name is greatly advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cauſes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience.
Cowel.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie!
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.
Dryden's Juv.

Ariſtides was a perſon of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and beſt acquainted with the laws, as well as forms, of their government; ſo that he was in a manner, *chancellor* of Athens.
Swift.

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.* A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church.
Ayliffe.

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer-chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ſtatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only.
Cowell. Chambers.

5. CHANCELLOR *of an Univerſity.* The principal magiſtrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order.
Chambers.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor

The Sunday after Mote gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, became humble to his wife's maid, and loved to attend upon his gentlemen-uſher, Marbon, to and fro in the ſtreet.
Camden.

CHA'NCERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*, then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal.
Cowell.

The [illegible] and [illegible] of the jury muſt be [illegible] in the [illegible] by the biſhop's [illegible]
Ayliffe.

CHA'NCRE. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

It is poſſible he was not well cured, and would have relapſed [illegible]
Wiſeman.

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too ſtrict in giving ſo many inſtances of the cure of ſcirrhous ulcers as a cancer, or rather a *chancrous* callus.
Wiſeman.

CHANDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

The ſick that thou haſt drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareſt in Chriſtendom in Europe. *Shakſpeare.*

But wanſter Huck or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chanſler's* baſket, on his ſhoulder born,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. n. ſ. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *camlia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own affairs, had need chooſe well whom he employs, and *change* them often; for new are more obſervant, and leſs ſubtile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To quit any thing for the ſake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Perſons grown up in the belief of a wrong opinion, cannot *change* that for truth, with all the ſtrength their underſtanding duly to conſider and compare both. *South.*

A heaven and we ſtill *change*, but here a the worſe,
They *change* for better, and we *change* for worſe. *Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To free the continent, look upon theſe thouſands, with whom thou wouldſt not, for any intereſt, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arreſt;
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakſp.*

Whatſoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low eſtate. *Eccluſ.*

For the elements were ſo agreed in themſelves by a kind of harmony; juſt as in a muſician notes *change* the frame of the tune, and yet are always ſounds. *Wiſdom.*

5. To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

I would the were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this curſt Jew.
Shakſpeare.

6. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.

A ſhopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a cuſtomer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. *To change a horſe*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change, to ſuffer alteration: as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakſpeare.*

CHANGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal ſcene,
Still varying to the laſt! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of perſons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns ſhall riſe and ſet;
While thy abandon'd tribes ſhall only know
A diff'rent maſter, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each *change*, the ſon of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take roots, and let ſome of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the ſame kind immediately after the full. *Bacon.*

4. Novelty; a ſtate different from the former.

The hearts
Of all his people ſhall revolt from him,
And kiſs the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shak.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair;
And they, for *change*, will try our Engliſh air. *Dryden.*

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.

Five bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Eaſy it may be to contrive new poſtures, and ring other *changes* upon the ſame bells. *Addiſon.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty ſheets, and thirty *changes* of garments. *Judges.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the preſent want of *change* ariſes; for ſuppoſing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thouſand pounds would be ſufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where perſons meet to traffick and tranſact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the ſchools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.

A ſteady mind will admit ſteady methods and counſels, there is no meaſure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

As I am a man, I muſt be *changeable*; and ſometimes the graveſt of us all are ſo, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Poſſible to be changed.

The fibrous or vaſcular parts of vegetables ſeem ſcarce *changeable* in the elementary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta: for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakſp.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs.

At length he betrothed himſelf to one worthy to be liked, if any worthineſs might excuſe ſo unworthy a *changeableneſs*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableneſs*, with which we are too juſtly branded by all our neighbours. *Addiſon.*

2. Suſceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expreſſed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableneſs* or immutability of them, but conſidering the nature and quality of ſuch laws. *Hooker.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconſtant; uncertain; mutable; ſubject to variation; fickle.

Unſound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily deviſed for her good, yet never effectually proſecuted. *Spenſer.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *n. ſ.* [from *change*; the word ariſes from an odd ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away children, and put others that are ugly and ſtupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her baſe elfin breed there for thee left
Such men do *changelings* call, ſo chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy ſtol'n from an Indian king;
She never had ſo ſweet a *changeling*. *Shak.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence ſhut out,
We only roam in diſcontent about. *Dry.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Of fickle *changelings* and poor diſcontents,
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shakſpeare.*

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they ſwung;
As they had turn'd from ſide to ſide,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous ſpeech.

I took the writ up in form of the other,
Subſcribed it, gave the impreſſion, plac'd it faſter,
The *changeling* never known. *Shak.*

CHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money; moneychanger.

CHA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not to eaſy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courſe, to change the *channel*, and turn their ſtreams into other way. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the loweſt ſtream
Do kiſs the moſt exalted ſhores of all. *Shak.*

So th' impriſon'd ſea, which, from her wonted courſe,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* ſtay. *Waller.*

Had not the ſaid ſtrata been diſlocated, ſome of them elevated, and others depreſſed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the ſea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually waſhed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the ſtreams. *Burnet.*

2. Any cavity drawn longwiſe.

Complaint and hot deſires, the lover's hell,
And ſcalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries: as the Britiſh *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flow'rets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakspeare.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channell'd* sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind
Do chant sweet musick. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick. *Ames.*

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief,
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT. *n. s.* [from the verb] Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.
Milton.

CHA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Watton.*

Jove's ethereal lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.
Pope.

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. s.* [from *chanter* and *clur*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And chearful *chant cleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakspeare.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer in the description of the sudden fit, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shakſ.*

CHA'OS. *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the wurst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted, and mis-join'd;
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind.
Dryden.

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles fashioned, then those several beds were, in all probability, repositted in the earth. *Dorham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sense.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain.
Blackmore.

CHAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the *singular*.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground.
Dryden.

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakſp.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. *Phillips' World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.] A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build; or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel of ease*, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. *Cowell.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakſp.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment.
Dryden.

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Wanting a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points. *Shakſpeare.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. n. s. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *fall*.] Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. s.* [*capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowell.*

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment.
Shakſpeare.

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.
Shakſpeare.

2. One that officiates in domestick worship.

A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade. *Shakſpeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* bones.
Shakſpeare.

CHA'PLET. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hyem's chin, an icy crown,
An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakſpeare.*

I strangely long to know,
Whether the noble *chaplets* wear,
Those on their mistress' fore-head bear,
Or those that were us'd kinder. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
Dryden.

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade.
Dryden.

They made an humble *chaplet* for the king.
Swift.

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater-nosters and ave-marias. A different sort of *chaplets* is also used by the Mahometans.

5. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joined at top in a fort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

For Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy. *Shakſpeare*

Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben Jonſon*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; there were upon inquiry to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, ſuperſtitious examiners of ſuch wares. *Howel*

He chaffer'd two, and carried them to Samos, as the richeſt place for *chapmen*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *chapmen* buy and ſell,
Their ſhops are deals, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *n. ſ.* [from *chap.*]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So ſoon as we ſee
A hallow'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And part all hope, ſhe *chaps* to ſhuffle to. *Sidney*

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakſpeare*

Their wide *gaps* at my approach expect the promiſ'd booty,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden*

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } The part. paſſ. of *To chap.*
CHA'PPED. }

Like a face upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail can not find a joint; but hard, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben Jonſon*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on the ſcorch'd and *chapt* creeks and furrows they laid. *Dryden's Fable*

CHA'PTER. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book was divided into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe can produce them no ſcripture to warrant their ceremonies, I will undertake to produce them ſcripture enough to warrant them. *South*

2. From this comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things: for it gives and takes away, it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowell.*

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*
5. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe.*
6. Chapter-houſe; the place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does ſtrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-houſe*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL. *n. ſ.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilaſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chapters*. *Moxon*

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found in Winander mere, in Lancaſhire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in charring, parts into various cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [*cyppe*, work, Sax. *Lye.* It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs; or *cafe*, Saxon, care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day; a ſingle job or taſk.

A mere woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chares*. *Shakſpeare*

She, harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire. *Dryden*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at other houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift*

CHA'RACTER. *n. ſ.* [*charakter*, Lat. χαρακτηρ.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward ſhow elſe beſt reſembling
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt*

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But is next cookery?——
He cut out roots in *characters*. *Shakſpeare*

The purpoſe is perſpicuous, even as ſubſtance
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up. *Shakſ.*

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *characters* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—You know my *character* to be your brother's. *Shakſpeare*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

I do not find many *characters*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd excels their own. *Denham.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities; a perſonage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſs noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by laudable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave. It ſeems to have had the accent formerly on the ſecond ſyllable.

Theſe few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakſpeare*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shak.*
O Rotalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.
Shakſpeare

The pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite tranſforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmindful reaſon's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *cha-*
CHARACTERI'STICK. } *racterize.*] That conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtick* diſtinction. *Wotton on Learning.*

The ſhining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his conſtancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteriſtical* virtue his poet gives him, excites our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *n. ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

This vaſt invention exerts itſelf in Homer, a manner ſuperiour to that of any poet; it is a great and peculiar *characteriſtick* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERI'STICK *of a Logarithm* The ſame with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.

It is ſome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any perſon, without long experience. *Sanderſon.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions or ſentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Aſiatick, Chineſe, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character.*] Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the ſtones of Troy
And blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are graſed
To duſty nothing. *Shakſpeare*

CHA'RACTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *character.*] Impreſſion; mark; diſtinction: accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.

Fairies uſe flowers for their *charactery* *Shakſ.*
All my engagements I will conſtrue to thee,
All the *charactery* of my ſad brows. *Shakſ.*

CHA'RCOAL. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char*, buſineſs; but, by *Lye*, from *To chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

Seacoal laſts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary *charcoal.* *Bacon's N. H.*
Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles
As nat'rally as in *charcoals*,
Which footy chymiſts ſtop in holes,
Where out of wood they extract coals *Hudibras.*
Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*

CHARD. *n. ſ.* [*chardi*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and loſe ſome of their bitterneſs. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main ſhoot which is the true *chard.* *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe: it has *with* before the thing entruſted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them, and he ſerved them *Genesis.*
What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
Thou'rt fomewhat to anſwer; a mighty ſum of murder,
Of parricide and kindred blood ſtruck off:
My prayers and penance ſhall diſcount for theſe,
And beg of heav'n to *charge* the fault *on* me.
Dryden.

3. To impute: with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuſe thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he raiſes upon the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*
It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and threſher's toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenſils, muſt all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*
Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranſlate,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*
We *charge* that *upon* neceſſity, which was really denied and choſen. *Watts' Logick.*

4. To impute to, as coſt or hazard.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he *charged* himſelf with all the ſea riſk of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in winter. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. To impoſe as a taſk: it has *with* before the thing impoſed.

The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and juſtice and charity to men, and temperance and chaſtity in reference to ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

6. To accuſe; to cenſure.

Speaking thus to you, I am ſo far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can ſincerely ſay, I believe the exhortation wholly needleſs. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuſe: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.

The prieſt ſhall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb.*
Thou canſt not, cardinal, deviſe a name
So ſlight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an anſwer as the pope. *Shakſ.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not ſuffer you to viſit them;
The king hath ſtrictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shak.*
Why doſt thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee anſwer
To what I ſhall enquire. *Dryden.*
I *charge* thee, fiend,
And tell thy name, and buſineſs in the land
Dryden.

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared ſword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm *Shakſ.*
The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs renew;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the ſmell of blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! — What a ſigh is there! The heart is ſorely *charged.* *Shakſpeare.*
When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And ſends to Tames, *charg'd* with a command,
Which none more ſhuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*
Meat ſwallowed down for pleaſure and gluttony, only *charges* the ſtomach, or fumes into the brain *Temple.*
A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*
The brief with weighty crimes was *charg'd*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with ſomething adventitious.

It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been *charged* with ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hieroglyphicks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for ſight. Obſolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and diſcouraged his lance. *Knolles.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

To CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onſet.

Like your heroes of antiquity, be *charged* in iron, and ſeems to deſpiſe all ornament but antique merit *Granville.*

CHARGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; cuſtody; truſt to defend.

A hard diſtreſs, when the harmleſs ſheep
Muſt leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge* *Fairfax.*
He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the ſame. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God thoſe reſerved up, had not the Lord, in that particular caſe, given ſpecial *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker.*
It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philoſophy; that is to ſay, from knowledge as men by natural reaſon attain unto *Hooker.*
One of the Turks laid down letters upon a ſtone, ſaying, that in them was contained what they had in *charge.* *Knolles.*
The leaders having *charge* from you to ſtand,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shak.*
He, who requires
From us no other ſervice than to keep
This one, this eaſy *charge*; of all the trees
In Paradiſe, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taſte that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milt.*

3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office.

If large poſſeſſions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commiſſions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting *L'Eſtrange.*
Go to the prieſt of the Lord to-day,
From him inquire, a wiſe and holy man. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently ſometimes *over* before the thing committed to truſt.

I gave my brother *charge over* all I poſſeſſed; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehem. ix.*

5. It has *of* before the ſubject of command or truſt.

Half to the eaſtern Mede,
Where *of* I gave thee *charge* thou ſhouldſt not go. *Milton.*

6. It has *upon* before the perſon charged.

He bows to death with all his weight, that is, with the full preſſure of love, which is the higheſt point of our duty, and moſt God loves upon us.
Taylor's Rules of Living Holy.

7. Accuſation; imputation.

We need no lay a world to his *charge*:
Bearing your offences, counting yourſelves [illegible]
Theſe very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and ſuperſtition of popiſh times. *Swift.*

8. The perſon or thing entruſted to the care or management of another.

Why ſtand theſe ſtately ſtocks the bounds preſerv'd
To thy vaſt foreſts, and defend the *charge*
Of princes? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
More had the fair, for, fearful of her ſtay,
The ſtarry guard around the *charge* away
To ſome high palace *Dryden.*
Our guard an angel ſaw them where they ſate
Above the palace of our ſov'reign king;
He fight'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*
This part ſhould be the governour's principal care; that as nothing is more ſo and politeneſs, ſo all his carriage, may be ſuited in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or biſhop to his clergy.

The biſhop of Lincoln recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; coſt.

Being long ſince made weary with the huge *charge* which you have laid upon us, and with the ſtrong endurance of ſo many complaints. *Spenſer.*
The *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
Witneſs this army of ſuch mafs and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakſpeare.*
He liv'd at large for *charge*, though more in large,
From publick buſineſs, yet of equal *charge*. *Daniel.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly uſed in the plural, *charges.*

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Never put yourſelf to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong which he ſtoutly did offer you. *Daniel.*
The Engliſh were at conſiderable *charges* to make a little kind of harbour at this place.
Addiſon on Italy.

12. Onſet.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they ſlew eleven thouſand footmen, and fifteen hundred horſemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Macc.*
Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

13. The ſignal to fall upon enemies.

Our author ſeems to ſound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The poſture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courſers daring of the ſpur,
Their armed ſtaves in *charge*, their beavers down.
Shakſpeare.

15. A load, or burden.
Aſſes of great *charge*. *Shakſpeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.
Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-ſilver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the diſſolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.
Charge is a preparation, or a ſort of ointment of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the ſhoulder ſplaints, inflammations, and ſprains of horſes.
A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaiſter, or between a plaiſter and a cataplaſm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.
The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat diviſed only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expenſive; coſtly.
Divers bulwarks were demoliſhed upon the ſea-coaſt, in peace *chargeable*, and little ſervicеable in war. *Hayward.*
Neither did we eat any man's bread, for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 *Theſſalon.* iii. 8.
There was another accident of the ſame nature on the Sicilian ſide, much more pleaſant, but leſs *chargeable*; for it coſt nothing but wit. *Wotton.*
Conſidering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous iſſue, and ſmall income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children ſhould want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime; with *on*.
Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man, but ſome fault or other *chargeable upon* him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accuſation; accuſable: followed by *with*.
Your papers would be *chargeable with* ſomething worſe than indecency, they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs.
That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is not the *chargeableneſs* of it, but their unſatisfactorineſs, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Pope.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expenſively; at great coſt.
He procured it not with his money, but by his wiſdom, not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Hall.*

CHA'RGEFUL. *adj.* [*charge* and *full*.] Expenſive; coſtly. Not in uſe.
Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmoſt carat;
The fineneſs of the gold and *chargeful* faſhion.
Shakſpeare.

CHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *charge*.] A large diſh.
All the fruites land and ſea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our ſtuff boards. *Denham.*
Two golden *chargers*, ſnatch'd from burning fires,
For ſolemn ſacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Let Laius himſelf, at the moſt ſolemn feaſt,
Might have ſome *chargers* not exactly prieſt'd.
King.
Nor dare they cloſe their eyes,
Void of a ſtrong *charger* near their lips,
Where wine, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood corrupts to fatigue
Their dry ſtarv'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHA'RILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.
What paper do you take up ſo *charily*? *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety; ſcrupulouſneſs.
I will conſent to act any villainy againſt him, that may not fully the *charineſs* of our honeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *n. ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welſh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in ſuch; *charriot*, French; *carretta*, Italian.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate; a vehicle for men rather than wares.
Thy grand captain Antony
Shall ſet thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
He ſkims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with looſen'd reins,
Majeſtick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front ſeats.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely uſed.
An angel all in flames aſcended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike preſence. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. It is uſed only in ſpeaking of military chariots, and thoſe in the ancient publick games.
The gaſping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*
The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Booteſ and his wain appear. *Addiſon.*
Show us the youthful handſome *charioteer*,
Firm in his ſeat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A ſport anciently uſed, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horſes run.
There is a wonderful vigour and ſpirit in the deſcription of the horſe and *chariot race*. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.
He that hinders a *charitable* perſon from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to reſtitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor.*
Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*
How ſhall we then wiſh, that it might be
allowed us to live over our lives again, in order
to fill every minute of them with *charitable*
offices. *Atterbury.*
Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread,
The labr'er bleats: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity ſupplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; diſpoſed to tenderneſs; benevolent.
How had you been my friend then? Why have
you not *charitable* ſtole from thouſands, did you
not chiefly belong to my heart?
Shakſpeare's Timon.
Of a politick conſcience that had no charity, to
kill God to diſoblige Andrews, Call you this a
ſermon? The biſhop anſwered, by a *charitable*
conſtruction it may be a ſermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.
Nothing will more enable us to bear our croſs patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*
'Tis beſt ſometimes your cenſure to reſtrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*charité*, Fr. *caritas*, Latin.]

1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love.
By thee,
Founded in reaſon, loyal, juſt, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, ſon, and brother, firſt were known.
Milton.

2. Good-will; benevolence; diſpoſition to think well of others.
My errours, I hope, are only thoſe of *charity* to mankind; and ſuch as my own *charity* has cauſed me to commit, that of others may more eaſily excuſe. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of univerſal love.
Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehenſible beauty which ſhineth in the countenance of Chriſt, the Son of the living God. *Hooker.*
Peace, peace, for ſhame, if not for *charity*.
—Urge neither *charity* nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shak.*
Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge anſwerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton.*
Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promiſes; *charity* love has exerciſes and mercies. *Taylor.*
But laſting *charity*'s more ample ſway
Nor bound by time, nor ſubject to decay,
In happy triumph ſhall for ever live. *Prior.*
Charity, or a love of God, which works by love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.
The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, ſpoke like a chriſtian.
Dryden.

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.
We muſt incline to the king; I will look to him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not by him perceived. *Shakſpeare.*
The ant did well to reprove the graſshopper for her ſlothfulneſs; but ſhe did ill then to refuſe a *charity* in her diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*.
Dryden.

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black coal, as wood is burned to make charcoal.
Exceſs either with an apoplexy knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a ſtream of water ſhop, burns him down to the ground, or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Graunt.*

CHA'RLATAN. *n. ſ.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.
Saltimbanchoes, quackſalvers, and *charlatans* deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown.*
For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*. Quackiſh; ignorant.
A cowardly ſoldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor are the principal ſubjects of comedy. *Collier.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *charlatan*. Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'-WAIN. *n. ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.
There are ſeven ſtars in Urſa minor, and ſeven in *Charles's-wain*, or Plauſtrum of Urſa major. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK. *n. ſ.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a ſpecies of Mithridate muſtard.

CHARM. *n. ſ.* [*charme*, French, *carmen*, Latin.]

Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have ſome occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman ſo dote upon a man; ſurely I think you have *charms*.——Not I, I aſſure thee; ſetting attraction of my good parts aſide, I have no other *charms*. *Shakſpeare.*

There have been uſed, either barbarous words, of no ſenſe, leſt they ſhould diſturb the imagination; or words of ſimilitude, that may ſecond and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidſt his prayers,
Names as a *charm* againſt the waves and wind,
Moſt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryd.*

Anneas could, by magick *charms*,
Recover ſtrength wherein'er he fell. *Swift*

2. Something of power to ſubdue oppoſition, and gain the affections; ſomething that can pleaſe irreſiſtibly.

Well ſounding verſes are the *charm* we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Roſcom.*

Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy favourite's *charms* improve. *Prior*

To fam'd Apelles when young Amnon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention ſat,
To have her *charms* recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her bloomy mountains, and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againſt evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable creſts;
I bear a *charmed* life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To ſummon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakſp.*

4. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan,
Nor feel him where he ſtruck. *Shakſpeare.*

Mock the fierceſt grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

5. To ſubdue the mind by pleaſure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mutteſt converſe to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakſpeare.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength divines lie:
Were the pow'r but in thy looks to,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye. *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by ſubmitting ſway *Pope.*

Calce runs the ſoul alarm'd,
Awe'd without ſenſe, and without beauty charm'd *Pope*

CHA'RMED. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be confined. *Sidney*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the *charmed* band
Of true virgin here miſplaced. *Milton.*

CHA'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *charm*.]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almoſt read
The thoughts of people. *Shakſpeare.*

The paſſion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you diſdain. *Dryden.*

2. Words of endearment among lovers.

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

For ever all goodneſs will be *charming*, for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt odious. *Spratt.*

O *charming* youth! in the firſt op'ning page,
So many graces in ſo green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming*.] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

She ſmiled very *charmingly*, and diſcovered as fine a ſet of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh, or carcaſſes.

Sue, are thoſe thick and gloomy ſhadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and ſepulchres
Ling'ring, and ſitting by a new made grave. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

If *charnel-houſes* and our graves muſt ſend
Thoſe, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakſpeare*

When they were in thoſe *charnel-houſes*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin ſet by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coaſts, for the uſe of ſailors. It is diſtinguiſhed from a *map*, by repreſenting only the coaſts.

The Portugueſe, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found ſeveral places uſing aſtronomical inſtruments, geographical *charts*, and compaſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private perſons. *Charters* of the king are thoſe, whereby the king paſſeth any grant to any perſon or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man ſhall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowell.*

2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shak.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God beſtowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the ſons of Noah, being ſo brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Here was that *charter* ſeal'd, wherein the crown All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Dryden.*

She ſhakes the rubbiſh from her mountain brow,
And ſeems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,
Which heaven will to the death of time allow. *Dryden*

God renewed this *charter* of man's lovereignty over the creatures. *South*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I muſt have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleaſe; for ſo fools have;
And they that are moſt galled with my folly,
They muſt laugh. *Shakſpeare*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When ſhe does praiſe me, grieves me. *Shak.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high ſea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's juriſdiction. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Inveſted with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is ſtill. *Shakſ.*

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expreſſed, when occaſion ſo required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *chareſt* maid is prodigal enough,
If ſhe unmaſk her beauty to the moon. *Shakſ.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, French.]

1. To hunt.

It ſhall be as the *chaſed* roe. *Iſaiah.*

Mine enemies *chaſed* me ſore like a bird. *Lamentations.*

2. To purſue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chaſed* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

One of you ſhall *chaſe* a thouſand. *Deut.*

3. To drive away.

He that *chaſeth* away his mother, is a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing deſirable.

5. To drive.

Thus *chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their ſafety, fled at laſt to the city of Bitonia. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chaſ'd* away
The flying ſtars, and light reſtor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE *Metals*. See *To* ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleaſures of the *chaſe*.

2. Purſuit of any thing as game.

Whilſt he was haſt'ning in the *chaſe*, it ſeems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this ſeeming lady. *Shakſpeare.*

There is no *chaſe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe ſight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet.*

3. Fitneſs to be hunted; appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.

Concerning the beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt, he is called the firſt year a fawn. *Shakſ.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me ſtill that ſpotleſs name retain,
Free from the faults, thy chaſte will obey,
And only make the beaſts of *chaſe* my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth with them, and took as came daily in, we lay upon them, and gave them chaſe. *Bacon.*

He ſallied out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch vigour, that he overthrew them, and, having them in *chaſe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They took that joy which uſ'd to glow
Expanded on the hero's face,
When the thick ſquadrons preſt the foe,
And WARWICK led the glorious *chaſe*. *Prior.*

5. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.

Yet this mad *chaſe* of fame, by few purſued,
His drawn deſtruction on the multitude. *Dryd.*

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chaſe*, went circling about, rising to with the leſs ſenſe of riding. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! ſeek thee out ſome other *chaſe*.

For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shak.*

Honour's the nobleſt *chaſe*; purſue that game,
And recompenſe the loſs of love with fame.
Granville.

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and not endued with ſo many liberties; and yet of a larger compaſs, and ſtored with greater diverſity of game, than a park. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot: and from a park, that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers. *Cowel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant *chaſe*. *Shak.*

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within-ſide. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And firing *chaſe*-guns through our sterncastle play. *Dryd.*

CHA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe*.]

1. Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Thou leaſt
A ſtop i' the chaſe, no ſtay, no breath, allon
A rout, confuſion thick. *Shakſpeare.*

So fall he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has loſt the *chaſers*, and his ear the cry. *Dryd.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey!
Lo, Rutis, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchaſer.

CHASM. *n. ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach uncloſed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chaſms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hollow *chaſms* paſſing between it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground adjuſts her ravin'd mouth diſparts,
Horrible *chaſm*! profound. *Pope.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ſpirits, that will ſleep,
No pet'ſon leaves to buſy memories,
Such, whoſe ſupine fabrick ſhews
In their *chaſms*, in epocha's miſtakes. *Denham.*

CHA'SSELAS. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as, a *chaſte* virgin.

Diana *chaſt*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With reſpect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Free from obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean, ſome *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts' Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be diſcreet, *chaſte*, keepers at home, *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſhoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHA'STELY. *adv.* [from *chaſte*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You ſhould not paſs here; no, though it were as virtue to ſpend it there. *Chaſtely.* *Shakſpeare.*

Make firſt a lawful choice, and love,
Which *chaſtely* flames in holy eyes. *Wotton.*

Succeſſive as a long deſcent,
Which *chaſtely* in the channel ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh; to mortify.

Caſtigate thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, ſafe guide! the path
Thou lead'ſt me, and to the hand of heav'n ſubmit,
However *chaſt'ning*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chaſt'ning* hand.
Rowe.

From our loſt purſuit ſhe wills to hide
Her cloſe decrees, and *chaſten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
And I will *chaſtiſe* this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakſpeare.*

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chymiſts thus diſcovered and *chaſtiſed*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chaſtiſed* with plans or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues. *Green's Collection of Sacred.*

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and kill,
He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace.
Prior.

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repreſs; to reſtrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirit in thine ears,
And *chaſtiſe* with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Know ſir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,
Nor once be *chaſtiſed* with the ſober eye
Of dull Octavia *Shakſpeare.*

The gay ſocial ſenſe
By decency *chaſtiſed*. *Thomſon.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment: commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

Shall I refuſe with honour my fair dears,
On equal terms to give him *chaſtiſement*?
Shakſpeare.

He held the *chaſtiſement* of one, whom mocked the ſee of Rome, peculiar to God. *Raleigh.*

For ſeven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natured tricks; the repeated commiſſion of which ſhall bring him to the *chaſtiſement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a ſit of ſickneſs as the kind *chaſtiſement* and diſcipline of his heavenly Father, to wean his affections from the world *Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe*.] The perſon that chaſtiſes; a puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To live a barren ſiſterhood? *Shakſpeare.*

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or continence: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married perſons: chaſte marriages are honourable and pleaſing to God. *Taylor.*

Even here, where frozen *chaſtity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chaſtity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them *Shakſpeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, oppoſed to barbariſms.

CHA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſte*.] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchaſe or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converſe at eaſe.

Thus *chatten* the people in their ſteads,
Yuke as a monſter of many heads. *Spenſer.*

Becauſe that I familiarly ſometimes
Do uſe you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your company will jeſt upon my love. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſhepherds on the lawn
Sat ſimply *chattering* in a ruſtick row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embraced
To *chat* a while on their adventures paſt'd.
Dryden.

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in uſe, unleſs ludicrouſly.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. Your prating nurſe
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While ſhe *chats* him. *Shakſpeare.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; ſlight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unneceſſarily
As this Gonzalo, I my ſelf would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakſpeare.*

The time between before the fire they ſit
And ſhorten'd the delay by pleaſing *chat*. *Dryd.*

The leaſt is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the ſound of a foaming club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, ſupplies each pauſe of *chat*,
With ſinging, laughing, ogling, and all that
Pope.

CHAT. *n. ſ.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, aſh *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion: a term now ſcarce uſed but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret;
I will be maſter of what is my own,
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakſpeare.*

Honour's a leaſe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales ſeldom ſing, the pie ſtill *chatters*.
Sidney.

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis ſings
Begin his wilful note apace to *chatter*. *Spenſer.*

There was a crow ſat *chattering* upon the back of a ſheep: Well, ſirrah, ſays the ſheep, you durſt not have done this to a dog. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in duſky air
Chatter ſtrangely. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.

Stood Theodore ſurpriſ'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and briſtling hair upright.
Dryden.

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correſponding teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or careleſſly.

Suffer no hour to paſs away in a lazy idleneſs, an impertinent *chattering*, or uſeleſs trifles.
Watts' Logick.

CHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life beſpatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*chevaſne*, Fr.] A fiſh; the chub.

Take one a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTELLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

I come returning, fraught with foul deſpight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any uſe of *chawing* little ſponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was priſecly under water, and at a diſtance from his engines. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army *Ezekiel*

CHA'WDRON. *n. ſ.* Entrails.

A diſtemper'd cyger's *chawdron*,
For the gorgeous palace of the ſun. *Shakſpeare.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.

We have here not a great many ſellers to a few buyers, therefore things to be ſold will be *cheap*. Our wants ſtir up the price of every thing; and the ſame thing will immediately be dearer *Locke.*

2. Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

Thoſe goods, that are *cheap* in one country, become dear by being carried to another. *Swift.*

Had I ſo laviſh of my preſents been,
So common-hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ſale and *cheap* to every one as you. *Shakſpeare.*

He that is too much in any thing, ſo that he gives an over occaſion of ſociety, makes himſelf *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your ſick ſame ſtill languiſh to the die,
And you grow *cheap* in every fool's eye. *Dryden.*

The tables of diſtinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derriſion, and every where taken, by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. ſ.* [*cheaping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Eaſtcheap*, *Cheapſide*.] Market; purchaſe; bargain: as good *cheap*; *a bon marche*, Fr.

For ſome wine which we pay ſo dear for now-a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney.*

It is many a man's caſe to tire himſelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some few inſulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on thoſe who give leaſt reſiſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing; to aſk the price of any commodity.

Rich ſhe ſhall be, that's certain; wiſe, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shak.*

The firſt he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eaſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

She ſlipt ſometimes to Mrs. Tnody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To ſhops in crowds the draggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.
Swift.

2. To leſſen value.

My hopes purſue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me.
Dryden.

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a ſmall price; at a low rate.

By theſe I ſee
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shak.*
Blood, rapines, maſſacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought.
Dryden.

CHE'APNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap*.] Lowneſs of price.

Ancient ſtatutes incite merchant-ſtrangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapneſs*. *Bacon.*

The caſe of Ireland, which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great diſcouragement to other nations to tranſplant themſelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning

It is a daily obſervance, where an honeſt man is to be at the beck of a knave, and he receives not his bribes, but by learning to *cheat* at cards. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the moſt effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to miraculous cures. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud

That ſin cut off by this fair proportion,
Cheated of nature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unthrift. *Shakſpeare.*

CHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring eſcheats, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever paſs, though ſo abuſed by indigence, that I wonder the good do not grow aſhamed to uſe it *Temple.*

Empirick politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*.
Dryden.

When I conſider'd it, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:
Truſt on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day:
Lies worſe; and while it ſays we ſhall be bleſt
With ſome new joy, cuts off what we poſſeſt.
Dryden.

2. A perſon guilty of fraud.

Diſſimulation can be no further uſeful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will truſt a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vaſt ſums I gave,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryd.*

CHE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat*.] One that practiſes fraud.

I will be *cheaters* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *eſcheater*.]
Shakſpeare.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like liberties of ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

He is no ſwaggerer, hoſteſs; a tame *cheater* i'faith.——*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honeſt man my houſe, nor no *cheater*. *Shakſpeare.*

All ſorts of injurious perſons, the ſacrilegious, the deſtroyers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, falſe witneſſes and accuſers.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, chefs; whence we uſe at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his play any further.]

1. To repreſs; to curb.

Reſerve thy hate; with better judgment *check*
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Fames may be ſown and raiſed, they may be ſpread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride.
Milton.

He who ſat at a table, richly and deliciouſly furniſhed, but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle thread or hair, ſurely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard was to his face
Thus *checked* and rated by Northumberland,
Did ſpeak theſe words, now prov'd a prophecy.
Shakſpeare.

He ſtrait is much, and the good king his mother
Would have him forborn it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correſpondent paper.

4. To controul by a counter-reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop: with *at*.

With what wing the ſtaveſ *checks* at it.
Shakſpeare.

He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
The quality of the perſons, and the time:
And, like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakſpeare.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the future, or elſe *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after.
Locke.

2. To claſh; to interfere.

If love *checks* with buſineſs, it troubleth men's fortunes *Bacon.*

3. To ſtrike with repreſſion.

To avoid the preſumption,
It ſhould not *check* any thing upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff; ſudden reſtraint.

Reaſon muſt ſtill have ſhall be his ſway,
Meeting the *check* of fancies ev'ry day. *Shakſp.*

We are alſo, that kings muſt have been fortunates extraordinary many years, muſt have ſome *checks* and interpoſitions. *Bacon.*

God hath ſometimes permitted himſelf in a very diſmal manner, as if it were on purpoſe to give a *check* to this impudent impiety. *Tillotſon.*

It was the ſucceſſion's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the firſt progreſs of chriſtianity.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

Go put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that ſacrilege which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great ſtruggle with paſſions is in the firſt *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Reſtraint; curb; government; continued reſtraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their conſciences much breaketh their ſpirit. *Hayward*

The impetuoſity of the new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint and *check*, for ſome time, to his immediate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon*

Some, free from rhyme or reaſon rule or *check*, Break Prieſtan's head, and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope*

While ſuch men are in truſt, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their intereſt. *Swift*

3. A reproof; a ſlight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakſpeare.*

I do know, the ſtate,
However this may gall him with ſome *check*,
Cannot with ſafety caſt him. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt; ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.

Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wife ſubjects
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if ſhe be handſome, ſhe is the more faſt to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whiſtled from the fiſt
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs, the quarry miſs'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and chips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The perſon checking; the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.

He was unhappily too much uſed as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon*

A ſatirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad prieſts. *Dryden's Fab. s, Preface*

7. Any ſtop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by ſeveral *checks* or ſtops, or, as they are uſually called, articulations of the breath or voice.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

8. The correſpondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's houſehold, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the uſhers belonging to the royal family.

11. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers.
Chambers.

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, Cheſs
To CHE'QUER. } French.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light.
Shakſpeare.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checker'd* ſhadow on the ground.
Shakſpeare.

As the ſnake, rolled in the flow'ry bank,
With ſhining *checker'd* ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakſ.*

The wealthy ſpring yet never bore
That ſweet nor dainty flower,
That damaſk'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's ſummer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* ſhade. *Milton.*

In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſs-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our preſent condition, which is a middle ſtate, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falſehood. *Addiſon*

The ocean interlocking with the land, ſo as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } *n. ſ.* Work varied
CHE'CKER-WORK. } alternately as to its colours or materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE. *n. ſ.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the cheſs-board that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *check-mate*,
But better might they have behote him late.
Spenſer.

CHE'CKROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of ſuch as are attendants on, and in pay to, great perſonages, as their houſehold ſervants. It is otherwiſe called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowell.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ſervants in *checkroll*, leſt it ſhould have been too harſh to the gentlemen of the kingdom
Bacon's Henry VII.

CHEEK. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The ſide of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakſpeare.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shak'peare.*

I ſhall ſurvey, and ſpy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye.
Donne.

Daughter of the roſe, whoſe *cheeks* unite
The diſtinguiſhing tinctures of the red and white;
Who heav'n's alternate beauty well diſplay,
The bluſh of morning and the milky way. *Dryd.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKBONE. *n ſ.* [from *cheek* and *bone*.] The jaw.

I cut the tumour, and felt the ſlug: it lay partly to the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *Wiſeman.*

CHE'EKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder-tooth or tuſk.

He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. *Tate.*

CHEER. *n. ſ.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It ſeems to have, in Engliſh, ſome relation to both theſe ſenſes.]

1. Entertainment; proviſions ſerved at a feaſt.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better hear'. *Shakſpeare.*

His will was never determined to any purſuit of good *cheer*, poignant ſauces and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gayety.

You do not give the *cheer*; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Gayety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakſpeare

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did ſeem too ſolemn ſad;
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenſer.*

Which publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a *cheer*,
As not a ſigh, a look, a ſhrink bewrays
The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praiſe. *Daniel.*

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languiſh'd hope reviv'd
Milton.

At length appear
Her griſly brethren ſtretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the ſudden ſight, ſhe chang'd her *cheer*.
Dryden.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; ſo we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they alſo took ſome meat *Acts.*

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.

He complained that he was betrayed; yet for all that, was nothing diſcouraged, but *cheered* up the ſoldiers. *Knolles.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden.*

2. To comfort; to conſole.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not diſmay'd.
Shakſpeare

Diſpleas'd at what, not ſuffering, they hasteen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green.
Dryden

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely deſert *cheers*,
Prepare the way; a god, a god appears! *Pope*

The ſacred ſun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heav'n's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray.
Pope

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome.

At ſight of thee my ſad ſoul *cheers* up,
My hopes revive, and gladneſs dawns within me.
A. Philips

CHE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *To cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gayety.

To thee alone be praiſe,
From whom our joy deſcends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Watts.*

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a *cheerer* of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a calmer of unquiet thoughts *Walton.*

Saffron is the ſafeſt and moſt ſimple cordial, the greateſt reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the ſpirits. *Temple*

Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings firſt and beſt. *Thomſon*

CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of ſundry kind
Do chaunt ſweet muſick to delight his mind.
Fairy Queen.

2. Having an appearance of gayety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by ſorrow of the heart the ſpirit is broken
Proverbs.

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with willingneſs; with gayety.

Pluck up thy ſpirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakſpeare

To their known ſtations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*

Doctrine is that which muſt prepare men for diſcipline; and men never go on ſo *cheerfully*, as when they ſee where they go. *South.*

May the man,
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praiſe,
Find equal love, and love's untainted ſweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Barbaroſſa, uſing this exceeding *chearfulneſs* and forwardneſs of his ſoldiers, weighed up the fourteen gallies he had ſunk. *Knolles.*

With what reſolution and *cheerfulneſs*, with what courage and patience, did vaſt numbers of all ſorts of people, in the firſt ages of chriſtianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from gloomineſs.

I marvelled to ſee her receive my commandments with ſighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gayety, comfort, or gladneſs.

For ſince mine eye your joyous ſight did miſs,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerleſs* night.
Fairy Queen.

On a bank, beſide a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta ſigh'd alone,
From the *cheerleſs* dawn of morning,
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are uſeful to mankind, in affording them convenient ſituations of houſes and villages, reflecting the benign and cheriſhing ſun-beams, and ſo rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden.*

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody triſal of ſharp war. *Shakſpeare.*

Oft liſtening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouſe the ſlumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new waſh ſorrow from thy ſoul. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *n. ſ.* [*caſeus*, Lat. *cyſe*, Sax.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of coagulated milk, and ſuffering the maſs to dry.

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, the Welſhman with my *cheeſe*, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar, and butter.

Edemmate he ſat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheeſecake* diet. *Pope.*

Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
With ſtinking mead and *cheeſecake* ends the ſtrife.
King.

CHEE'SEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger*] One who deals in cheeſe.

A true owl of London,
That goes out he's undone,
Being a *chee ſemonger*,
By trafficking. *Ben Jonſon.*

CHEE'SEPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *preſs.*] The preſs in which the curds are preſſed.

The cleanly *cheeſepreſs* ſhe could never turn,
Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the churn.
Gay's Paſtorals.

CHEE'SEVAT. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] The wooden caſe in which the curds are confined when they are preſſed into cheeſe.

His ſenſe occaſions the careleſs ruſtic to judge the ſun no bigger than a *cheeſevat*. *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. *adj.* [from *cheeſe.*] Having the nature or form of cheeſe.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheeſy* ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. *n. ſ.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ſhellfiſh.

It happeneth often, I confeſs, that a lobſter hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one ſide longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to ſhelter; to nurſe up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth *cheriſh* you and yours, God puniſh me
With hate in thoſe where I expect moſt love.
Shakſpeare.

I would, I were thy bird.——
——Sweet, ſo would I;
But I ſhould kill thee with too much *cheriſhing*.
Shakſpeare.

What doth *cheriſh* weeds but gentle air?
Shakſpeare.

Magiſtrates have always thought themſelves concerned to *cheriſh* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotſon.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cheriſh* her, and ſtill augments her might.
Davies.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conſcience; thoſe who act by error, have its *cheriſhings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An encourager; a ſupporter.

One of their greateſt praiſes it is to be the maintainers and *cheriſhers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worſhip, a true and decent piety. *Sprat.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. Obſolete.

The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear *cheriſhment*,
Supports the praiſe of noble poeſie. *Spenſer.*

CHE'RRY. } *n. ſ.* [*ceriſe*, Fr. *ceraſus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Lat.]

The ſpecies are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spaniſh cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The Dutch cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spaniſh cherry. 11. The Flanders cluſter cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Corniſh cherry. 16. The largeſt double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern Engliſh cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The ſhock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry tree with ſtriped leaves. And many other ſorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, Likeward, coronæ, Genoeſe, and the morella, which is chiefly planted for pictoring. This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was ſoon after ſpread through moſt parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some aſk but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* ſtone; but ſhe, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakſpeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating *cherries*, with his face and hands ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

A little ſpark of life, which, in its firſt appearance, might be incloſed in the hollow of a *cherry* ſtone. *Ray.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Reſembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a paſſing pleaſing tongue. *Shakſp.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole.

What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit*. *Shakſpeare.*

CHERSONE'SE. *n. ſ.* [χερσονησος.] A peninſula; a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or iſthmus.

CHERT. *n. ſ.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is moſt commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis ſometimes found in thin ſtrata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. ſ.* [כרב, *plural* כרבים. It is ſometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims.*] A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. All the ſeveral deſcriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim* differ from one another; as they are deſcribed in the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a compoſition of all theſe figures put together. The hieroglyphical repreſentations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moſes, *Exodus* xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakſpeare.*

Heav'n's *cherubim*, hors'd
Upon the ſightleſs courſers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears ſhall drown the wind *Shakſpeare.*

Some *cherub* finiſhes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine inſtructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial muſick ſend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And on the eaſt ſide of the garden place
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CHERU'BIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine
Hath in her more deſtruction than thy ſword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakſpeare.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. ſ.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy ſong their chearful *cherruping*;
Or hold their peace for ſhame of thy ſweet lays.
Spenſer.

CHE'SLIP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall vermin, that lies under ſtones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. ſ.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition to each other.

This game the Perſian magi did invent,
The force of Eaſtern wiſdom to expreſs;
From thence to buſy Europeans ſent,
And ſtyl'd by modern Lombards penſive *chi*.
Denham.

So have I seen a king on *chefs*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in diſtreſs)
Shifting about, grow leſs and leſs
Who here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *wild-ſervice.*

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played.

Archers ſits are ready, and *cheſs-boards* brought,
To caſe the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *man.*] A puppet for cheſs.

A company of *cheſs-men* ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſs board where we left them, we lay they are all in the ſame place, or nam. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *player.*] A gameſter at cheſs.

Thus, like a baffled *cheſs-player*, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of ſuch as are greater perſons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM. *n ſ* Mellow earth.

The tender *cheſſom* and mellow earth is the beſt, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and ſand, eſpecially if it be not loamy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CHEST. *n ſ.* [ċyſt, Sax. *ciſta*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will ſeek there, on my word; neither preſs, *cheſt*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakſpeare.*

But more have been by avarice oppreſt,
And heaps of money crowded in the *cheſt*. *Dryd.*

2. A CHEST *of Drawers.* A caſe with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

Such as have ſmall faces, or broad *cheſts*, or ſhoulders, have to come at never long locks. *Spectator.*

He deſcribes another by the largeneſs of his *cheſt*, and breadth of his ſhoulders. *Pope.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſite in a cheſt; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It comes near to a ſtrangury, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *cheſt*] Having a cheſt; as, broad-cheſted, narrow-cheſted.

CHE'STER. *n. ſ.* See CASTER.

CHE'STNUT. } *n. ſ.* [*cheſtaigne*, Fr.
CHE'STNUT-TREE. } *caſtanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at ſeveral diſtances upon the fruit, on the ſame tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and the two or three nuts incloſed have ſmooth coverings. This tree will flouriſh to greater plenty, and may be planted by the old builders in London, which were, for the moſt part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the beſt oak, and, for many purpoſes, far exceeds it, particularly for a drinking veſſel for liquors; and having a property, when once thoroughly ſeaſoned, to maintain its bulk conſtantly, and is not ſubject to ſhrink or ſwell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the cheſtnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a blow to the ear,
As will a *cheſtnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakſpeare.*

October has a baſket of ſervices, medlars, and *cheſtnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour ——
——An excellent colour: your *cheſtnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakſpeare.*

Meriab's long hair was gloſſy *cheſtnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHE'STON. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

CHEVALIER. n. ſ. [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant ſtrong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid
And I am baited by a traitor's train,
And neither lance nor ſtaff have I. *Shakſpeare.*

CHEVAUX de Friſe n. ſ. [Fr. The ſingular *Cheval de Friſe* is ſeldom uſed.] The Friſeland horſe, which is a piece of timber, larger or ſmaller, and traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, ſtopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to ſtop the cavalry. It is alſo called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*chevenſne*, Fr.] A river fiſh, the ſame with *chub.*

CHE'VERIL *n ſ.* [*chevreau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. Obſolete.

A ſentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong ſide may be turned outward. *Shakſpeare.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your ſoft *cheveril* conſcience would receive,
If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakſpeare.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that ſtretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakſpeare.*

CHEVISANCE. n. ſ. [*chevifſance*, Fr.] Enterpriſe; achievement. Not in uſe.

Fortune, my foe, is grown ſo much the more
Subtle, and *Gaveſton*, thy ſafeties ſure,
Sith thou, and I, and love are all agreed. *Spenſer.*

CHEVRON. n. ſ [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It repreſents two rafters of a houſe, ſet up as they ought to ſtand. *Harris.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceo*ſ*jan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate.

Firſt to the pulſe, preſcribed by old Pythagoras,
Commanding ſilence, and a wary eye,
Whilſt temperate nature, mother of health,
Wholeſome herbs, and ſalads, ſwallow'd, and *chewed*,
And laſtly fruits. *Shakſpeare.*

Pierc'd through the *cheek*,
Chew'd with the teeth of ſweet and bitter fancy. *Shak.*

Thoſe that never ſuck'd the breaſt,
Nor felt the ſtabs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To corn-growing fields, where the lowing herd
Chew the cud on paſture. *Philips.*

Our food, having undergone a diſſolution in the ſtomach, is divided into ſmall parts, and in a human body, there is no other inſtrument neceſſary to this action but the teeth: the ſaliva, and other liquors, the ſpittle and mucous matter ſeparated from the glands, and mixed with the food, with a motion of the long muſcles, and from the alimentary canal of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts.

Where the fierce monk does at his trial ſtand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence;
Smiles in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He ſtabs his judge to proſe his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taſte without ſwallowing.

Heaven's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* his name. *Shakſpeare.*

Some books are to be taſted, others to be ſwallowed, and ſome few to be *chewed* and digeſted: that is, ſome books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiouſly; and ſome few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shakſpeare.*

Inculcate the doctrine of diſobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old paſt plans *chew* on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to the laſt. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spaniſh word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a conteſt by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cauſes, but the affairs and intercourſe of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reaſon. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at the end of all their *chicane*. *Johnſon.*

2. Artifice in general. This ſenſe is only in familiar language.

Unwilling to try arms to meet,
He ſtrove to lengthen the campaign,
And ſave his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. ſ.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a trifling diſputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to diſtinguiſh the two moſt different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reaſon. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *n. ſ.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger carried him to deſtroy the greateſt part of theſe reptiles; and only to preſerve ſuch as diſcovered moſt of the *chicanery* and knavery of the practice. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICHES. *n. ſ* See CHICKPEA.

CHI'CHLING VETCH. *n. ſ.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither ſo tender nor well taſted. *Miller.*

CHICK. } *n. ſ.* [cicen, Sax. *kieken*,
CHI'CKEN. } Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now uſed as a ſingular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird.

All my pretty ones!
Did you ſay all? what! all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop? *Shakſpeare.*

But when the ſhell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Dryden.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no ſpurs, not cannot hurt, nor hath ſeen the motion, yet it readily purſues that. *Hale.*

Even ſince ſhe was a ſeven-night old, they ſay,
Was chaſte and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to diſobey. *Dryd.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

O ranny days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderneſs.

My Ariel, *chick*,
That is thy charge. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, ſtill go on to prate
Of thirty-ſix and thirty-eight;
Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your limbs, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CHI'CKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous diſtemper, ſo called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A ſmall chick.

CHI'CKPEA. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good uſe in all the hard ſwellings of the breaſt, occaſioned by milk. *Wiſeman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* pret. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [cidan, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to perſons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. *Shakſpeare.*

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks:
He might have *chid* me ſo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakſpeare.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune ſhew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and ſave the Trojan race. *Waller.*

You look, as if you ſtern philoſopher
Had juſt now *chid* you. *Addiſon.*

If any women of better faſhion in the pariſh happened to be abſent from church, they were ſure of a viſit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your ſtay. *Dryden.*

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtleſs haſte;
For, the work perfected, the joy was paſt. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold.

What need he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakſp.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was raiſing:
The mother ſcream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The ſtomachs of the ſtate does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To make a noiſe.

My duty,
As doth a rock againſt the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And ſtand unſhaken yours. *Shakſpeare.*

CHI'DER. *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, ſir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders*, ſir. *Shakſpeare.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent; above the reſt in any reſpect.

There were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. 1 *Kings.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this treſpaſs. *Ezra.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man ſoweth ſtrife, and a whiſperer ſeparateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the firſt order; that to which other parts are inferiour, or ſubordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apoſtle's main purpoſe in writing the epiſtle, and the *chief* branches of his diſcourſe wherein he proſecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is uſed by ſome writers with a ſuperlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.

We beſeech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefeſt* counſellor, cuſtos, and our ſon. *Shak.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefeſt* of the herdmen. 1 *Sam.*

He ſometimes denied admiſſion to the *chiefeſt* officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Leſs pain, leſs to be fled? or thou than they
Leſs hardy to endure? courageous *chief*!
The firſt to flight from pain *Milton.*

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army ſeem'd alone. *Dryden.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always muſt display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' occaſion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, may ſeem ſometimes to fly
Pope.

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, by perſonal ſervice.

All ſums demandible, either for licence of alienations to be made of Lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the Exchequer. *Bacon.*

I ſhall be proud to hold my dependence on you in *chief*, as I do part of my ſmall fortune in Wiltſhire *Howel.*

3. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify ſomewhat like achievement; a mark of diſtinction.

Where be the notegays of the ſugar'd kiſſes?
The coloured chaplets wrought with artful skill?
The knotteth ruth-rings, and gilt rotemary?
Spenſer.

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is to called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part of the eſcutcheon. *Peacham.*

CHI'EFDOM. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in uſe.

Zopyrus being in love with Cyrene, and deſirous to ſettle her to will, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and ſovereignty of all flowers, odours, and herbs. *Spenſer's Ruins of Rome.*

CHI'EFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *chiefleſs* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Dryden.*

CHI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will conſider the nature of an epic poem, will preſently diſcover, that Homer is *chiefly* to be conſidered as a maſter in the moral part of it, and that he has finiſhed a work full of conſiſtency. *Pope.*

Thoſe parts of the kingdom, where the number and eſtates of the diſſenters lie *chiefly* *Swift.*

CHI'EFRIE. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

They ſhall be well able to give up a whole knight's fee, to yield her majeſty reaſonable *chiefries*, and to give a competent maintenance unto the garriſons. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Would the reſerved rent at this day be any more than a ſmall *chiefrie*? *Swift.*

CHI'EFTAIN. *n. f.* [from *chief*, *n. f.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That ſtor'd them *chieftain*, for his ſafety's ſake
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty ſtream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.
Fairy Queen.

2. The head of a clan.

He broke, and abſolutely ſubdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the country. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHI'EVANCE. *n. f.* [probably from *achevance*, French, purchaſe.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. Obſolete.

There were good laws againſt uſury, the baſtard uſe of money; and againſt unlawful *cheviſances* and exchanges, which is baſtard uſury. *Bacon.*

CHI'LBLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; ſo that *Temple* ſeems miſtaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ſerve a purpoſe.] A ſore made by froſt.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. f.* in the plural *children*. [cild, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon.

I hope, how'ſoever I was taken,
As *babies* are to turn *children* again. *Denham.*

We ſhould be more kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other *L'Eſtrange.*

The young lad muſt not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*, though he then runs ten times leſs riſque than at fifteen. *Locke.*

The ſtroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greateſt cowards find it no pain. *Wiſe.*

2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent.

Where *children* have been expoſed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents preſence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a ſecret joy, or other alteration, &c. *Bacon.*

I ſhall ſee
The wiſh'd day when all our *children* ſhall
Partake the bleſſings of their fathers' toil,
And be what their forefathers had no hope
To part. *Dryden.*

He, my firſt-born, and deſtined
All [illegible] *children* *Addiſon.*

3. The deſcendants of parents, how remote ſoever, are called *children*: as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Iſrael.

4. In the language of ſcripture.

O ye *children* of grace, [illegible] *Jones.*
Sons and daughters of [illegible] *Matthew.*
The *children* of the light, the *children* of darkneſs;
with [illegible] darkneſs.
The *children* of God, and the *children* of the devil.
How [illegible] the *children* of God [illegible] New Teſtament. Believers are commonly called the *children* of God.
Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jeſus Chriſt. *Galatians* 26.

5. A girl child. Not in uſe.

Mercy on's, a bearing, a very pretty barne—
A boy, or *child*, I wonder. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples. *Shakſpeare.*

7. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.
If it muſt ſtand ſtill, let wives with *child*
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Leſt that their hopes prodigiouſly be croſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.
The ſpring the ſummer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakſpeare.*
As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in ſuch it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *particip. ſubſt.* [from *child* and *bear.*] The act of bearing children.
To thee
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, ſoon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton.*
The timorous and irreſolute Sylvia has demarcated till ſhe is paſt *childbearing*. *Addiſon.*

CHI'LDBED. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *bed.*] The ſtate of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.
The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*
Pure, as when waſh'd from ſpot of *childbed* ſtain. *Par. Reg.*
Yet theſe, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*
Let no one be actually married, till ſhe hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator.*
Women in *childbed* are in the caſe of perſons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.
The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney.*
A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailing in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey.*
In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow. *Taylor.*
He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *adj.* [from *child.*] Furniſhed with a child.
How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakſpeare.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*] The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.
To talk of hares, or ſuch uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *child*; cilchad, Saxon.]
1. The ſtate of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.
Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt.*
The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers.*
2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.
Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nouriſhing aliment. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The properties of a child.
Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryd.*

CHI'LDISH. *adj.* [from *child.*]
1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.
Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon.*
2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.
Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney.*
The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did bear,
And full in rugged arms wantouten *childiſh* fear. *Spenſer.*
When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing; all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Par. Reg.*
The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt fily and *childiſh* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet.*
One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Roſcommon.*
They have ſpoiled the walls with *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. *Addiſon on Italy.*
By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.
Together with his time their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* erected him. *Hooker.*
Some men are of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]
1. Puerility; trifling neſs.
The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform. *Locke.*
Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon.*
2. Harmleſſneſs.
Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

CHI'LDLESS. *adj.* [from *child*] Without children; without offſpring.
As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women. *1 Samuel.*
A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed: ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain; ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton.*
She can give the reaſon why one died *childleſs*. *Spectator.*

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child.
Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*
I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakſpeare.*

CHI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand; a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.
We make cycles and periods of years, as decades, centuries, *chiliads*, for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.
In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTIVE. } *adj.* [from *chyle.* See
CHILIFA'CTORY. } CHYLIFACTIVE.] That has the quality of making chyle.
Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errour.*
We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* inſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [See CHYLIFICATION.] The act of making chyle.
Not will we affirm that iron is indigeſted in the ſtomach of the oſtriche; but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]
1. Cold; that is cold to the touch.
And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſome winds, and blaſting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*
2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.
My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with deſpair. *Rowe.*
3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.
4. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.
5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.
I very well know one to have a fort of *chill* about his pericardia and head. *Decay.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make cold.
Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or to *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryd.*
Heat burns his riſe, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech.*
Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*
Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*
2. To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.
Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of our ſpirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear. *Rogers.*
3. To blaſt with cold.
The fruits periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, by ſnows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

CHI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.
If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chillineſs* or ſhivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *adj.* [from *chill.*] Somewhat cold.
A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chill.*] Coldneſs want of warmth.
If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *thirſt* ſeizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minſhew* ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henſhaw*, from *chiamare*, to *call*, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme*, or *churm*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.
Hang our ſhaggy thighs with bells?
That, as we do ſtrike a tune,
In our dance ſhall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonſon.*
The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton*
Love virtue, ſhe alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correſpondence of ſound.
Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the thime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*.
Dryden

3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.
We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakſ.*

4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.
The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude; as in ſeveral proportions, one to another; in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned. *Grew*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.
To make the tough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.
Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another, and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.
He not only ſat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

4. To ſuit with; to agree.
Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretations, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.
But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhime. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To move, or ſtrike, or cauſe to ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.
With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvil *Ætna* groans below. *Dryd.*

2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *n. ſ.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical Chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.
In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all, and more abſurd, or leſs. *Dryden.*
No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the complex ideas of any real ſubſtances, unleſs he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his diſcourſe with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.
Notwithſtanding the fineneſs of this allegory may atone for it in ſome meaſure, I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

CHI'MINAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowell.*

CHI'MNEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.
Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.
The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The fire-place.
The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber, and the chimney-piece,
Clarke Diana bathing. *Shakſpeare.*
The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is kept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh.*
Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain. *Swift on Sacr. Teſt.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner.*] The fire-ſide; the ſeat on each end of the fire-grate: uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.
Yet ſome of them
Tell ſtories of you in their *chimney-corner*,
Dryden.

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fire-place.
Perth and Brighton the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in greaſe. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*]

1. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.
To look like her, are *chimney-ſweepers* black;
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakſpeare.*
The little *chimney-ſweeper* ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*
Even lying Ned, the *chimney-ſweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duſtman, put in their claims. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.
Golden lads and girls, all muſt,
As *chimney-ſweepers*, come to duſt. *Shakſpeare.*

CHIN. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.
But all the words I could get of her, was wiping her waiſt, and thruſting out her *chin*. *Sidney*
With his Amazonian *chin* he drove
The briſtled lips before him. *Shakſpeare.*
He rain'd his hardy head, which ſunk again,
And ſtriking on his boſom, knock'd his *chin*.
Dryden

CHI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies; the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt.
Spleen, vapours, or ſmall-pox above them all;
And miſtreſs of herſelf, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*
After ſupper, carry your plate and *china* together in the ſame baſket. *Swift.*

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange.*] The ſweet orange; brought originally from China.
Not many years have the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *root.*] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *n. ſ.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kinckin*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough, to which children are ſubject.
I have obſerved a *chincough* complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the ſpine or backbone is found.
She ſtrikes him ſuch a blow upon his *chine* that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney.*
He preſſes her with the tuſky head,
And *chine* with riſing briſtles roughly ſpread. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.
Cut out the laſily boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*
He had killed eight fat hogs for this ſeaſon, and he had cut about his *chines* very liberally amongſt his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines
He that in his line did *chine* the long ribbed Appenine. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *n. ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.
Pyramus and Thiſbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shakſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*
Plagues alſo have been raiſed by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they ſo contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry ingeſted. *Brown.*
Other inventions, falſe and abſurd, that are like ſo many *chinks* and holes to diſcover the rottenneſs of the whole fabrick. *South.*
In vain the ſexton ſtop'd each cranny of the houſe,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouſe. *Swift.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.
He chinks his purſe, and takes his ſeat of ſtate;
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.
Lord Strutt's money ſhines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as Squire South's. *Arbuthnot.*
When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's ſkill was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay
Dryden's Virgil

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protencing her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Pastorals*

CHINTS *n. s.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a shrinking *chintz*, and Bluff's lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my pale face
Prior

CHI'OPPINE. *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chiopine*.
Shakspeare

The woman was a giantess, and yet was but always in *chiopines*.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon *ceppan*, ceapan, to buy. *Gibson*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *clip*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled myrmydons,
No sooner learn the danger gone from home,
But they begin to play. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*

To return to our statues: the block of marble, we see, is first only hewed or *chipped*, sometimes rough hewn, and but sketched into a human figure. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

The cock it treads out all the rest can find,
And 'tis even to the butcher's self unkind.
Kings but slay
Taught him to *chip* the wool, and how the fleece
Tate

CHIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Carpenters do extremely affect manure, and extol it by themselves, which is but a *chip* for their lord.
Peacham

That *chip* in the beak swam, not by the power.
Taylor

The stew was laid below,
Of *chips* and screw-wood was the feeding straw
Dryden's Fables

2. A small piece, however made.

The mariners have on the seas in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone.
Woodward

CHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *To chip*.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mines of Germany.
Boyle

CHIRA'GRICAL *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the fingers as well as in the rest, and sometimes bail of all.
Browne's Vulgar Errours

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [χειρ, the hand, and γραφω, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

I was put off from this office to the *chirographers*, to be engrossed.
Bacon.

CHIROGRAPHIST *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHI'ROMANCER. *n. s.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.
Dryden's Juvenal

CHI'ROMANCY. *n. s.* [χειρ, the hand, and μαντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of palmistry, that spoils in the top of the mount, and only hugs gold; in the middle, the apparent; and at the bottom, excels in coppa.
Brown's Vulgar Errours

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheerup*. The Dutch have *circken*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She heard the sweet pipping flew away,
Full heavily from her head the did flay
Spenser

Come he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinke he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chaunge any true lover's found?
Shakspeare

Now *chirping* birds the welkin fleeces invokes
Gay's Pastorals

The cuckow then
Calls all her *chirping* mate around.
Hammond

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

I see her begin to think of a fit
To perch on the *chirping* and moderate bottle
Tatler

Sir Roger grew pale, he loves cake of all things;
He tickles his *chirping* pot, he cracks his jokes.
Prior

CHIRP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Wilds over unwonted pearl'd flocks by unded bleat,
And *chirp* went through the grass, and wonder'd at it
Spenser

CHI'RPER. *n. s.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE *v. n.* [ceo ian, Sax.] See CHURM. To coo as a pigeon.
Junius.

CHIRU'RGEON *n. s.* [χειρ, from χειρ, the hand, and εργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not feeling his need of a *chirurgeon*.
South's Sermons

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. s.* [from *chirurgeon*.] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *surgery*.

Gynecea having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed.
Sandys

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the broken bones.
Wiseman

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *adj.* See CHIRUR-
CHIRU'RGICK. } GEON.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold.
Mortimer.

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising parties for experiments.
Wotton

CHI'SEL. *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her.
Shakspeare

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them into
Waller

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin.
Dryden

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. s.* [according to Dr. *Hickes* from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby: generally used of young persons in contempt.

Then will appear such *chits* in story,
Two can all pranks to jest.
Anonymous

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, covered four days, will begin to shoot the *chit* or sprout at the root-end.
Mortimer

3. A freckle. [from chickpea.] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth.
Mortimer

CHI'TCHAT. *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of the female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club.
Spectator

CHI'TTERLINGS. *n. s.* without singular. [from *schyterlingh*, Dut. *Minshew*; from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner*.] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY. *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. Out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In braue pursuit of *chevalrous* emprise.
Fairy Queen

CHIVALRY. *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, French; knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; *equus* in Latin. It ought properly be written *chevalry*. It is a word much used, but in old poems and romances.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which never heretofore, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and soldiers.
Bacon

2. The qualifications of a knight; valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*.
Shakspeare

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*.
Shakspeare

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,

And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not ceaſe till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryd'n.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not in uſe.
They four doing acts more dangerous, though leſs famous, becauſe they were but private *chivalry*. *Sidney*

5. The body or order of knights.
And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakſpeare.*

6. In law.
Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knight's ſervice. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by ſome ſervice or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feoda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large poſſeſſions for this or that rent and ſervice, ſo they parcelled out their lands, ſo received for rents and ſervices, as they thought good: and thoſe ſervices are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and ſocage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and ruſtick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of ſervice, whereby the tenant is bound to perform ſome noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two ſorts; either regal, that is, ſuch as may hold only of the king; or ſuch as may alſo hold of a common perſon as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called ſeneantry; and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or ſmall. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common perſon, as well as of the king, is called ſcutagium. *Cowel.*

CHI'VES. *n. ſ.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]
1. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers with ſeeds at the end.
The maſculine or prolific ſeed contained in the *chives* or apices of the ſtamina. *Ray*
2. A ſpecies of ſmall onion. *Skinner.*

CHLOROʹSIS. *n. ſ.* [from χλόος, green.] The greenſickneſs.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate*, Span.]
1. The nut of the cacao or cocoa tree.
The tree hath a roſe flower, of a great number of petals, from whoſe compaſement ariſes the pointal, being ſtrike cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit ſhaped ſomewhat like cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained ſeveral ſeeds, called cocoa-nuts, adhering heap, and flat down, ſomewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in ſeveral places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller*
2. The cake or maſs, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other ſubſtances, to be diſſolved in hot water.
The Spaniards were the firſt who brought *chocolate* into uſe in Europe, to promote the conſumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their Weſt Indies furniſh, and which enter the compoſition of *chocolate*. *Chambers*
3. The liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate in hot water.
Chocolate is certainly much the beſt of theſe three exotick liquors: its oil ſeems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*
In fumes of burning *chocolate* ſhall glow,
And tremble at the ſea that froths below! *Pope*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe.*] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.
Ever ſince that time, Lavender has been twice a day at the *chocolate-houſe*. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterit of *chide.*
And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Geneſis.*

CHOICE. *n. ſ.* [*choix*, French.]
1. The act of chooſing; determination between different things propoſed; election.
If you oblige me ſuddenly to chuſe,
The *choice* is made; for I muſt both refuſe. *Dryd.*
Soft elocution doth thy ſtyle renown,
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden.*
2. The power of chooſing; election.
Choice there is not, unleſs the thing which we take be ſo in our power, that we might have refuſed it. If fire conſume the ſtalle, it chooſes not to do, becauſe the nature thereof is ſuch that it can do no other. *Hooker.*
There's no liberty like the freedom of hasty: it is my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*
To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas, all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the elective act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*
Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Locke*
3. Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.
Julius Cæſar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is loſt; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
4. The thing choſen; the thing taken, or approved, in preference to others.
Your *choice* is not to rich in birth as beauty;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakſpeare.*
Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriours. *Milton.*
Now, Mars, ſhe ſaid, let fame exalt her race,
Nor let thy conqueſts only be our *choice*. *Prior.*
5. The beſt part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.
The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Pſalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly alſo expreſs. *Hooker.*
To grant a kingly prince in the *choice* of our ſepulchres be very dear. *Genebrard.*
Their riders, treaſure, and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound.
Milton.
6. Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and election.
A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shak.*
7. *To make* CHOICE *of.* To chooſe; to take from ſeveral things propoſed.
Wiſdom of all the beſt ſuppoſes *makes choice*,
Nor is deluded to the common voice. *Dryden.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choiſi*, French.]
1. Select; of extraordinary value.
After a long liſt before the king of wines and fruits, he bid him the beſt part of his entertainment was to come. *Graunt.*
Thus in a ſea of ſalty toſs'd,
My *choice* of hours of life are loſt. *Swift.*
2. Chary; fragal; careful: uſed of perſons.
He that is *choice* of his time, will alſo be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of chooſing; without right of choice; not free.
Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round viſible form of it, are any more impurable to it as a ſenſeleſs *choiceleſs* creature, than the laſt motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the reconcilableneſs of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]
1. Curiouſly; with exact choice.
A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county ſome. *Shakſ.*
2. Valuably; excellently.
It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Ang.*

CHO'ICENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.
Carry into the ſhade ſuch auriculas, ſeedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceneſs* reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers.
They now fill the *choir*
Of angels, whoſe full forms admire. *Waller.*
2. The ſingers in divine worſhip.
The *choir*,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *Te Deum*. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The part of the church where the choriſters or ſingers are placed.
The lords and ladies having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
A diſtance from her. *Shakſpeare*

To CHOKE *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the *cheek* or *mouth*. According to *Minſheu*, from חנק; whence, probably, the Spaniſh *ahogar*.]
1. To ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiration.
But when to my good lord I prove unkind,
I'll *choke* myſelf. *Shakſpeare*
While you thunder'd, clouds of duſt did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*
2. To ſtop up; to obſtruct; to block up a paſſage.
Men throng'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whoſe portals were even *choak'd* with the throng.
Harmar.
They are not a continual expence to clear the paſſages, when they are *choak'd* up by the dropping of the icicles. *Woodward.*
Wet grief and tears has drown'd my eyes,
And *choak'd* my paſſage with ſighs,
And crowds of mourners *choke* each ſorrow's way
Job.
3. To hinder by obſtruction or confinement.
As two ſpent ſwimmers, that do cling together,
And *choak* their art. *Shakſpeare.*
See how love her perfect pow'r diſplays,
Two hearts and climates does in one wide grave
Cowley.
It ſeems that the fire is ſo *choak'd* and cooled, as not able to remove the ſtone. *Wilkins's Math.*
You muſt make the mouth big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to its full; for elſe you will *choke* the growth of the [illegible]. *New Engliſh.*
The fire, which *choak'd* the ſtreets,
A flood of heavy rain did quench.
Which upward blown below, and blown downward by love
Spenſer.
4. To ſuppreſs.
And ſecure wiſdom? for the ſame purpoſe
Cannot [illegible]
For to deny each [illegible]
Cannot [illegible] the [illegible];
That I deny [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*
5. To overpower.
And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleaſures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*
No true believer in the books he reads or hears
But eats and drinks with them the ſtuff it covers. *Dryd.*

CHOKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A coarſe word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]
1. A rough, harſh, diſpalatable pear.
2. Any aſperſion or ſarcaſm, by which another is put to ſilence. A low term.
Paid nine for going ſo low as to talk of [illegible]
Shakſpeare.

CHO'KE-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*cynanchum.*] A plant.

CHO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *choke.*]

1. One that chokes or ſuffocates another.
2. One that puts another to ſilence.
3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke.*] That has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [χόλη, *bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολὴ.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficinus increaſes theſe proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton*

There would be a main defect, if ſuch a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

2. The humour which, by its ſuperabundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faſt,
Since, of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Shakſp.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* ſtraight; he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakſpeare.*

He, methinks, is no great ſcholar,
Who can miſtake deſire for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being ſo different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeſt plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconſtant temper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haſte towards me about ſeven or eight knights. *Sidney.*

Becanus threatens all that read him, uſing his confident, or rather *cholerick* ſpeech. *Raleigh.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cholerick.*] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I *choſe*, I have *choſen*, or *choſe*. [*choiſir*, Fr. ceoſan, Sax. *kieſen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chooſe* him out of all the tribes of Iſrael to be my prieſt. *1 Samuel.*

I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakſpeare*

If he ſhould offer to *chooſe*, and *chooſe* the right caſket, you ſhould refuſe to perform your father's will, if you ſhould refuſe to accept him *Shakſpeare.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

Let us *chooſe* to us judgment; let us know among ourſelves what is good. *Job.*

The will has ſtill ſo much freedom left as to enable it to *chooſe* any act in its kind good; as alſo to refuſe any act in its kind evil. *South.*

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

How much leſs ſhall I anſwer him, and *chooſe* out my words to reaſon with him? *Job.*

4. To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity ſupporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chooſe* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate ſuit
Convinced or ſupplied them, they cannot *chooſe*
But they muſt blab. *Shakſpeare.*

When a favourite ſhall be raiſed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chooſe* but proſper. *Bacon.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haſte ſhe could not *chooſe* but ſtay. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot *chooſe* but aſpire after a happineſs commenſurate to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

CHO'OSER. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe.*] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth ſhe;
Come cloſely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooſer* be,
For room you need not wreſtle. *Drayton*

In all things to be ruled with other men, as if I might be my own *chooſer*. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

This generality is not ſufficient to make a good *chooſer*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*happen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What ſhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haſting will not yield to our complots?
——— *Chop* off his head, man. *Shakſpeare.*

Within theſe three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shakſpeare.*

And where the clever *chops* the heifer's ſpoil,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.

You are for making a haſty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfaſt, which the fox preſently *chopped up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* ſtraw, mulch, and ſuch like. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

By dividing of them into chapters and verſes, they are ſo *chopped* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken and divided, that the common people take the verſes uſually for different aphoriſms *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakſpeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes ſuddenly.

If the body repercuſſing be near, and yet not ſo near as to make a concurrent echo, it *chopperh* with you upon the ſudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greedineſs to get both, he *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly: with *upon*.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon; *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To purchaſe, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to ſell again, grindeth upon the ſeller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and ſenſes,
To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The wat'ry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the counſel at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himſelf into the handling of the cauſe a-new, after the judge hath declared his ſentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your ſkin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Eſtrange*

CHOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped of. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for ſixteen hundred pounds; yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Croſs condemns all perſons to be fops,
That can't regale themſelves with mutton *chops*.
King's Cookery.

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to ſwell; as we ſee in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *chop* and *houſe.*] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.

I loſt my place at the *chop-houſe*, where every man eats in public a meſs of broth, or chop of meat, in ſilence. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.
2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHO'PPING. *participial adj.* [In this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to ſignify *luſty*, from cap, Saxon; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild
Would own the fair a *chopping* child *Prior.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *block*] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The ſtraight ſmooth elms are good for axle-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *knife*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a ſword by his ſide, a forreſt-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakſpeare*

CHOPS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [Corrupted probably from CHAPS, which ſee.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt.

So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours muſt be walking too, for company. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The mouth of a man uſed in contempt.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*.
Shakſpeare.

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a smith's vice.

CHO'RAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to or compoſing a choir or concert.

All ſounds on fret by ſtring or golden wire
Temper'd ſoft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or uniſon. *Milton.*
Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Arthurſ.*

CHORD. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Latin. When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, who ſcen; his volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.

What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſt'ning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden*

CHORDE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION. *n. ſ.* [χόριον, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHO'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A ſinger in cathedrals, uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.

2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whifles, with hollow throats,
The *chriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer.*
The new-born phœnix takes his way,
Of ary *chriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*
The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *chriſters*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from χώρα, a region, and γράφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHO'RUS. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of ſingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unſpotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addiſon.*

In praiſe ſo juſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general *chorus* of mankind. *Pope.*

2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſuppoſe,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakſpeare*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE. The preter tenſe, and ſometimes the participle paſſive, of *chooſe*.

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here he *coſe* again to die. *Dryd.*

CHO'SEN. The participle paſſive of *chooſe*.

If Kit, or Lewis vouch'ſafe to come to us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shak.*

CHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *chauves*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In Lundy, Kirs and Kaſtrels have reſided as with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon. Natural Hiſtory.*

To crows the like injurious place affords,
And *chaughs* and daws, and ſtern rapacious birds. *Dryden*

CHOULP. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *chaule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the hill, and to deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſatchel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goſſer*, to laugh at; or *jouer*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *koſen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chouſ'd* you o'er and o'er;
Play give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, fully people to *chouſe*,
Their lands and their faces ſo known. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geeſe and pullen are ſeduc'd,
And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chouſ'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Heylin* from *Linus*, or *chiaus*, a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court; who, ſays he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his houſe,
Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or ſham.

To CHO'WER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM. *n. ſ.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chriſt's eternal prieſthood, denoted eſpecially by his unction or *chriſm*, refers to. *Hamm.*

CHRI'SOM. *n. ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chriſom-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriſtened.

When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To CHRI'STEN. *v. a.* [chriſtnian, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where ſuch evils as theſe reign, *chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom*.] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the chriſtian religion.

What note been due to the parts of *chriſtendom* moſt afflicted can beſt tell why. *Hooker.*

An elder and a better ſoldier, none
That *chriſtendom* gives out. *Shakſpeare.*

His computation is univerſally received over all *chriſtendom*. *Holder on Time.*

CHRI'STENING. *n. ſ.* [from *chriſten*.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

The queen was with great ſolemnity crowned at Weſtminſter, about two years after the marriage; like an old *chriſtening* that had ſtaid long for godfathers *Bacon.*

We ſhall infert the cauſes why the account of *chriſtenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *chriſtening* being come, the houſe was filled with goſſips. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRI'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

We *chriſtians* have certainly the beſt and the higheſt, the moſt ſure and moſt reaſonable, religion in the world. *Tillotſon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To chriſtian interceſſors *Shakſpeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]

1. The chriſtian religion.

2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*chrétienté*, Fr.] The religion of chriſtians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into chriſtianity, this ſhould not make ſeparation *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any wickedneſs, puts himſelf off from *chriſtianity*. *Addiſon.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian*.] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

The principles of Platonick philoſophy, as it is now *chriſtianized*. *Davies.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *adv.* [from *chriſtian*.] Like a chriſtian; as becomes one who profeſſes the holy religion of Chriſt.

CHRI'STMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs*.] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. ſ.* [from *chriſtmas* and *box*.] A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.

When time comes round, a *chriſtmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.
Gay's Trivia.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. ſ.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs.] A plant.

It hath long ſharp ſpines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a roſe: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into ſeveral ſegments, riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, ſhaped like a bonnet, having a ſhell almoſt globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundiſh ſeed. This is by many perſons ſuppoſed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was compoſed. *Miller.*

CHROMATICK. *adj.* [χρῶμα, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick, now unknown.

It was obſerved, he never touched his lyre to ſuch a trally *chromatick* and enharmonick muſick. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [from χρόνος, time.]
CHRONICK. }

A *chronical* diſtemper is of length: as conſumptions, aſthmas, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diſeaſes ſome are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, ſcurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous ſeaſons. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's uſe of theſe excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* diſtemper. *Spectator.*

CHRONICLE. *n. ſ.* [*chronique*, French; from χρόνος, time.]

1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A hiſtory.

You lean too confidently on thoſe Iriſh *chronicles*, which are moſt fabulous and forged. *Spenſer.*

If from the field I ſhould return once more,
I and my ſword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakſp.*

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakſpeare.*

I give up to hiſtorians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with thoſe which you are to produce for the Britiſh *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To CHRONICLE. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.

This to relearſe, ſhould rather be to *chronicle* times than to ſearch into reformation of abuſes in that realm. *Spenſer.*

2. To regiſter; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakſp.*

Love is your maſter, for he maſters you:
And he that is ſo yoked by a fool,
Methinks, ſhould not be *chronicled* for wiſe.
Shakſpeare.

I ſhall be the jeſt of the town; nay, in two days, I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and ſung in woeful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRONICLER. *n. ſ.* [from *chronicle.*]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them ſtand
Giddy fantaſtick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A hiſtorian; one that keeps up the memory of things paſt.

I do herein rely upon theſe bards, or Iriſh *chroniclers*. *Spenſer.*

This cuſtom was held by the Druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Iriſh *chroniclers*, called timers. *Raleigh.*

CHRONOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and γράμμα, to write.] An inſcription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria laudi, que Deo tot Carmina Muſæ Plectunto
A *chronogrammat'ſt* verſe, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters, enough to reach above a thouſand years further, to the year 2597. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* from *chronogram.*] Belonging to a chronogram. See the laſt example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *chronogram.*] A writer of chronograms.

There are ſome curious lines, where, as you paſſe a man in the ſtreet, not being an excellent philoſopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatiſt*. *Hall.*

CHRONOLOGER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time, or of ranging paſt events according to their proper years.

Cronogers differ among themſelves about moſt of their accounts. *Howel on Time.*

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time.

This much touching the *chronological* account of ſome times and things paſt, without confining myſelf to the exactneſs of years. *Hale.*

CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that ſtudies or explains time; one that ranges paſt events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to theſe *chronologiſts*, the prophecy of the Raven, that the world ſhould laſt but ſix thouſand years, has been long diſproved. *Brown.*

All their learned noiſe and duſt of the *chronologiſts* wholly to be avoided. *Ie le en Holy.*

CHRONOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time; as the revolution of the ſun and moon; and of computing time paſt, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the meaſure of the year not being ſo perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to tranſmit a true *chronology* to ſucceeding ages. *Halſwell on Time.*

Were I alluding to the cuſtoms of the Greeks, I believe I may be juſtified by the ſtricteſt *chronologer*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an hiſtorian. *Prior.*

CHRONOMETER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

According to obſervation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet at its firſt diſcharge flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds. *Derham.*

CHRYSALIS. *n. ſ.* [from χρύσος, gold, becauſe of the golden colour in the nymphæ of ſome inſects.] A term uſed by ſome naturaliſts for aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRYSOLITE. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος, gold, and λίθος, a ſtone.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodw.*

Such another world,
Of one entire and perfect *chryſolite*,
I'd not have ſold her for. *Shakſpeare.*

If metal, part ſeem'd gold, part ſilver clear;
If ſtone, carbuncle moſt, or *chryſolite*. *Milton.*

CHRYSOPRASUS. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος, and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryſ praſus*.
Revelations.

CHUB. *n. ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner.*] A river fiſh. The cheven.

The *chub* is in prime from Midſummer to Candlemas, but beſt in winter. It is full of ſmall bones: he eats wateriſh; not firm, but limp and taſteleſs: nevertheleſs he may be ſo dreſſed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHUBBED. *adj.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the ſound that it expreſſes; or perhaps corrupted from *chick.*] To make a noiſe like a hen when ſhe calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing clear, p'd his wings, th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a ſmile, and cry,
Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations
Congreve.

CHUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people uſe to make to chickens when they call them. *Tempeſt.*

2. A word of endearment corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promiſe — What promiſe, *chuck*?
Shakſpeare.

3. A ſudden ſmall noiſe.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. ſ.* [*chuck* and *farthing.*] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He loſt his money at *chuck-farthing*, ſhuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To CHUCKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulſively.

What tale ſhall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt beſtow'd ſo well.
Dryden.

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She *chuckled* when a bawd was carted *Prior.*

To CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the woman's apartment, I am ſure; and if theſe birds are within diſtance here 's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confeſſor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge, he muſt *chuckle* you, and moan you.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

CHUET. *n. ſ.* [probably from *To chew.*] An old word, as it ſeems, for forced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewiſe minced meat, inſtead of butter and fat, it were good to moiſten them partly with cream, or almond or piſtachio milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHUFF. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kuf*, Welſh, a ſtock.] A coarſe, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your ſtore were here.
Shakſpeare.

A leſs generous *chuff* than this in the fable, whould have hugged his bags to the laſt.
L'Eſtrange

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; ſtomachfully.
John anſwered *chuffily*. *Clariſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownifhneſs; ſurlineſs.

CHU'FFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; ſurly; fat.

CHUM. *n. ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term uſed in the univerſities.

CHUMP. *n. ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.
When one is batter'd, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themſelves with another. *Moxon.*

CHURCH. *n. ſ.* [cipce, Sax. κυριακὸν.]
1. The collective body of chriſtians, uſually termed the catholick church.
The *church*, being a ſupernatural ſociety, doth differ from natural ſocieties in this; that the perſons unto whom we adhere in the one are men, ſimply conſidered as men, but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker.*
2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worſhip.
The *church* is a religious aſſembly, or the place for building where they meet; and ſometimes the ſame word means a ſynod of biſhops, or of preſbyters; and in ſome places it is the ſame as a general council. *Hammond.*
3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.
It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the name of body of the *church*, together with the churches, which is even included under the word *church*. *Abp. Whitgift's Defence.*
That *churches* were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth ſufficiently ſhew. *church* doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. *Hooker.*
Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight Againſt the *churches*. *Shakſpeare.*
4. It is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any ſignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. ſ.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.
For the *church-ales*, two young men of the pariſh are yearly choſen to be wardens, who make collection among the pariſhioners of what proviſion it pleaſeth them to beſtow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. ſ.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.
Theſe and ſuch like were their diſputes, touching that *church-attire*, which with us, for the moſt part, is uſed in publick prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. ſ.* Eccleſiaſtical power; ſpiritual juriſdiction.
In this point of *church-authority*, I have ſifted all the little ſcraps alleged. *Attterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. ſ.* Burial according to the rites of the church.
The biſhop has the care of ſeeing that all chriſtians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the uſage and cuſtom of the place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. ſ.* He that builds or endows a church.
Whether emperors or biſhops in thoſe days were *church-founders*, the ſolemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itſelf either vain or ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*church* and *man*.]
1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman; one that miniſters in ſacred things.
If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*
A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and that was ſo ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*
Impotence in want, and poverty of mind,
Theſe marks of church and *churchmen* he deſign'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryd.*
2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. ſ.* [See WARDEN.] Officers yearly choſen, by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners, according to the cuſtom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners, for ſuch faults as appertain to the juriſdiction or cenſure of the eccleſiaſtical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to ſue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their pariſh. *Cowell.*
Three ſhall likewiſe be choſen every year, of the graveſt men of the pariſh, to be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenſer.*
Our *church-wardens*
Feaſt on the ſilver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYARD. *n. ſ.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.
I am almoſt afraid to ſtand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakſpeare.*
In *churchyards* where they bury much, the earth will conſume the corps in far ſhorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*
No place to ſacred from ſuch fops is barr'd,
Nor is Paul's church more ſafe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. ſ.* [ceorl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is ſtrong, ruſticks being always obſerved to be ſtrong bodied.]
1. A ruſtick; a countryman; a labourer.
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work or uſe any hard labour, which he ſaith is the life of a peaſant or *churl*. *Spenſer.*
One of the baſer ſort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, anſwered confidently, that his land could not be taken from him. *Spenſer.*
Oh, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shak.*
From this infernal maid prepares
The country *churl* to mutiny, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*
2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man.
A *churl* ſometimes truly comes, but either for gain or fondneſs. *Sidney.*
3. A miſer; a niggard; a ſelfiſh or greedy wretch.
Poiſon, I ſee, hath been his timeleſs end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after! *Shakſpeare.*

CHU'RLISH *adj.* [from *churl*.]
1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; ſour; mercileſs; unkind; uncivil.
A ſea of melting pearl, which ſome call tears,
Thoſe at her father's *churliſh* feet ſhe tender'd.
Shakſpeare.
The interruption of their *churliſh* drums
Cuts off more circumſtance; they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shakſpeare.*
A lion in love with a laſs, deſired her father's conſent. The anſwer was *churliſh* enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.
L'Eſtrange.
He the purſuit of *churliſh* beaſts
Preferr'd to ſleeping on her breaſts. *Waller.*
2. Selfiſh; avaricious.
The man was *churliſh* and evil in his doings
1 Samuel.
This ſullen *churliſh* thief
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef
King.
3. [Of things.] Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable; harſh; not yielding.
If there be emiſſion of ſpirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churliſh*. *Bacon.*
The Corniſh were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churliſh*, and that would ſooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
In the hundreds of Eſſex they have a very *churliſh* blue clay. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
4. Vexatious; obſtructive.
Will you again unknit
This *churliſh* knot of all abhorred war? *Shakſp.*
Spain found the war ſo *churliſh* and longſome, as they found they ſhould conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon.*
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churliſh* tub ſays nay. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churliſh*.] Rudely; brutally.
To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churliſhly* put over the ſon for a reward of the ſervice of his fire. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *churliſh*; cyrlıh, cneopre, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner.
Better is the *churliſhneſs* of a man than a courteous woman. *Eccluſ.*
In the *churliſhneſs* of fortune, a poor honeſt man ſuffers in this world. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHURME. *n. ſ.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cyrme, a clamour or noiſe: as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confuſed ſound; a noiſe.
He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thouſand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN. *n. ſ.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch, cerene, Sax.] The veſſel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and ſeparated from the ſerous parts of the milk.
Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay's Paſtorals.

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kermen*, Dutch.]
1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion.
Perchance he ſpoke not: but
Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakſpeare.*
Froth fills his chaps; he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground
Dryden.
Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom roſe.
Addiſon.
The mechaniſm of nature, in converting our aliment, conſiſts in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the ſolid parts *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To make butter by agitating the milk.
The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.
Proverbs.
You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the coming of butter after the *churning*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

CHU'RRWORM. *n. ſ.* [from cyrpan, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner. Phil.*

To CHUSE. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; conſiſting of chyle.

When the ſpirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* maſs, it has the ſtate of drink not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *n. ſ.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment, and afterward changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The leven'd maſs or milky *chyle* converts. *Blackmore.*

The *chyle* cannot paſs through the ſmalleſt veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

Drinking exceſſively during the time of *chylefaction*, ſtops perſpiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [χύλος and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or leſs chyle may be extracted from the ſame food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle, partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MIC. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt. Obſolete.

The ancients obſerving in that mineral a kind of metallical nature, ſeem to have reſolved it into nobler uſes than are now utterly loſt, or perchance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Wotton.*

CHY'MICAL. } **CHY'MICK.** } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

1. Made by chymiſtry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chymick gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymiſtry.

Methinks a ready, from the *chymick* flame, I ſee a cloud of more precious ſteam. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the mineral pow'rs, And draws the *chymick* ſouls of herbs and flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire.

The ſtarving *chymiſt*, in his golden views Supremely bleſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

CHY'MISTRY. *n. ſ.* [derived by ſome from χυμός, juice, or χέω, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kemo*, black. According to the ſuppoſed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby ſenſible bodies contained in veſſels, or capable of being contained therein, are ſo changed by means of certain inſtruments, and principally fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, with a view to philoſophy or medicine. *Harris.*

Operations of *chymiſtry* fall ſhort of vital force: no chymiſt can make milk or blood of graſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; uſeful for food; edible.

CI'BOL. *n. ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion uſed in ſallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *b* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or ſcallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE. } **CI'CATRIX.** } *n. ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The ſcar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his ſiniſter cheek. *Shak.*

2. A mark; an impreſſion: ſo uſed by *Shakſpeare* leſs properly.

Lean but upon a rush, The *cicatrice* and capable impreſſure Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakſpeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burſted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the moſt part incurable, becauſe of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is called digeſtion; the ſecond, or the filling up with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or skinning over, *cicatrization*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **CI'CATRIZE.** *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the ſkin over a ſore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a ſmooth cicatrice. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY. *n. ſ.* [*myrrhis.*] A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of ſuccory.

Diuretick evacuate the laſt ferum; as all acid diuretick, and the teſtaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants. *Floyer.*

CICH-PEA. *n. ſ.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

To **CI'CURATE.** *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Latin.] To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs; to make tame and tractable.

Perſons may yet return ſome portion of their nature, yet are ſo refracted, *cicurated*, and ſubdued, as not to make good their diſtinctive marks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CICURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

This holds not only in domeſtick and manſuete beaſts, for they at length be the effect of *cicuration* or habitude; but in the wild. *Ray.*

CI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. שֵׁכָר, *ſhecar*, Heb.]

1. All kind of ſtrong liquors, except wine. This ſenſe is now wholly obſolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.

We had alſo drink, wholeſome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleaſing and refreſhing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented. This is now the ſenſe.

To the utmoſt bounds of this Wild univerſe Silurian *cider* born, Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the beſt fruit, and ordered them after the beſt manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, ſharp, and ill taſted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*] The liquor made of the murk or groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infuſing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and ſupplies the place of ſmall beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. ſ.* See CEILING.

CIERGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* proceſſes, or rather the ligaments, obſerved in the inſide of the ſclerotick tunicles of the eye, do ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray.*

CILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of ſome texture of that hair; a coarſe garment, a *cilicious* or ſackcloth habit, ſuitable to the auſterity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CIMA'R. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. ſ.* [from κειμήλιον and ἄρχω.] The chief keeper of plate, veſtments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a churchwarden. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *n. ſ.* [*cimiterra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh. *Bluteau's Portugueſe Dictionary.*] A ſort of ſword uſed by the Turks, ſhort, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroneouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar*, and *ſcymiter*; as in the following examples.

By this *ſcimitar*, That ſlew the ſophy and a Perſian prince, That won three fields of ſultan Solyman. *Shak.*

Our armours now may ruſt, our idle *ſcymiters* Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whoſe cloak and *cincture* Hold out this tempeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Columbus found th' Americans ſo girt With feathers or *cincture*, naked elſe, and wild. *Milton.*

He binds the ſacred *cincture* round his breaſt. *Pope.*

2. An incloſure.

The court and priſon being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or liſt at the top and bottom of the ſhaft of a column; ſeparating the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, at the other from the capital. It is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently uſed to ſtrengthen and preſerve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ceindre*, French, from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A maſs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to aſhes.

I ſhould make very forges of my cheeks, That would to *cinders* burn up modeſty, Did but I ſpeak thy deeds! *Shakſpeare.*

There is in ſmiths' *cinders*, by ſome adheſion of iron, ſometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So ſnow on Aetna does unmelted lie, Whoſe rolling flames and ſcatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To ſtinking ſmoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*cinder* and *wo-*
CINDER-WOMAN. } *man.*] A woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

'Tis under ſo much naſty rubbiſh laid,
To find it out 's the *cinder-woman's* trade.
Eſſay on Satire.

She had above five hundred ſuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench. Arbuth.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* ſhe came,
When love, the hour, the place, had baniſh'd ſhame. *Gay.*

CINERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes. A term of chymiſtry.

CINERI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Latin.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

The glands ariſe from the glands of the *cinereous* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. *Grew.*

CINE'RULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of aſhes. *Dict.*

CI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe. *Dict.*

CI'NNABAR. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a ſulphureo-ſaline matter.
Wo. Jewel's Met. Eſſays.

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur compoſe *cinnabar. Newton.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, both as to ſubſtance and colour. The fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the ſmell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Arby extol her happy coaſt,
Her *cinnamon* and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden.*

CINNAMON *Water* is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. n. ſ. [French.] A five. It is uſed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a *cinque-pace*. The firſt laſt is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faſter and faſter, till he falls into his grave. *Shakſpeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion. In which reſpect, the places where they are have a ſpecial governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque-ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular juriſdiction; their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and ſending out writs in his own name. The *cinque-ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt either be added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, or accounted as appendants to ſome of the reſt. *Cowell.*

They, that bear
The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
of the *cinque-ports*. *Shakſpeare.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five ſpots.

On her left breaſt
A mole, *cinque-ſpotted*, like the crimſon drops
I' th' bottom of a cowſlip. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our unbutted luſts; whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a ſect or *cion*. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtately Caledonian oak newly fixed in his triumphant throne, begirt with a coronet of his own royal ſtem. *Howel.*

2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock: and the ſtock is but paſſive, and giveth aliment, but no motion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER. *n. ſ.* [*chiffre*, French; *zifra*, Italian; *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To fill the faults, whoſe ſhame ſtands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakſpeare.*

If the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nullos or *ciphers* in the privileges or tranſlations. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for no ſums, ſo names paſs for nothing. *Stan.*

3. An intermixture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burniſh'd gold, and o'er that
Cipher,
ARMS AND THE MAN in gold in *cipher* ſhone. *Pope.*

Some mingling ſtuff the ſeal bodies, and ſo
Deep on the wax the ſtamp'd *cipher* ſtrongly ſinks,
To ſtamp the maſter's *cipher* ready made. *Dan.*

4. A character in general

In ſucceeding times this warlike people is to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and to ſtand bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh.*

5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleaſed to command me to ſtay at London, to ſend and receive all his letters; and I was furniſhed with nine ſeveral *ciphers*, in order to it *Denham.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick.

You have been bred to buſineſs, you can *cipher*; I wonder you never uſed your pen and ink. *Arbuthnot.*

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented ſermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compaſs round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a meaſuring with the compaſſes. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*, in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but ſeems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I underſtand not here perfect geometrical *circle*, but an oval or circular figure, whoſe length is equal to its breadth, and which, as to ſenſe, may ſeem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then at the laſt and only *circle*,
In *circle* let us meet our *circle*, gath'ring round
To chaſte and holy muſick. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The ſpace included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſaiah.*

4. Compaſs; incloſure.

A great magician,
Diſcover'd in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shakſpeare.*

5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.

To have a Lox where eunuchs ſing,
And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope.*

6. A company; an aſſembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon.*

Ever ſince that time, Liſander viſits in every *circle*. *Tatler.*

7. Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be ſome trees in hot countries, which have bloſſoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoſt all the year, ſucceeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in ſucculent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teaches us nothing. *Granville's Scepſis.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premiſes or arguments is confirmed and oppoſed, and we attempt to prove it by the concluſion. *Watts' Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or femicircle,
Or direct parallel? You muſt challenge him.
Beaumont and Fletcher's Q. of Cor.

10. CIRCLES *of the German empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the hall, had ſome days before planted themſelves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope.*

2. To incloſe; to ſurround.

What ſtern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments,
Whoſe *circling* ſhadows kings have ſought to ſleep in? *Shakſpeare.*

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may move
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.
Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled* and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

3. *To* CIRCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circle them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh and rural jests resounds
Phillips.

Now the *circling* years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope.*

CI'RCLED. *adj.* [from *circle*] Having the form of a circle; round.

The circular moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakesp.*

CI'RCLET. *n. f.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb: properly, a little circle.

Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd
His golden *circlet* in the western shade. *Pope.*

CI'RCLING. *partic. adj.* [from *To circle*] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CI'RCUIT. *n. f.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons also perpetually roving round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Space, or extent, measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit.* *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit.* *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is encircled.

And this rol tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shak.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

The *circuits*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

7. Long deduction of reason.

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT *of action.* [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. *Cowell.*

To CI'RCUIT *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting.* *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER. *n. f.* [from *circuit.*] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer*, the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION. *n. f.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circuitions* of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *adj.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*

He first meliss'd for his a level ground;
The form was *circular.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order spring. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and strictly adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. CIRCULAR *Lines.* Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of lines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *circular.*] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other, so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity.* *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY. *adv.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements call *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate.*
Denham.

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *circulate.*]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *King Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Sprat.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY. *n. f.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY. *adj* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR *Letters.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *n. f.* [from *circumambient*]. The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth, or the *circumambient*; which is not manifest. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Latin] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child *Luke.*

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised.* *Swift.*

CIRCUMCI'SION. *n. f.* [from *circumcise.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *n. f.* [from *circumduct*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.
The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. A leading about.
By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *n. f.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]
1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.
Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*
Because the hero is the centre of the main action all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*
Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*
2. The space enclosed in a circle.
So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*
He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*
3. The external part of an orbicular body.
The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opt.*
4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.
His ponderous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.
Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface, but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Digby.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *n. f.* [from *circumferre*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket.
Chambers.

CI'RCUMFLEX. *n. f.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.
The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tone, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *circumfluo*.] An enclosure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.
I rule the Pelasgian race,
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace;
A dutcous people, and industrious isle. *Pope.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.
He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Laertes' son, girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.
Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Natural History.*
His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*
Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*
This nymph the god Cephisus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addison.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That may be poured or spread round any thing.
Artful divine, whose skilful hands infold
The wet m's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. *n. f.* [from *circumfuse*.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.
All the fluids of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.
The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMI'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]
1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]
1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.
Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocution*. *Dryden.*
I much prefer the plain Bellonian way to coining names, because it would save abundance of time, if by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*
2. The use of indirect expressions.
These people are not to be dealt with at, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *Addison.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.
He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks.
Shakspeare.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate*.] That may be sailed round.
The bounds of antipodes, the habitements of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round.
What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR. *n. f.* One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]
1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polus*.] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *position*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.
Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. f.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round.
Dict.

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *n. f.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]
1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.
2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.]
1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine.
The good Anconitans
With honour and with fortune is return'd:
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome.
Shakspeare.
Therefore must his choice be *circumscribed*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he's head. *Shakspeare.*
He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n,
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscribed* their being!
Milton.
The action great, yet *circumscribed* by time,
The words not forc'd, but fitting into rhime.
Dryden.
The external circumstances which do accompany men's act, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them.
Strengthened.
You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex.
South.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *n. f.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]
1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.
In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a circular figure.
Ray on the Creation.
2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.
I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.
Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCU'MSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.
None are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eyes:
High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.
Shakspeare.
Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow,
but at the time discountenanced and discontent.
Harwood.
The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being impeached.
Bacon.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.
Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*
So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton's Par. L.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Lat.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No leſs alike the politick and wiſe,
All ſly ſlow things, with *circumſpective* eyes,
Pope.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumſpective*.] Cautiouſly; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulneſs every way; watchfully.

CI'RCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumſpect*.] With watchfulneſs every way; cautiouſly; watchfully; vigilantly.

Theſe authority weighs more with me than the concurrent ſuffrages of a thouſand eyes, who never examined the things ſo carefully and *circumſpectly*.
Ray on the Creation.

CI'RCUMSPECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulneſs on every ſide.

Travel forces *circumſpection* upon thoſe abroad, who at home are ruined in ſecurity.
Watts.

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the ſame to a moral action as accident to a natural ſubſtance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumſtances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Our confeſſing or concealing perſonated ſins, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumſtances* of time, place, and perſons.
South.

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or leſs criminal; or make an accuſation more or leſs probable.

Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes give me leave,
By *circumſtance*, but to acquit myſelf.
Shakſp.

3. Accident; ſomething adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing conſidered.

Senſe outſide knows, the ſo I ſtate all things ſenſible;
Senſe, *circumſtance*; the down of ſubſtance, ſurface.
Donne.

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or ſubordinate kind.

He defended Carliſle with very remarkable *circumſtances* of courage, induſtry, and prudence.
Clarendon.

The ſculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, as a like *circumſtance* in hiſtory.
Addiſon.

The poet has gathered thoſe *circumſtances* which moſt terrify the imagination, and watch in any happen in the raging of a tempeſt.
Addiſon.

5. Condition; ſtate of affairs. It is frequently uſed with reſpect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumſtances*.

None but a virtuous man can wiſely act in all *circumſtances*.
Bacon.

We ought not to conclude, that if the celeſtial inhabitants in any of the planets, they muſt therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumſtances* of our world.
Watts.

When men are eaſy in their *circumſtances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations.
Addiſon.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

To worthleſs things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee,
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings;
And ſuch as they are *circumſtanc'd*, they be.
Donne

CI'RCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumſtans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to viſit the remoteſt parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumſtant* bodies.
Digby on the Soul.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not eſſential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumſtantial* branches, which
Diſtinction would be rich in.
Shakſpeare.

This juriſdiction in the eſſential of it, is as old as chriſtianity; and thoſe *circumſtantial* additions of ſecular encouragement, chriſtian princes thought neceſſary.
South.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumſtantials*, before one that differs from it in the eſſentials?
Addiſon.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; caſual.

Virtue's but anguiſh, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and *circumſtantial*.
Donne.

3. Full of ſmall events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumſtantial* recitals of their ſufferings, or by their multiplied queſtions about his own.
Pope.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſtantial*.] The appendage of circumſtances; the ſtate of any thing as modified by circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumſtantial*.]

1. According to circumſtances; not eſſentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumſtantially* different.
Glanville's Scep. 2.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumſtance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumſtantially*.
Broome.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance*.]

1. To place in particular circumſtances; to inveſt with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwiſe *circumſtantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it will freely.
Bramhall.

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely to purpoſe, and the beſt *circumſtantiated* imaginable, are for the ſucceſſion of Hanover.
Swift.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To encloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvallate*.]

1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the ſiege of a town in Livonia.
Watts.

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place beſieged.

They gave repoſe to thoſe ſtupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by ſea and land.
Howel.

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impoſe upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbaroſſa.
Knolles.

As his malice is vigilant, he reſteth not to *circumvent* the ſons of the firſt deceived.
Brown.

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud.
Milton.

Obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*.
Dryden.

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion.

The inequality of the match between him and the ſubtleſt of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there muſt be a wiſdom from above to overreach this helliſh wiſdom.
South.

If he is in the city, he muſt avoid entangling againſt *circumvention* in commerce.
Collier.

2. Prevention; preoccupation. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention*.
Shakſpeare.

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this baſe the earth diſdil firmly fotad,
And mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it round.
Weſton.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could ſolid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to aſcribe each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphiloſophical.
Glanville.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The ſtate of being rolled round.

The twining of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other.
Arbuthnot.

3. The thing rolled round another.

Conſider the obliquity or coileneſs of theſe *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the inſtrument.
Wilkins.

CI'RCUS. } *n. ſ.* [*circus*, Latin.] An
CIRQUE. } open ſpace or area for ſports, with ſeats round for the ſpectators.

A pleaſant valley, like one of thoſe *circuſes*, which in great cities ſomewhere doth give a pleaſant receptacle of running horſes.
Sidney.

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain.
Stillingfleet.

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber chok'd with gods.
Pope.

CIST. *n. ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument: commonly uſed in medicinal language for the coat or encloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *adj.* [from *ciſt*.] Encloſed in a ciſt or bag.

CI'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole ground, but that which falls into his own *ciſtern*, that muſt relieve him.
South.

2. A reſervoir; an encloſed fountain.

Had no part as kindly ſtand behind
In the wide *ciſterns* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the ſprings and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderneſs of ſand.
Blackmore.

3. Any receptacle or repoſitory of water.

So half my Egypt were ſubmerg'd, and made
A *ciſtern* for ſcal'd ſnakes.
Shakſpeare.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *ciſtern* of my luſt.
Shakſpeare.

CI'STUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A plant; the ſame with *rockroſe*.

CIT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city: in an ill ſenſe; a pert low townſman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to shew what different things

The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and so forth. *Pope.*

CI'TADEL. *n. f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjuſt means, as unjuſtly he kept it; by force of ſtranger ſoldiers in *citadels*, the neſts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *n. f.* [from *cite.*]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a bluſhing *cital* of himſelf,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION. *n. f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a perſon before the judge, for the ſake of trying the cauſe of action commenced againſt him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any paſſage from another author, or of another man's words.

3 The paſſage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read theſe *citations* without bluſhing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of thoſe who would confute them. *Watts*

4. Enumeration; mention.

Theſe cauſes effect a conſumption endemick to this iſland: there remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in any country. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite.*] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with ſafety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters citatory. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon to anſwer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shakſpeare*

Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all paſt ages, to the general doom
Shall haſten. *Milton*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to ſummon.

I ſpeak to you, ſir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shak.*

This ſad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I ſhetate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonſtrations in ſcripture may not otherwiſe be ſhewed than by *citing* them out of the ſcripture. *Hooker*

That paſſage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In baniſhment he wrote thoſe verſes, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden.*

CI'TER. *n. f.* [from *cite.*]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I muſt deſire the *citers* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS. *n. f.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden.*

Cits and *citeſſes* raiſe a joyful ſtram;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN. *n. f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a muſical inſtrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with ſongs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *Macc.*

CI'TIZEN. *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a ſlave.

All inhabitants within theſe walls are not properly *citizens*, but only ſuch as are called freemen. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*

2. A townſman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he ſpeaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a ſoldier. *Shakſpeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noiſy Rome ſecure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sybil gives. *Dryden*

CI'TIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakſpeare.*] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanneſs.

So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not to *citizen* a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'TRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow

The butterfly, papilio major, hath its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long ſtreaks and ſpots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker conſiſtence, the faltneſs of phlegm is known. *Floyer.*

CI'TRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and fractures. It is ever found in a long and ſlender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This ſtone is very plentiful in the Weſt Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are miſtaken for topazes. *Hill on Foſſils*

CITRON-TREE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Lat.] It has broad ſtiff leaves, like thoſe of the laurel. The flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded like a roſe. The pulpi becomes an oblong thick, fleſhy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nurſery for theſe trees. One ſort with a pointed fruit, is in ſo great eſteem, that the fineſt fruits are ſold at Florence for two ſhillings each. *Miller.*

May the ſun
With *citron* groves adorn a diſtant ſoil. *Addiſon.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. f.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL. *n. f.* The ſame with *pumpion*, ſo named from its yellow colour.

CI'TY. *n. f.* [*cité*, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants.

Men ſeek ſafety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the uſe whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities* *Temple*

City, in a ſtrict ſenſe, means the houſes included within the walls: in a larger ſenſe it reaches to all the ſuburbs. *Watts*

2. [In the Engliſh law.] A town corporate, that hath a biſhop and a cathedral church. *Cowell*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as diſtinguiſhed from other ſubjects.

What is the *city* but the people?——
——True, the people are the *city*. *Shak.*

I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems diſgracious in the *city*'s eye. *Shakſ.*

CI'TY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives *Shakſp.*

He, I accuſe,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shak.*

2. Reſembling the manners of the citizens

Make not a *city* feaſt of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the firſt cut. *Shakſp.*

CI'VET. *n. f.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, ſignifying *ſcent.*] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The *civet* or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Braſil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of greaſe, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baſer kath than tar; the very uncleanly ſlug of a cat *Shakſpeare.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours, as *civet* and muſk, and, as ſome think, ambergreaſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CI'VICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully ſhone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CI'VIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws *of civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker.*

Part ſuch as appertain
To *civil* juſtice; part, religious rites
Of ſacrifice. *Milton's Par. Ly°.*

But there is another unity, which would be moſt advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promiſe, unleſs it be unlawful or impoſſible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

Their deſires and deſigns were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muſes taught. *Feſcom.*

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

From a *civil* and God of his mercy defend us, as that which is moſt deſperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not eccleſiaſtical: as, the eccleſiaſtical courts are controlled by the *civil.*

6. Not natural: as, a perſon baniſhed or outlawed is held to ſuffer *civil*, though not natural, death

7. Not military: as, the *civil* magiſtrate's authority is obſtructed by war.

8. Not criminal: as, this is a *civil* proceſs, not a criminal proſecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous, for it is but even the other day ſince it ſhoot grew *civil.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

10. Complaiſant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not courſe.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew *civil* at her ſong. *Shakſ.*

He was *civil* and well natured, never refuſing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

And all theſe ſay ings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion hung. *Pope.*

11. Grave; ſober; not gay or ſhowy

Thus night oft ſee me in thy pale career,
Till *civil* ſuited me t appear. *Milton's Penſ.*

12. Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government: as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor *Swift.*

CIVI'LIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The profeſſors of the law, called *civilians*, becauſe the civil law is their guide, ſhould not be diſcountenanced nor diſcouraged. *Bacon.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA'TION. *n. f.* [from *civil.*] A law, act of juſtice, or judgment, which renders a criminal proceſs civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inqueſt, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the ſtate of being civilized.

The Engliſh were at firſt as ſtout and warlike a people as ever the Iriſh; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly converſation, and all the ſtudies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenſer.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from barbariſm to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies.*

Whereſoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were ſpread. *Denham.*

2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs?
Or elſe a rude deſpiter of good manners,
That in *civility* thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shakſp.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I ſhould be kept from a publication, did not, what your *civility* calls a requeſt, your greateſt command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houſes. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeneſs.

Love taught him ſhame; and ſhame with love at ſtrife,
Soon taught the ſweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality; to inſtruct in the arts of regular life.

We ſend the graces and the muſes forth,
To *civilize* and to inſtruct the North. *Waller.*

Muſæus firſt, then O phœus, *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongſt thoſe who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature ſtill takes place. *Locke.*

Oſiris or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongſt them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot.*

CI'VILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life; he that teaches the rules and cuſtoms of civility.

The *civilizers!*—the diſturbers ſay;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! *Philips' Briton.*

CI'VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil.*]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude ſhould, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing, (for this is *civilly* to live), or ſhould manage community of life, it is not poſſible. *Hooker.*

2. Not criminally.

That acquittance, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private ſatisfaction of the party injured; or elſe criminally, that is, for ſome publick puniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

3. Politely; complaiſantly; gently; without rudeneſs; without brutality.

I will treat *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

I would have had Almeria and Oſmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do ſo. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that loſt their way,
And aſk'd them *civilly* to ſtay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handſome and cheerful, and furniſhed *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *ciſa*, Lat. ſhaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *ſize.*

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to ſome other *size* or figure, then there is none of itſelf to give them the *size* and figure which they have. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

CLACK. *n. f.* [*klatchen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noiſe.]

1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe: generally uſed in contempt for the tongue.

But ſtill his tongue ran on,
And with his everlaſting *clack*
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy flows in, and muſe flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The* CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which ſtrikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says John, juſt at the hopper will I ſtand,
And mark the *clack* how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noiſe.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the ſheep's mark, which makes it to weigh leſs, and ſo yield the leſs cuſtom to the king. *Cowell.*

CLAD. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, ſeems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or ſome ſuch word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; inveſted; garbed.

So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a ſprat new ſtomach brings *Sidney.*

He hath *clad* himſelf with a new garment. *2 Kings*

Beyond
The flow'ry vale of Sibma, *clad* with wine. *Milt.*

Their prayers *clad*
With incenſe, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great interceſſor. *Milton*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*,
In fleſh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become ſerene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden*

The courtiers were all moſt magnificently *clad* *Swift*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can ſhew his right. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greateſt, the moſt laſting name. *Congreve*

CLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakſpeare*

Forſworn thyſelf! The traitor's odious name
I firſt return, and then diſpute the *claim*. *Dryd.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuſe the leaſt, by ſubmitting to a maſter who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived ſeveral *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another.

Either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty, as theſe. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another, or at the leaſt out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by deſcent. *Cowell*

4. The phraſes are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim.*

The king of Pruſſia *lays* in his *claim* for Neufchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange *Addiſon on Italy.*

If God, by poſitive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unleſs God ordained. *Locke.*

CLAI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *claim.*] That may be demanded as due.

CLAI'MANT. *n. f.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing, as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLAI'MER. *n. f.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjuſtly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. f.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber.*] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shak.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then. *Sh.*

The men there do, not without ſome difficulty, *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their [illegible] with them. *Ray.*

They were forced to *clamber* over ſo many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of ſo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in ſome provinces, to *cleam*; from clemian, Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A ſwarm of waſps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themſelves to [illegible] there was no getting out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'MMINESS. *n. f.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity; tenacity; ropineſs.

A greaſy pipkin will ſpoil the *clammineſs* of the glue. *Mort.*

CLA'MMY. *adj.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous; tenacious; adheſive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themſelves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor ſpirits can conſerve motion; the former is of ſuch a *clammy* conſiſtence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glan.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and ſhiv'ring from his head,
Cold ſweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

[illegible] thou to [illegible]
The *clammy* ſurface all o'er-ſpreads with tribes
Of [illegible] *Philips.*

[illegible] *clammy* vapour that ariſes from the ſlime of graves, which [illegible] mingles [illegible] which puts out a light when dipt into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The coalescence of the fores, clamours ſweats, paleneſs, and at laſt a total ceſſation of pain, are ſigns of a gangrene, and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noiſy; turbulent; loud.

He ſhews that, in urging theſe ceremonies, nothing is ſo *clamorous* as papiſts, and they whom papiſts ſuborn. *Hooker.*

He laid her lips
With ſuch a *clamorous* ſmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakſpeare.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were ſtrangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields.
Shakſpeare.

With the *clamorous* report of war
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shak.*

Then various elements againſt thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of buſy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will ſettle the wavering, inſtruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakſpeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for juſtice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd!
And weeping follow me, as thou do'ſt now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boiſt'rous *clamours* ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glides in peace.
Addiſon.

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obſcure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night.
Shakſpeare.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tumultuous manner; for that is to *clamour* counſels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to mean, actively, to ſtop from noiſe.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more.
Shakſpeare.

CLAMP. *n. ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ſtrength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of ſixteen thouſand, they allow ſeven ton of coals *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board croſs the grain, the firſt board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preſerve them from warping. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CLAN. *n. ſ.* [probably of Scottiſh original; *klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children*.]

1. A family; a race.

They ſurround the flag
Of each his faction, in their ſeveral *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical ſon of Spenſer, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal deſcents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryd.*

2. A body or ſect of perſons, in a ſenſe of contempt.

Partridge and the reſt of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any ſingle particular. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandeſtine; ſecret; private; concealed; obſcure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any ſecret reſerved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion.
Decay of Piety.

CLANDE'STINE. *adj.* [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts, and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in ſecret.

There have been two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

With ſuch a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and ſmould'ring clouds outbreak. *Milton.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and orcs, and ſea mews *clang*
Milton.

What *clangs* were heard in German ſkies afar,
Of arms and armies ruſhing to the war! *Dryd.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and ſolemn ſound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard,
Loud 'larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang*? *Shakſpeare.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* ſwords and ſhields they beat. *Pope.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their myſtic dance, and *clang'd* their ſounding arms;
Indulgent with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

In death he cried,
Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakſpeare.*

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpets *clangour* pierce the ſky.
Dryden.

CLA'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not obſerve the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Bacon.*

CLANK. *n. ſ.* [from *clang*.] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the ſudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakſpeare.*

Men ſhall *clap* their hands at him, and ſhall hiſs him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never ſeen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his ſides, and walking before his ſhop? *Dryden.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

Each part of the air herſelf ſings
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had juſt time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In dowdy wreathes the royal virgin dreſt
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breaſt.
Addiſon.

Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and ſo, after a ſweet ſinging, fall down into lakes. *Carew.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers; *clap* on more ſails; purſue. *Shakſpeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the ſun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfection, like the northern wind, made her hood fall, and *clap* cloſe about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him ſufficiently leſſened, if we *clap* in, or ſilly, or ſurly into his account. *Locke.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſhield thrown by, to mitigate the ſmart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part.
Dryden.

If you leave ſome ſpace empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the veſſel, and the fiſhes will contend to get uppermoſt in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as abſurd as to ſay, he *clapped* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and *galloped* away to the Hague. *Addiſon.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they purſue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to miſlead them. *Locke.*

I have obſerved a certain cheerfulneſs in as bad a ſyſtem of features as ever was *huddled* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addiſon.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wiſdom nor majeſty would ſecure them from a ſcorn. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead aſleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches.
Shakſpeare.

He was no ſooner entered into the town, but a ſcambling ſoldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken faſhion. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

So much from the reſt of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole ſpecies, that his friends would have *clapped* him into Bedlam, and have begged his eſtate. *Spectator.*

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts *Arbuthnot.*

4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the ſtationer wiſhing for thoſe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* it's performance on the ſtage.
Dedication to Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the ſecond time, and worſe the third. *Wiſeman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry diſh adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his gueſts are *clapt*? *King.*

6. *To* CLAP *up*. To complete ſuddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could waſh our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shakſ.*

Was ever match *clapt up* ſo ſuddenly? *Shak.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that ſuddenneſs, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his ſkirts. *Howel.*

7. *To* CLAP *up.* To impriſon with little formality or delay.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt* him *up* as his inveigler. *Sandys.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind roſe, that with a violent blaſt
Shook all the doors: the doors around me *clapt.*
Dryden.

2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing.

Come, a ſong.——
—Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without having
we are hoarſe *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

All the beſt men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap. Shakſ.*

CLAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.

Give the door ſuch a *clap* as you go out, as will ſhake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monſtrous to me, that the ſouth-ſea ſhould pay half their debts at one *clap. Swift.*

3. An exploſion of thunder.

There ſhall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.
Hakewill on Providence.

The *clap* is paſt, and now the ſkies are clear. *Dry.*

4. An act of applauſe.

The actors, in the midſt of an innocent old play, are often ſtartled in the midſt of unexpected *claps* or hiſſes. *Addiſon.*

5. A ſudden or unexpected misfortune. Obſolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, French.]

Time, that at laſt matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER, *n. ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as ſound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*, for what his heart thinks his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſaw a young lady fall down the other day, and ſhe much reſembled an overturned bell without a *clapper.* *Addiſon.*

3. CLAPPER, *of a Mill.* A piece of wood ſhaking the hopper.

To CLA'PPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue-beat; to ſcold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look on. *Shakſpeare.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing, And one another *clapperclawing.* *Hudibras.*

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the duchy of *Clarence.*

CLARY-OBSCURE. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat.] Light and ſhade in print.

As moſt [illegible] *obſcure*
With various light [illegible]
A flame [illegible] yellow here they ſpread,
Draw off [illegible] in blue, [illegible] in red;
Yet from [illegible] odd [illegible],
Your ſight [illegible] *Pope.*

CLA'RET. *n. ſ.* [*claret*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret. Boyle.*

The *claret* ſmooth, red as the lips we preſs
In ſparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl.
Thomſon.

CLA'RICHORD. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinet, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and ſeventy ſtrings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the firſt, thick and troubled; as muſt, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we muſt know the cauſes of *clarification. Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to ſeparate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their ſyrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and groſſer parts of the juice to them; and after, the ſyrup being ſet on the fire, the whites of eggs themſelves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This ſenſe is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reaſon: it met the dictates of a *clarified* underſtanding half way. *South.*

The chriſtian religion is the only means that God has ſanctified, to ſet fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reaſon, and to rectify his will. *South.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

Whoſoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and underſtanding do *clarify* and brighten upon the encourſing with another, he marſhalleth his thoughts more orderly, he ſeeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

CLA'RION. *n. ſ.* [*clarin*, Spaniſh; from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind inſtrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With ſhawms, and trumpets, and with *clarions* ſweet;
And all the way the joyous people ſings. *Spenſ.*

Then ſtraight commands, that at the warlike ſound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be upreard
His mighty ſtandard. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let ſullen notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praiſe. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*clarté*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightneſs; ſplendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* inviſible; an underſtanding which itſelf can only comprehend.
Sir Walter Raleigh.

Man was not only decorated in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity. Broum.*

CLA'RY. *n. ſ.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all about with moiſture. The weakeſt kind of curling is roughneſs; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kleſchen*, Dutch, to make a noiſe.]

1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to ſtrike one againſt another.

Three times, as of the *cloſhing* ſound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Thoſe few that ſhould happen to *cloſh*, might rebound after the colliſion. *Bentley.*

How many candles may ſend out their light, without *clashing* upon one another! which argues the ſmallneſs of the parts of light, and the largeneſs of the interſtices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was their any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counſellors for authority.
Bacon.

Thoſe that are not convinced what help this is to magiſtracy, would find it, if they ſhould chance to *clash. South.*

3. To contradict; to oppoſe.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* ſome time or other; and a knock, or a conteſt, ſpoils all. *L'Eſtrange.*

The abſurdity in this inſtance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another, ſo as to produce a noiſe.

The nodding ſtatue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a ſullen ſound, and feeble cry,
Half ſunk, and half pronounced the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
Denham.

He nobly ſeiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and ſlaughter, and the *clash* of arms.
Pope.

2. Oppoſition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's collhſion, ſprings
Denham.

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and ſcripture, and ſhews there is no *clash* between them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *n. ſ.* [*cloſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hoop to hold any thing cloſe; as a book, or garment.

The ſcorpion's claws here graſp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in leſſer *claſps* are bent
Addiſon.

He took me aſide, opening the *claſps* of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Tranſported with no worſe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the groſs *claſps* of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakſp.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut with a claſp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the ſcriptures; which being but read, remain, in compariſon, ſtill *claſped*
Hooker.

There Caxton ſlept, with Wynkin at his ſide;
One *claſp'd* in wood, and one in ſtrong cow-hide.
Pope.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *claſping* ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to incloſe between the hands.

Occaſion turneth the handle of the bottle firſt to be received; and after the belly, which is ſaid to *claſp. Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a ſlave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claſpt*, but bred a dog. *Shakſ.*

Thy ſuppliant,
I beg, and *claſp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He ſtoop'd below
The flying ſpear, and ſhun'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *claſp'd* the hero's knees, and
pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now, he *claſps* her to his panting breaſt,
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To incloſe.

Hope, with women's voices
Strive to ſpeak big, and *claſp* their female joints
In ſtiff unwieldy arms againſt thy crown. *Shakſ.*

CLA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp.*] The tendril or thread of a creeping plant, by

which it clings to some other thing for support.

The *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLA'SPKNIFE. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife.*] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison.*

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICAL. } *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin.]
CLA'SSIC.

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Brown.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced, to the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICK. *n. f.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLA'SSIS. n. f. [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet from afar
Had roused the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knolles' History.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and prest'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body found. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms, with the fierce shocks resounds;
Helmets and broken lances spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good manner
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, sirer, I see thou dost but *clatter*;
Harm may come of melting. *Spenser.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of the greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakspeare.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter *Ben Jonson.*

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
Till roused by the noise,
And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'VATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *claudicate.*] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. The preterit of *cleave.*

CLA'VELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER *n. f.* [clæfen pyne, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE. *n. f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiseman.*

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the forbidden *Hooker.*

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *n. f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *n. f.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shellfish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenser.*

What 's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras.*

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *clawed* like a parrot. *Shakspeare.*

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name *South.*

3. To tear or scratch in general.

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathenish stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvass'd. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakspeare.*

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See CLAWBACK.

6. *To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To scold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the rude Fortune is to be *clawed away* for 't, if you should lose it. *L'Estrange.*

CLA'WBACK *n. f.* [from *claw* and *back.*] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler.

The pope's *clawbacks*. *Howel.*

CLA'WED. *adj.* [from *claw.*] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

CLAY. *n. f.* [*clai*, Welsh; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctious and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, tough, and ductile to a great degree, while moist, smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, but readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. *Woodward's Fossils.*

Down Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft *Dryden.*

Expose the *clay* to the air, to drain it from salts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Mortimer on Fossils.*

The sun, which forces wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where marle is scarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits so much sway? *Denne.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold.*] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Prior.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. s.* [*clay* and *pit.*] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward.*

CLAYES. *n. s.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwove with osiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLA'YEY. *adj.* [from *clay.*] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

CLA'YISH. *adj.* [from *clay.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and *clayish* water, which the brewers cover. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLA'YMARL. *n. s.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near akin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalkstones. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, Welsh; clæne, Sax.]

1. Free from dirt or filth: as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such extent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Matthew.*

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart *Psal.*
Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Psalms.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Yet thy waist is straight and *clean*
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus.*

4. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely.

This people is now little used.
These others have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being seared, and domestic broils
Clean overblown. *Shakspeare.*

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer *clean* contrary. *Hakewill.*

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say, Broome went before, and kindly swept the way. *Henley.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLE'ANLILY. *adv.* [from *cleanly.*] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *n. s.* [from *cleanly*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need, any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No nastome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY. *adj.* [from *clean.*]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain sparagus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair,
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature needs few more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glanville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

CLE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should *Shakspeare.*

CLE'ANNESS. *n. s.* [from *clean.*]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff, but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

He minded only the clearness of his sense, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænrman, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common sand *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryd.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakspeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those things which Moses commanded *Mark.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanse*; so they might have what they found. *Addison on Italy.*

CLE'ANSER. *n. s.* [clænrepe, Saxon.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dutch; *clarus*, Latin.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous, not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
That, had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Dryden.*

2. Perspicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit, that promis'd *clearer* sight,
Had bred. *Milton: Paradise Lost.*

A tun about was every pilly there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so *clear*. *Dryden.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milton.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day. *Amos.*

And the *clear* sun on his wide watery glass
Gaz'd hot *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Locke.*

Many men reason exceeding *clear* and right, who know not how to make a syllogism *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.

The hemisphere of earth, in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay *Milton.*

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest *Hooker.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more and the chains of them more long. *Burnet.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise. *Milton.*

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office
Shakspeare.

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make their honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee *Shakspeare.*

Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, he never to sight that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whitgift.*

Though the peripatetick philosophy may be the most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

11. Unpreposſeſſed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if lightly tipt, would let me *clear*.
Gay.

13. **Free from deductions or encumbrances.**
Hope, if the success happens to fail, is *clear* gain as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair*
Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*
I often wish'd that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

14. **Unencumbered; without let or hinderance; vacant; unobstructed.**
If he be to far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakspeare.*
A post-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*
A *clear* stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

15. **Out of debt.**

16. **Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.**
Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them, on the instant, they got *clear* of our ship.
Shakspeare.
It requires ease for a man with a double design to keep *clear* of clashing with his own reasonings.
L'Estrange.

17. **Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly, articulately.**
I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a *clear* voice. *Addison.*
Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope*

18. **Free; guiltless: with *from*.**
I am *clear from* the blood of this woman.
Susanna.
None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryd.*

19. **Sometimes with *of*.**
The air is *clearer of* gross and damp exhalations.
Temple

20. **Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.**

CLEAR. *adv.*

1. **Plainly; not obscurely.**
Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steddiest thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton*

2. **Clean; quite; completely. A low word.**
He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Estrange.*

CLEAR. *n. s.* A term used by builders for the middle of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. **To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.**
Your eyes, that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be tore;
Open'd and *clear'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North.
Dryden.
A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryd.*

2. **To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.**
To *clear* up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*
When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and *clear* the business of the audience. *Dryden.*
By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear* up. *Boyle.*
Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*. *Pyior.*

3. **To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.**
Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*
To *clear* the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bramhall.*
To *clear* herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt.
Dryden.
I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will *clear* me *from* partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*
How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison.*
Before you pray, *clear* your soul *from* all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. **To cleanse: with *of*, or *from*.**
My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white,
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakspeare.*

5. **To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment.**
A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins.*
This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt,
Dryden.
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison.*
Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addison.*

6. **To free from any thing offensive or noxious.**
To *clear* the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryd.*
It should be the skill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*
Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. **To clarify: as, to *clear* liquors.**

8. **To gain without deduction.**
He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*

9. **To confer judgement or knowledge.**
Our common prints would *clear* up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. *To* CLEAR *a ship*, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*

1. **To grow bright; to recover transparency.**
So fool a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shak.*

2. **Sometimes with *up*.**
The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*.
Addison.
Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again.
Norris.
Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*

3. **To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.**
He that *clears* at once will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that *clears* by degrees, inureth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.
Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. **Brightly; luminously.**
Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined. *Hooker.*

2. **Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.**
Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. **With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.**
There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.
Ben Jonson.

4. **Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.**
He that doth not divide, will never enter into business: and he that dividech too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. **Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.**
When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. **Without deduction or cost.**

7. **Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.**
By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davies on Ireland.

CLE'ARNESS. *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. **Transparency; brightness.**
It may be, percolation doth not only cause clearness and splendour, but sweetness of savour.
Bacon's Natural History.
Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense. *Bacon.*

2. **Splendour; lustre.**
Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. **Distinctness; perspicuity.**
If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison.*

4. **Sincerity; honesty; plaindealing.**
When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. **Freedom from imputation of ill.**
I require a *clearness*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLEARSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.
Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads;
And fenic, her vassal, in her footsteps treads
Prior.

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.
He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can *clearstarch* his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. I *clave*. [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. **To adhere; to stick; to hold to.**
The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some *clearing* body is mixed with

the liquors, whereby the groſſer part ſticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Water, in ſmall quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is ſolid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the duſt groweth into hardneſs, and the clods *cleave* faſt together. *Job.*

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To unite in concord and intereſt; to adhere.

The apoſtles did conform the chriſtians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*

The men of Judah *clave* unto their king. *Samuel.*

If you ſhall *cleave* to my conſent, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakſpeare.*

The people would revolt, if they ſaw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forſake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* pret. I *clove*, I *clave*, I *cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to ſplit; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their paſſing *cleave* th' Aſſyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are ſaid to have been *cloven*, or burſt open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The bleſſed miniſter his wings diſplay'd,
And, like a ſhooting ſtar, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her duſky wings, ſhe *cleaves* the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

Or had the ſun
Elected to the earth a nearer ſcar,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickel.*

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly;
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid ſky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beaſt that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part aſunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world ſhould *cleave*, and that ſlain men
Should ſolder up the riſt. *Shakſpeare.*

The ground *clave* aſunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the *cleaving* ſky,
And in a moment vaniſh'd from her eye. *Pope.*

2. To ſuffer diviſion.

It *cleaves* with a glaſſy polite ſubſtance, not plane, but with ſome little unevenneſs. *Newton.*

CLE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring buffies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*

Tho' arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEEK. *n. ſ.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *cleave*.

CLEF. *n. ſ.* [from *clef*, key, French.] In muſick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. *part. paſſ.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted aſunder.

Fat with incenſe ſtrew'd
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I never did on *cleft* Parnaſſus dream,
Nor taſte the ſacred Heliconian ſtream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The caſcades ſeem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into ſhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The reſt of it, being more groſs and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, cragges, and ſides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour, which frets the ſkin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noiſome ſtench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe it is the heralds weſt;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben Jonſon.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY. *n. ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Latin.]

1. Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity; willingneſs to ſpare; tenderneſs in puniſhing.

I have ſtated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compaſſion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever elſe it may be called, ſo far as is conſiſtent with wiſdom. *Addiſon.*

2. Mildneſs; ſoftneſs.

Then in the *clemency* of upward air
We'll ſcour our ſpots, and the dire thunder ſcar. *Dryden.*

CLE'MENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compaſſionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shak.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clypian, Sax.] To call. Obſolete.

Three crabbed months had ſowr'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyſelf my love. *Shakſpeare.*

CLE'RGY. *n. ſ.* [*clergè*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κλῆρος.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a ſtate which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, neceſſary, by the plain word of God himſelf; a ſtate whereunto the reſt of God's people muſt be ſubject, as touching things that appertain to their ſoul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation give a greater ſum
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakſ.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have ſtood among the *clergymen*
The ſums I have collected ſhall expreſs. *Shak.*

It ſeems to be in the power of a rational *clergyman* to make the moſt ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys were lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the table-cloth. *Bacon.*

Unleſs we may more properly read *clarichords*.

CLERK. *n. ſ.* [clenc, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All perſons were ſtiled *clerks*, that ſerved in the church of Chriſt, whether they were biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A ſcholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greateſt *clerks* being not always the honeſteſt, any more than the wiſeſt, men. *Swift.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge: and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took ſome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakſpeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the juſtice upon ſuch a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a neceſſary counſellor, he let the thought drop. *Addiſon.*

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a juſt view, how many may remark
Who 's now a lord, his grandſire was a *clerk*. *Granville.*

It may ſeem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the ſuppers of Vitellius. I queſtion not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Addiſon.*

5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarſhip.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He ſold the *clerkſhip* of his parith, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

CLEVE. } In compoſition, at the beginning
CLIF. } or end of the proper name of a
CLIVE. } place, denotes it to be ſituate on the ſide of a rock or hill: as, *Cleveland*, *Cliſton*, *Stancliff*.

CLE'VER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dexterous; ſkilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Eſtrange.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould ſound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-ſhaped; handſome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her louſy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a ſettled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dexterouſly; fitly; handſomely.

Theſe would lovingly run with th' ſcent,
And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap,
As *cleverly* as if a trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; ſkill; accompliſhment.

CLEW. *n. ſ.* [clyᵹe, Sax. *kleuwen*, Dut.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eſtiones untwiſting his deceitful *clew*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſer.*

While, guided by ſome *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.
Roſcommon.

They ſee ſmall *clews* draw veſſels weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, ſtrong. *Dryd.*

2. A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet muſt be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me through this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour yet preſerve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to tranſport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of ſome *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.
Watts' Logick.

3. CLEW *of the ſail of a ſhip*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and ſheets are faſtened. *Harris*

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a ſea term.] *To clew the ſails*, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch; *cliquer*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.

The ſolemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour ſhe died;
And ſhrilling crickets in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *click*.] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

CLI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT. *n. ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counſel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor.*

2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe, as it was uſed among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

Thus due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *clienied* petivoguers do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Gayton.*

CLIENTE'LE. *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clip, cliop, Sax.]

1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Wherever 'tis ſo found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. A character in muſick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF. Now diſuſed.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτὴρ.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, ſetting their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICK. } *adj.* [from *climacter*.]
CLIMACTE'RICAL. } Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven, the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven; and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine: which two laſt are called the grand *climacterick*s.

The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion.
Dryden.

My mother is ſomething better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryd.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Loyd.*

This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakſpeare*.

The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakſpeare.*

CLI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIMATE. Not in uſe.

Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakſp.*

CLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [κλῖμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou doeſt nothing, mooveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, till the laſt,
So paſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime* [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire.
Shakſpeare.

When ſhall I come to th' top of that faire hill?—

—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakſpeare.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. *2 Samuel.*

As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the firſt grand thief into God's fold.
Milton.

Thou ſon! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*.
Roſcommon.

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.

What controuling cauſe
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountains height?
Blackmore.

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend; to mount.

It 's not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in ſpite of me the owner?
Shakſpeare.

Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame.
Prior.

Forlorn he muſt and perſecuted fly,
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the caverns lie. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or ſcales any place or thing; a mounter; a riſer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne ſhoulders *climbers* down the ſtairs. *Carew.*

Lowlineſs is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face.
Shakſpeare.

2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports.

Ivy, bryony, honey-ſuckles, and other *climbers* muſt be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The ſeeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's head*. *Miller.*

To CLI'MBER. *v. n* [from *climber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.

In ſcaling the youngeſt to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tuſſer.

CLIME. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can ſpread thy name o'er land and ſeas,
Whatever *clime* the ſun's bright circle warms.
Milton.

They apply the celeſtial deſcription of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Of beauty ſing, her ſhining progreſs view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light purſue
Granville.

We ſhall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a better ſhore. *Addiſon.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful ſeaſons in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar bleſſings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clýncza, Saxon, to knock, *Junius*; clingo, in Feſtus, to encompaſs, *Minſheu.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the ſhields
Of heroes, whoſe diſmember'd hands yet bear
The dart aſeft, and *clinch* the pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallett trees are about ſeven feet high, the tops whereof I could but juſt reach with my hit *Sandys.*

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other ſide.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, *to* clinch *an argument.*

CLINCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A word uſed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreſſion. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other ſide*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in ſenſe, is likewiſe a *clinch*.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; ſearching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the ſuburbian muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words
Dryden.

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes
Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfaſt; a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.

The wimble for the work Calypſo found;
With thoſe he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. I *clung*; part. I have *clung*. [*klynger*, Danith.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to ſtick to; to hold faſt upon.

The broad lug doubtful flood;
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do *cling* together,
And *clinch* their art. *Shakſpeare.*

The fingernail of his neck was deformed by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaſter. *Wiſeman.*

When they unite and together *cling*,
When undiſtinguiſh'd in one heap they lurk. *Blackmore.*

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love clote *clinging* to her waiſt. *Pope.*

That they may tye cloſer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a ſtring. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Moſt pity that ſo conſtant he is grown,
When his moſt *clinging* friends are moſt undone! *Ben Jonſon.*

3. To dry up; to conſume; to waſte; to pine away. [ceclungen, Saxon, a withered tree.]

If thou ſpeak'ſt falſe,
Upon the next tree ſhalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakſpeare's M. Lath*

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adheſive.

CLI'NICAL. } *adj.* [κλίνη, to lie down.]
CLI'NICK. } Thoſe that keep their beds; thoſe that are ſick, paſt hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a diſcourſe upon a diſeaſe, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his deathbed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor*.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps ſoftened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

Five years! a long leaſe for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, ſharp, interrupted noiſe.

The ſever'd bars
Submiſſive *clink* againſt your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's only ſhed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay.*

CLINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of ſwords *Shakſp.*

2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to have ſome unuſual ſenſe. I believe the knocker of a door.

Tho' creeping cloſe, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Prudy he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenſer.*

CLINQUANT. adj. [French.] Dreſſed in embroidery, in ſpangles, falſe glitter, tinſel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before ſhunn'd her, to ſhun her harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sid.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my ſword, and do contend
Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakſpeare.*

O nature, that thou could'ſt remove
That Neptune's arms, who *clipp'd* the about. *Shakſpeare.*

Enter the city; *clip* your wives, your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakſpeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakſpeare.*

The male reſteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with ſheers. [*klipper*, Danith; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the ſame radical ſenſe, ſince ſheers cut by enclaſing and embracing.]

Your ſheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then I'll ſtrike, that my love ſhall be me,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*

He *clipp'd* Jupiter's wings, whoſe very life
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But I've had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him ſhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryd.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps ſome extravagant atheiſts may think us deficient in that, all the world muſt have conſented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this ſacred lock, I ſwear,
Which never more ſhall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*

He ſpent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his ſtockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*

We ſhould then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin, by paring the edges.

The *clipping* of new coinage, is juſt of the nature of *coining*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut ſhort.

All my reports go with the modeſt truth;
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

Mrs. Mayoreſs *clipped* the king's Engliſh. *Addiſon.*

Even in London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the ſea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakſpeare.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phraſe in falconry.

Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs the quarry miſs'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind *Dryd.*

CLI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *clip*.] One that debaſes coin by cutting.

It is no Engliſh treaſon to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himſelf will be a *clipper*. *Shakſpeare.*

No coins pleaſed ſome medalliſts more than thoſe which had paſſed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addiſon.*

CLI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without ſenſe or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *n. ſ.* An herb. More properly written *claver*.

It grows wild, the ſeeds ſticking to the clothes of thoſe as paſs by them. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *n. ſ.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the reſt are covered.

You may bear it
Under a *cloke* that is of any length *Shakſpeare.*

The *cloſets* were cloſe of ſilver, and with gold. *Bacon.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faſter. *Locke.*

Nimbly he roſe, and caſt his garment down
That radiant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not uſing your liberty for a *cloak* of malicouſneſs *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Moſt heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till ſhe did fall;
Therefore ſhe ſought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenſer.*

CLO'AKBAG. *n. ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why doſt thou converſe with that trunk of humours, that ſtuffed *cloakbag* of guts. *Shak.*

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hoſe, all
That anſwer to them. *Shakſpeare.*

CLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*clocc*, Welſh, from *clóch*, a bell, Welſh and Armorick; *cloche*, French.]

1. The inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell.

If a man be in ſickneſs or pain, the time will ſeem longer without a *clock*, or hour-glaſs than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome uſually deſcribed at his ſtudy, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Bacon.*

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the waſting lights *Dryden.*

2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*

What is't o'clock?——
——Upon the ſtroke of four. *Shakſpeare.*
Maecenas ſet forward about *ten o'clock* in the night. *Knolles.*
About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3 *The clock of a ſtocking*; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.
His ſtockings with ſilver *clocks* were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An inſect; a ſort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *maker*.] An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.
This inequality has been diligently obſerved by ſeveral of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and uſed by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.
So unprejudic'd you ſcan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine deviſes in his head:
But 'tis the ſtomach's ſolid ſtroke,
That tells us being what's o'clock. *Prior.*
Within this hollow was Vulcan's ſhop, ſo full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addiſon.*
You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD. *n. ſ.* [club, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, D. & h.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; ſuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.
The earth that cafteth up from the plough in great *clods*, is not ſo good as that which caſteth up a ſmaller *clod*. *Bacon.*
I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and ſtrike together ſhoots
And *clods*, th' ungrateful ſenate and the people. *Ben Jonſon.*
Who ſmooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.
By intrins boaſt, that on the *clod*,
Where once their ſultan's horſe has trod,
Grows neither graſs, nor ſhrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluſter.
Fiſhmen who make holes in the ice to dip up fiſh with their nets light on ſwallows congealed in a maſs of a ſlimy ſubſtance: and carrying them home to their ſtoves, the warmth reſtores them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump, a maſs of metal.
One at the forge
Labouring, two mighty *clods* of iron and braſs
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man compared to his ſoul.
And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thouſand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkneſs lend deſired light. *Spenſer.*
The ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpir'd, cannot together periſh
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
How the purer ſpirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Grew.*
In moral reflections there muſt be heat, as well as dry reaſon, to inſpire this cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *Bennet.*

6. A dull, groſs, ſtupid fellow; a dolt.
The vulgar! a ſcarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot*.
Let us go find the body, and from the ſtream,
With lavers pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy: miry; mean; groſs; baſe.
The glorious ſun,
Turning with ſplendour of his precious eye
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shak.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.
Theſe lands they ſow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLO'DPATE. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſkull.

CLO'DPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltiſh; thoughtleſs.
My *clodpated* relations ſpoil'd the greateſt genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickſkull; a dolt; a blockhead.
This letter being ſo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log*; by *Caſaubon* derived from κλωξ, a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.
If you find ſo much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the reſt of the anatomy. *Shakſpeare.*
Let a man wean himſelf from theſe worldly impediments, that here *clog* his ſoul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*
The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and ſnow. *Dryden.*
Fleſhly luſts do debaſe men's minds, and *clog* their ſpirits, make them groſs and foul, luſtful and unactive. *Tillotſon.*
Gums and pomatums ſhall his flight reſtrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his ſilken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.
The gutter'd rocks and corrugated lands,
Traitors entreep'd to *clog* the guiltleſs keel. *Smith.*
His majeſty's ſhips were over-peſter'd and *clogged* with great ordnance, wherein there is ſuperfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burden; to embarraſs.
Such too much haſt far to go, beat not a long
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty ſoul. *Shakſpeare.*
You ſhall have time
That *clogs* me with this anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*
They laved a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with ſymptoms of his death. *Dryden.*
All the commodities are *clogg'd* with impoſitions. *Addiſon.*

4. In the following paſſage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hinderance.
Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot*.
Move it ſometimes with a broom, that the ſeeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extrinſick matter.
In working through the bone, the teeth of the ſaw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.
I'm glad at ſoul I have no other child;
For thy exceſſive love I feel in me
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakſpeare.*
I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton.*
As a dog, committed cloſe
For ſome offence, by chance breaks looſe,
And quits his *clog*: but all in vain,
He ſtill draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hinderance; an obſtruction; an impediment.
Wearineſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*
They are our *clogs*, not their own; if a man be chain'd to a goſhey, yet the goſſ y's free. *Donne.*
Their prince made no other uſe than rejecting the pope's ſupremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and paſſions. *Swift.*
Slavery is, of all things, the greateſt *clog* and obſtacle to ſpeculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional ſhoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden ſhoe.
In France the peaſantry goes barefoot; and the middle ſort, throughout all that kingdom, makes uſe of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloggy*.] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That has the power of clogging up.
By additaments of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *cloggy* parts are retunded; or elſe much ſubtilized, and otherwiſe altered. *Bacon.*

CLOI'STER. *n. ſ.* [cläs, Welſh; cloyſtren Sax. *cloſter*, Germ. *klooſter*, Dut. *claſtro*, Ital. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtrum*, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement; a monaſtery; a nunnery.
Not in a ſecret *cloiſter* doth he keep
Theſe virgin ſpirits until their marriage-day. *Sandys.*
Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chooſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*
How could he have the leiſure and retiredneſs of the *cloiſter*, to perform thoſe acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To CLOI'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure; to ſhut up from the world.
Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe. *Shakſpeare.*
They have by commandment, though in form of courteſy, *cloiſtered* us within theſe walls for three days. *Bacon.*
It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon.*
Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloiſtered up*. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

CLOI'STERAL. *adj.* [from *cloiſter*.] Solitary; retired; religiouſly recluſe.
Upon this ground many *cloiſtral* men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Watton's Angler.*

CLOI'STERED. *particip. adj.* [from *cloiſter*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters.
Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloiſter'd* flight, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakſpeare's M.*

2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas
The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloiſtered* open courts, one ſerving for the women's ſide, and the other for the men. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakſpeare.*

CLOKE. *n. ſ.* See CLOAK.

C. OMB. The pret. of *To climb.*

Aſk to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenſer.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clemian, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.] To cloſe or ſhut with glutinous or viſcous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the ſkirts, all but the door. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſhut; to lay together.

Sleep inſtantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *cloſ'd* mine eyes. *Milton.*
When the ſad wife has *cloſ'd* her huſband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*
I ſoon ſhall viſit Hector, and the ſhades
Of my great anceſtors. Cephiſa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *cloſe* thy miſtreſs' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe*. *Dryd.*
I *cloſe* this with my earneſt deſires that you will ſeriouſly conſider your eſtate. *Wake.*
Edward and Henry, now the boaſt of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Cloſ'd their long glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of baſe mankind. *Pope.*

3. To encloſe; to confine; to repoſite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *cloſ'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to conſolidate fiſſures.

The workmen accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers *cloſing* rivets up. *Shakſpeare.*
There being no winter yet to reſt, up and unite its parts, and reſtore the earth to its former compactneſs. *Burnet.*
As ſoon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately *cloſed* up by moderation and good offices. *Addiſon on Italy.*
All the traces drawn there are immediately *cloſed* up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the ſurface of a river. *Watts.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *cloſed* upon them. *Numbers.*
In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their *cloſing* and opening. *Bacon.*

2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealouſy of ſuch a deſign in us would induce France and Holland to *cloſe upon* ſome meaſures between them to our diſadvantage. *Temple.*

3. *To* CLOSE *with.* } To come to an agreement with;
To CLOSE *in with.* } to comply with; to unite with.

Into cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *cloſe with* us. *Shakſpeare.*
It would become me better, than to *cloſe*
In terms of friendſhip *with* thine enemies. *Shak.*
There was no ſuch defect in man's underſtanding, but that it would *cloſe with* the evidence. *South.*
He took the time when Richard was depoſ'd,
And high and low were happy Harry *cloſ'd*. *Dryden.*
Pride is ſo unſociable a vice, that there is no *cloſing with* it. *Collier of Friendſhip*
This ſpirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water; the acid ſpirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *cloſe with* the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*
Such a proof as would have been *cloſed with* certainly at the firſt, ſhall be ſet aſide eaſily afterwards. *Atterbury.*
Theſe governors bent all their thoughts and applications to *cloſe in with* the people, now the ſtronger party. *Swift.*

4. *To* CLOSE *with.* To grapple with in wreſtling.

CLOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ſhut, without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diſtillation in *cloſe*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall field encloſed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *cloſe*,
That mine own uſe invites me to cut down,
And ſhortly muſt I fell it. *Shakſpeare.*
Certain hedgers dividing a *cloſe*, chanced upon a great cheſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of ſhutting: in this and the following ſenſe it is pronounced as *cloze.*

The doors of plank were; their *cloſe* exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman*

4. The time of ſhutting up.

In the *cloſe* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wreſtling.

The king went of purpoſe into the North, laying an open ſide unto Perkin to make him come to the *cloſe*, and ſo to trip up his heels, having made ſure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*
Both fill'd with duſt, but ſtarting up, the third *cloſe* they had made,
Had not Achilles' ſelf ſtood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pauſe; ceſſation; reſt.

The air, ſuch pleaſure loth to loſe,
With thouſand echoes ſtill prolongs each heav'nly *cloſe*. *Milton.*
At ev'ry *cloſe* ſhe made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the ſong. *Dryd.*

7. A concluſion or end.

Speedy death,
The *cloſe* of all my miſeries and the balm. *Milton.*
Thro' Syria, Perſia, Greece, ſhe goes;
And takes the Romans in the *cloſe*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut faſt, ſo as to leave no part open: as, a *cloſe* box, a *cloſe* houſe.

We ſuppoſe this bag to be tied *cloſe* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; ſecret; private; not to be ſeen through.

Nor could his acts too *cloſe* a veſtal wear,
To 'ſcape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; ſtagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors: the one maketh the air *cloſe*, and not freſh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Compact; ſolid; denſe; without interſtices or vacuities.

The inward ſubſtance of the earth is of much an uniform mats, *cloſe* and compact. *Burnet*
The golden globe being put into a preſs, which was driven by the extreme force of ſcrews, the water made its way thro' the pores of that very *cloſe* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viſcous; glutinous; not volatile.

This only advantage it has, that being ſuppoſed of ſo *cloſe* and tenacious a ſubſtance, that it may ſlowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Conciſe; brief; compreſſed; without exuberance or digreſſion.

You lay your thoughts ſo *cloſe* together, that, were they *cloſer*, they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryd.*
Where the original is *cloſe*, no verſion can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*
Read theſe inſtructive leaves, in which conſpire
Freſnoy's *cloſe* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herſelf,
Equal to all her titles? that could ſtand
Cloſe up with Atlas, and ſuſtain her name
As ſtrong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonſon.*
We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and muſt bring things *cloſe* to the teſt of true or falſe. *Burnet.*
Plant the ſpring groceſes *cloſe* to a wall. *Mortimer.*
Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *cloſe* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now ſit we *cloſe* about this taper here,
And call in queſtion our neceſſities. *Shakſp.*

9. Narrow: as, a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance.

Short crooked ſwords in *cloſer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiſcovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Cloſe obſerve him for the ſake of mockery
Cloſe, in the name of jeſting! lie you there. *Shakſpeare.*

12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed.

A *cloſe* intent at laſt to ſhew me grace
Some ſpagyrifts, that keep their beſt things *cloſe*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppoſe its antagoniſts, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty.

Conſtant you are,
But yet a woman, and for ſecrecy,
No lady *cloſer*. *Shakſpeare.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; ſly.

That *cloſe* aſpect of his
Does ſhew the mood of a much troubled breaſt *Shakſpeare*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I diſcovered no way to keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs, but, by frequent attention, getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a huge diſpute, where the arguments are not like to reach *cloſe* on either ſide *Dryden*

17. Retired; ſolitary.

He kept not *cloſe* becauſe of Saul. *Clarke.*

18. Secluded from communication: as, a *cloſe* priſoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It has the ſame meanings with *cloſely*, and is not always eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the adjective.

1. Nearly; cloſely; ſecretly.

He is deep
Diſturb'd not, waiting *cloſe* th' approach of morn. *Milton.*
Behind her death
Cloſe following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horſe *Milton.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes adverbially by itſelf, but more frequently in compoſition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In cloſe order; thick ranged; or ſecretly leagued, which ſeems rather the meaning in this paſſage.

Nor in the houſe, which chamber ambuſhes
Cloſe-banded, durſt attack me. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy ſhall appear in any *cloſe-bodied* coat, they ſhall be ſuſpended. *Ayliffe.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *cloſe-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut cloſe; without vent.

Then in ſome *cloſe-pent* room it crept along,
And, ſmoul'ring as it went, in ſilence fed. *Dryd.*

CLO'SELY. *adv.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *cloſely* luted. *Boyle.*

2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly.

Follow Fluellen *cloſely* at the heels. *Shakſp.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *cloſely*, we ſhall find
Moſt have the ſeeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; ſlily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, ſent ſome ſpies into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have tranſlated *cloſely* enough, and given them the ſame turn of verſe which they had in the original *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. The ſtate of being ſhut; or, the quality of admitting to be ſhut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *cloſeneſs* round about that ſtretcheth the ſound, maketh the note come forth of the drum-ſtore more loud than if you ſhould take upon the note from extended parchment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-ſtifled by the cloſeneſs of the room *Swift.*

4. Compactneſs; ſolidity.

How could particles, ſo widely diſperſed, combine into that *cloſeneſs* of texture? *Woodward.*

The baſtle of the ſpirit to put forth, and the cloſeneſs of the bark, cauſe prickles in bougies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *cloſeneſs*, and the bettering of my mind *Shakſpeare.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was conſtant and juſt, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and ſuch his *cloſeneſs*, as they ſtood in the light towards him, and he ſtood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Hiſtory of Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been ſo communicated with any of his majeſty's counſellors, being carried with great *cloſeneſs*, like a buſineſs of love than ſtate. *Wotton.*

We rule not againſt the piercing judgment of Auguſtus, nor the extreme caution or *cloſeneſs* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This prince was ſo very reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to no body: whereupon this *cloſeneſs* did a little perilh his underſtanding. *Collier of Envy, &c.*

7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice.

Thus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a ſecret, he ſhould not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

8. Connexion; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wiſe men run in greater *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a caſual iſſue, brought under no forecaſt or deſign. *South.*

CLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe* and *ſtool*.] A chamber implement.

A pettle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *cloſeſtool* pan. *Garth.*

CLO'SET. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *cloſet*. *Shakſpeare.*

He would make a ſtep into his *cloſet*, and after a ſhort prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.

He ſhould have made himſelf a key, wherewith to open the *cloſet* of Minerva, where thoſe fair treaſures are to be found in abundance.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

He furniſhes her *cloſet* firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells.
Dryden's Fables.

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up, or conceal, in a cloſet.

The heat
Of thy great love once ſpread, as in an urn,
Doth *cloſet* yet retain. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

About this time began the project of *cloſeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechiſed by his majeſty. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle; called alſo the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. The act of ſhutting up.

The chink was carefully cloſed up: upon which cloſure there appeared not any change.
Boyle's Spring of the Air.

2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut.

I admire your ſending your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts incloſing; incloſure.

O thou bloody prize!
Within the guilty *cloſure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death
Shakſpeare.

4. Concluſion; end. Not in uſe.

We'll mind in hand all headlong courſes down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our hate. *Skak.*

CLOT. *n. ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*, but now always applied to different uſes; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a maſs.] Concretion; coagulation; grume

The white of an egg, with ſpirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to potch. *Bacon.*

The opening itſelf was ſtopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

The cumbrous bones laſting remains
Of the gigantick race; which, as he breaks
The *clotted* clay, the plowman haply finds.
Philips.

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Prior.*

3. To become groſs.

CLOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [claſ, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.

A coſtly *cloth* of gold. *Drayton.*

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen ſpread upon a table.

Not let, like Navies, every error paſs;
The muſty wine, foul *cloth*, or greaſy glaſs.
Pope.

3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated.

I anſwer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have ſtudied your complexion. *Shakſpeare.*

Who tears a parchment, or a child man's law,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shakſp.*

That idea, which we may call the ground of painting and of ſculpture, deſcends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the ſoul of theſe arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular uſe.

The knight flood up to cover his *cloth* of ſtate, took the ſword from the protector, and diſcarded the lord mayor of London knight *Hayward.*

I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue.
Ben Jonſon.

5. Dreſs; raiment.

I'll ne'er diſtruſt my God for *cloth* and bread,
While lilies flouriſh, and the ravens fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth*, taken abſolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture; veſtments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this ſenſe always *cloths*, pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Cambelle's *clothes*. *Spenſer.*

Take up theſe *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundreſs in Datchet-mead. *Shakſp.*

Strength grows more from the warmth that exerciſes than of *cloths*. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight face,
She found eaſy way her ſlighted head,
Then ſunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; part. *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.

A Canadian of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the firſt opportunity of making his eſcape into Muſcovy. *Milton's Treaſure.*

The Britons in Cæſar's time, painted their bodies, and *clad* themſelves with the ſkins of beaſts. *Swift.*

With ſuperior boon may your rich ſoil
Exuberant nature's better things pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world.
Thomſon.

2. To adorn with dreſs.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we beſtow upon that. Our ſouls alſo are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds.
Pope's Statius.

3. To inveſt, as with clothes.

I put on righteouſneſs, and it *clothed* me. *Job.*
Haſt thou *clothed* his neck with thunder? *Job.*
I will alſo *clothe* her prieſts with ſalvation.
Pſalms.

If thou be he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with tranſcendent brightneſs, didſt outſhine
Myriads though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the ſhady realms of night,
And, *clothed* in bodies, breath your upper light.
Dryden.

Let both uſe the cleareſt language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*

4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

Drowſineſs ſhall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. n.* To wear clothes.

Cue no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakſpeare*

CLO'THIER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak.*

His commiſſioners ſhould cauſe *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward*

They ſhall only ſpoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the preſent ſpinners, at beſt. *Graunt*

CLO'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *To clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments.

Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dreſt,
Through cleareſt ſkies might take united flight.
Fa. Fax.

Your bread and *clothing*, and every neceſſary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth* and *ſhear.*] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothſhearer*. *Hudibras and Trulla.*

CLO'TPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]

1. Thickſkull; blockhead.

What ſays the ſcholar, there? calls the *clotpole* back. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Head, in ſcorn

I have ſent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy to his mother. *Shakſp. Cymb.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*kloteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,
Shudd'ring thro' his veins to blood and to core.
Dryden's Æn. I.

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot.*] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with flecks, *clotty*, thick, or ſtreaky. *Harvey.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a flower of two ſorts through, you muſt make uſe of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *n. ſ.* [The derivation is not known. *Minſheu* derives it from *claudo*, to ſhut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Coſaubon* from ἀχλὺς, darkneſs; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a ſpot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakſp.*

As a miſt is a multitude of ſmall globular bodies, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend, to that height in which they are of equal height with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, till, by ſome motion of the air, being broken, they deſcend in diſtinct drops; either ſmall, as in a miſt; or larger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Coſmologia*

Clouds are the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth. They conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water, and are elevated a good diſtance above the ſurface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a miſt flying high in the air, as a miſt is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*

How vapid are the *clouds*, of ſcarce the ſky;
And *clouds*, dilating, not fatally ground ſupply.
Roſcommon

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addiſ*

2. The veins, marks, or ſtains, in ſtones or other bodies.

3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

Tho' poets may of inſpiration boaſt,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is loſt.
Waller.

How can I ſee the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unſung. *Addiſ.*

4. Any thing that ſpreads wide: as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that, amongſt a *cloud* of witneſſes, there was one of no very good reputation. *Attterbury*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obſcure.

2. To make of ſullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not diſheartened then, nor *cloud* thoſe looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and ſerene. *Milt.*

What ſullen fury *clouds* his ſcornful brow.
Pope

3. To obſcure; to make leſs evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the cleareſt truths, no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light
Decay of Piety.

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle timber'd and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's eaſy grain. *Pope.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæmorus.*] A plant, called alſo *knotberry*. *Miller*

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap.*] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloud-capt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherits, ſhall diſſolve. *Shakſp.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγερετα, ill underſtood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a train
Of cannons, echo'd from th' affrighted plain:
With loud reſemblance of his thunder, paſs
Bacchus the ſeed of *cloud-compelling* Jove.
Waller

Suppliant my muſe
Toy juſt complaint to *cloud-compelling* Jove.
Dryden

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

Some had rather have good inſtruction delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than couched, and wrapped in allegories. *Spenſer*

He was commanded to write ſo *cloudily* by Commiſſion. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs.

You have ſuch a February face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm, and *cloudineſs*. *Shak.*

The ſituation of this iſland expoſes it to a continual *cloudineſs*, which in the ſummer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warmer. *Harris.*

2. Want of brightneſs

I ſaw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the ſtone would loſe more of its *cloudineſs*. *Boyle*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightſome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge ſoon ſhall view in *cloudleſs* ſkies,
When next he looks through Galileo's eyes.
Pope.

How many ſuch there muſt be in the vaſt extent of ſpace, a naked eye in a *cloudleſs* night may give us ſome faint glimpſe. *Cheyne.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obſcured with clouds; conſiſting of clouds.

As Moſes entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar deſcended, and ſtood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.

If you content yourſelf frequently with words, inſtead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confuſed notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkneſs be! *Watts on the Mind*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, not cheerful.

So my ſtorm-beaten heart likewiſe is cheer'd
With that ſun-ſhine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd.
Spenſer

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſtretching beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs lodged up. *Shakſpeare*

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting luſtre.

I ſaw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. The preterit of *To cleave.*

Glyon's angry blade to fierce reſiſtance try'd,
Of th' other's helmet, which as Turnus ſtrove,
Throughout it *clove* his plumed creſt in twain.
Fairfax.

CLOVE. *n. ſ.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the ſimilitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies. It is the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree.

Cloves ſeems to be the rudiment or beginning of a new growing upon clove-trees. *Bacon.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates, when the outer ſkin is torn off. [In this ſenſe it is derived from *clove*, the preterit of *cleave.*]

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a ſacred flower. *Tate*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves.*]

Flowers may be divided into three claſſes: 1. The clove-gilly flower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The ſweet William. The carnation, or clove gilly flower, are diſtinguiſhed into four ſorts. The firſt, called flakes, having two cups or more, and their petals large, going quite round the whole leaves. The ſecond called bizzes, have their petals ſtriped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: theſe flowers have always a white ground, and are ſpotted with ſcarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: theſe have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper ſide, and are white underneath. Of each of theſe claſſes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gilly flower has been long in uſe for making a cordial tyrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodneſs, ſome having very little ſcent, when compared with the true ſort. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN. The part. paſſ. of *To cleave.*

There is Autolius, tell you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakſpeare*

Now heap'd high
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller*

A chap-fallen beaver, looſely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; biſulcous.

There are the bifulcous or *cloven-hoofed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is baniſh'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray.*

CLO'VER. } *n. ſ.* [more properly
CLO'VER-GRASS. } *claver*; clæpep, Sax.]

1. A ſpecies of trefoil.

The even mead, that firſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, burnet, and green *clover*.
Shakſpeare.

Nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare.
Dryden.

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blitheſt laſs,
Than primrole ſweeter, or the *clover-graſs*. *Gay*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriouſly; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well Laureat, was the night in *clover* ſpent? *Dryd.*

CLO'VERED. *adj.* [from *clover*.[Covered with clover.

Flocks ſtock my bleating thro' the *clover'd* vale.
Thomſon.

CLOUGH *n. ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In compoſition, a hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

CLOUT. *n. ſ.* [clur, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe.

His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pin'd and patched was.
Spenſer.

A [illegible] at head,
Where lies the unconſcionable dead. *Shakſpeare.*

Leprous'd of ſpirit and of *clout*,
With ſcrip of leaſe, to bill out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot.

He drew a good bow; he ſhot fifteen ſhafts, he ſtruck the *clout* at fourſcore. *Spectator.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely.

I thought to peep, and put
My finger in the hole, to pull
Out of the cloſe the ſtockings full,
Then *clout* the place. *Swift.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Mark how mine unhappy ewe,
Whoſe *clouted* leg her hurt doth ſhew. *Spenſer.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarſely together.

Many ſentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Ayliffe.*

CLO'UTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly uſed for *clotted*.

I've ſeen her ſkim the *clouted* cream,
And pare from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream.
Gay.

CLO'UTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*.] Clumſy; awkward: as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The ſingle wheel plough is a very *clouterly* tool. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLOWN. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It ſeems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the ſame import.]

1. A ruſtick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, hoiſted upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boiſt'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haſte to the loud ſummons flew.
Dryden.

2. A coarſe, ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*.
Spectator.

A country ſquire, repreſented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLO'WNERY. *n. ſ.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churliſhneſs; rudeneſs; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Eſtrange*

CLO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.

Young Sylvia beats her breaſt, and cries aloud
For ſuccour from the *clownish* neighbourhood
Dryden

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands the tender wings
He ruſhes off. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What have we *clownish* fools to do
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
Shakſpeare.

4. Clumſy; ungainly.

With a grave look in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimick traverſes the ſtage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarſely; rudely; brutally.

CLO'WNISHNESS *n. ſ.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs; unpoliſhed rudeneſs

Every Dutch dialect has an incongruous [illegible]
Dryden.

He bows himſelf not to make legs very graceſully, and ſeems to pay more attention to his hat, than to the perſons with whom he converſes. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up; to ſtop up.]

1. To fatiate; to fate; to fill beyond deſire; to ſurfeit; to bil to loathing.

The coſtlineſs of thoſe ſacrifices had not *cloyed* Princes, though he were very important to ſome conſiderations. *Sidney*

The very creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as ſuperfluities, which we muſt in any caſe pare away, leſt we *cloy* God with too much ſervice. *Hooker.*

With ſauce of the hungry edge of appetite
Ere *cloy* the much nutrition of a feaſt? *Shakſpeare.*

Cicero daily varying the ſame tenſe, and taking up with the ſame form enough inculcated before, he ſometimes *cloys* his readers inſtead of fatisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whoſe little ſtore her wiſe taught mind does ſhield,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, buſied in digeſting and taſting nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Temple.*

Still *cloy'd* with custard and with praiſe,
Is gaz'd to death in all ſucceeding days. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to have, in the following paſſage, another ſenſe; perhaps to ſtrike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd *Shakſpeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touchhole.

CLO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had; that cannot cauſe faticty.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyleſs* ſauce his appetite. *Shakſ.*

CLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That ſuffers ſurfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt *Shak.*

CLUB. *n. ſ.* [from *clwppa*, Welſh; *klup-pel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy ſtick; a ſtaff intended for offence.

He ſtrove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

As he poſſeſs'd his helmet, a barbarian with his whole ſtroke of a *club*. *Dryden.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came
Dryden.

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.

The *club*'s black tyrant firſt her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride.
Pope.

3. [from cleopan, to divide. *Skinner*.] The ſhot or dividend of a reckoning paid by the company in juſt proportions.

A ſneaking couple fold ale: their humour was to drink drink, upon their own liquors: they laid down their *club*, and this they called ſetting a trade *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to ſubvert the government? *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got by ſtarving whole generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute ſeparate powers to one end.

Together now, the whole aſſembly dreſs
Of fancy, maſky, and *club* maſquerade
Dryden.

Every part of the body ſeems to unite and contribute to the feaſt, either with the beſt meat, both bird or beaſt, ſometimes generate conſent with the ſame ſuperfluous. *Ray.*

Let cager, wine, and women get a ſtock,
To make that gentle warm and ſtir the blood.
The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to be ſent. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Poems and theatres, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their teſters now to take you in.
Pope.

Fifteen being choſen, and the reſt rejected by ballot, who contributed each his ſeveral part to the common feaſt. *Graves.*

CLUBBE'D. *adj.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head.

Small *Headed* Clubbed Pear. *Evelyn.*

CLUBLA'W. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *law*.] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy eſtabliſhment ſeem to have recourſe to the barbarous method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for eluding the abſurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CLU'BROOM. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

Their ladies reſolved to give the firſt viſit to their deſerted huſbands to the [illegible]

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*clocian*, Welſh; [illegible]

Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens, as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *clucked* thee to the wars. *Shakspeare.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, to they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *n. f.* [formed from *lump.*]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.
2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs: anciently a *plump.*

CLUMPS. *n. f.* A numskull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *adv.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. *Ray.*

This lofty humour is *clumsily* and martificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS. *n. f.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardness, ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness*, and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier.*

CLUMSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompsch*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy.*] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. *Ray.*

But tied in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Half shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The pret. and part. of *cling.*

CLUNG. *adj.* [clungen, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

To CLUNG. *v. n* [clingan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See to CLING.

CLU'STER. *n. f.* [cluꝑtep, Saxon; *kluster*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A twisting knot is rais'd;
Whence, in that space, itself the *cluster* shows,
And from earth's moisture, mixt with sunbeams, grows. *Denham.*

The latine corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tunging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them affect the eye after a cylindrick, whereby two transparent liquors may constitute a coloured one. *Newton.*

A train of fears, to whose embraces led,
The waking soul her startling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth, about the hive
In *clusters.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Love with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryd.*

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We, David's men, are like leafs,
And coward nobles give way to your *clusters*,
Who crowd upon princes' throngs. *Shakspeare.*

My friend took me into a coffee-house among a *cluster* of men, who were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate.

Forth bounds the thick the *clustering* vine. *Milt.*

Great father Bacchus, to my long repair;
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd.*

Or from the forest falls the *clustered* snow,
Myriads of gems. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLU'STER-GRAPE. *n. f.* [from *cluster* and *grape.*]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer.*

CLU'STERY. *adj.* [from *cluster.*] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shakspeare.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about!
And, till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprise; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier on Thoughts.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm. *Shakspeare's K. John.*

CLUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange.*

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy flewing to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches.* *Hudibras.*

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

CLUTTER. *n. f.* [See CLATTER.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

The fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great *clutter*,
Till he has windows on his head and butter. *King.*

Pribbee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, a bustle.

CLY'STER. *n. f.* [κλυστηρ.] An injection into the anus.

It must be given by a diarrhœa, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters.* *Arbuthnot.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The coacervation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused. *Bacon.*

COACERVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COACH. *n. f.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented, *Minshew.*] A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Rufilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and six. *Pope.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swift.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *n. f.* [*coach* and *box.*] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's play. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no great article. *Spectator.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*coach* and *house.*] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house.* *Swift.*

CO'ACHMAKER. *n. f.* [*coach* and *maker.*] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut,
Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers.* *Shakspeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new set bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you. *Swift.*

CO'ACHMAN. *n. f.* [*coach* and *man.*] The driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive;
I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
It cost thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *Swift.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act.*] To act together; to act in concert. Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakspeare.*

COA'CTION. *n. f.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection, and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction* and despotical. *Swift.*

COA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact.*]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,
With what 's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakspeare.*

COADJU'MENT. *n. f* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *adjuto*, Lat.] Helping; operating.

Thracius *coadjutans*, and the roar
Of fierce Eurydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; and aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutor* the criticks. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutors* flies. *Garth.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed, and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayliffe.*

COADJU'VANCY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice thereof; owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

COADUNI'TION. *n. f.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of, or corruption from, the *coaduation* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in uſe.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſupp'ſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *coagment.*] Collection, or coacervation, into one maſs; union; conjunction.

The third part conſiſts in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is ſmooth, gentle, and ſweet. *Ben Jonſon.*

COA'GULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a hue and tranſparent ſubſtance, coagulable into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions: as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn milk.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erſized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakſp.*

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* maſſes, in ſome ſprings. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again diſſolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part ſpirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the ſpirit ſwimmeth not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitiſh body, almoſt like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *coagulate.*]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and reſolves at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That has the power of cauſing concretion, or coagulation.

To mix with the *coagulative* power, we have ſometimes in a minute aſſuaged the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance, only by dexterouſly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of incraſſating, or thickening: and by thoſe things which ſuck up ſome of the fluid parts, as abſorbents. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL. *n. f.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Daniſh.]

1. The common foſſil fewel.

Coal is a black, ſulphureous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving for fewel, common in Europe, though the Engliſh *coal* is of moſt repute. One ſpecies of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *candle* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, gloſſy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtances, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting horizontally more eaſily than in any other direction; of a gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving a large reſiduum of aſhes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

But ſhe, entomb'd, falls by her own conſent,
As *coals* to aſhes, when the ſpirit's ſpent. *Denham.*

We ſhall meet with the ſame mineral lodged in *coals*, that elſewhere we found in maſſes. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The cinder of ſcorched wood; charcoal.

Whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it cannot return to that it was, may be called alteration in major; as when cheeſe is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailſtone in the ſun. *Shakſpeare.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakſpeare.*

The rage of jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryden.*

To COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the timber's care and coſt in buying the wood or the ſervice; felling, framing, and paying it to be burnt, in fetching the ſame, when it is *coaled*, through ſuch foul, and cumberſome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with coal.

Marvelling, he *coal'd* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the preſſure. *Carew.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling flew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efflorescencies, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it ſhone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coal to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and ſuch other unſightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. f.* [*aſellus niger.*] A ſpecies of beardleſs gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines*. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [*coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coal.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the ſinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *ſtone.*] A ſort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal ſtone flames eaſily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than *coal*. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coal is formed.

There is a vaſt treaſure in the old *Engliſh* forts, from whence authors may draw conſtant ſupplies; as our officers make their beſt remarks from the *coal-work* and the mines. *Felton.*

COA'LERY. *n. f.* [from *coal.*] A place where coal is dug.

Two fine ſtatues were found being dug from a black ſtone, at a deſerted *coalery* in Berwickſhire. *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coalſco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in maſſes by a ſpontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raiſed, they hinder not the tranſparency of the air, being divided into parts too ſmall to cauſe any reflection in their ſuperficies; but when they begin to *coaleſce*, and conſtitute globules, thoſe globules become of a convenient ſize to reflect ſome colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſce*.] The act of coaleſcing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coalitus*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union of one maſs or body: conjunction of ſeparate parts in one whole.

The world's a maſs of things ſo ſet to view,
No ſtay can ſtand alone, but part thy ſhare
Demands of that, to make a juſt *coalition*. *Davies.*

Though the laws of nature, their preſent *coalition* not greatly diſturbed, provide laws for their preſent exiſtence. *Hale.*

We muſt not think that theſe ſo wonderful inſtincts ſhould ſuddenly come into great perfection, but by *coalition* and ſucceſſion, as other things have required other ages. *Ray on the Creation.*

COA'LY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

COAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *aptus*, Lat.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other.

In clocks, the hand is moved upon the dial, the teeth ſtruck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the figure, ſhape, bigneſs, and *coaptation* of the ſeveral parts. *Ray.*

The ſame method makes both proſe and verſe beautiful, which conſiſts in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Watts.*

To COA'RCT. } *v. a.* [*coarcto*,
To COA'RCTATE. } Latin.]

1. To ſtraiten; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the ſtones of the window, like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to reſtrain.

If a man *coarcts* himſelf to the extremity of an act, he muſt blame and impute it to himſelf, that he has thus *coarcted* or ſtraitened himſelf ſo far. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coarctate.*]

1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow ſpace.

The greateſt winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an inferiour ſound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any ſpace.

Striaten the air by *coarctation* or ſtrife, provided the ſides of it do not meet, the veſſel will contain to bear, below or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray.*

3. Reſtraint of liberty.

Election is oppoſed not only to conſtraint, but alſo to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramhall.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not ſeparated from impurities or baſer parts.

I feel
Of what coarſe metal ye are moulded. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Not ſoft or fine: uſed of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Groſs; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarſer* tie of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomſon.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpoliſhed.

Preiſe of Virgil is againſt myſelf, for preſuming to copy, in my *coarſe* Engliſh, his beautiful expreſſions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfiniſhed by art or education.

Practical rules may be uſeful to ſuch as are remote from advice, and to *coarſe* practitioners which they are obliged to make uſe of. *Arbuthn.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill converſe, and *coarſe* reſtraints,
Diſgrace the delicacy of a ſaint. *Swift.*
A *coarſe* and uſeleſs dreſſing loved,
Fitted to one ſpot, not adjuſted to move.
From this coarſe mixture of terreſtrial parts,
Debile and fear by turns poſſeſs their hearts. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Without fineneſs; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but *fared coarſely* and poorly, according to the ſimplicity he uſed. *Brown.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The gods are not to be too much honoured, nor the beſt too *coarſely* uſed. *Dryden.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleaſed to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarſely* poliſhed, but which will ſhow ſome beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate.

Firſt know the materials whereof the glaſs is made; then conſider what the reaſon is of the *coarſeneſs* or fineneſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.

3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy.

Friends (ſpeaking the *coarſeneſs* of the illuſtration) as dogs in couples, ſhould be of the ſame ſize. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.

A baſe wild olive he remains;
The ſhrub the *coarſeneſs* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanneſs; want of nicety.

Conſider the penuriouſneſs of the Hollanders, the *coarſeneſs* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgencies of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

COAST. *n. ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. It is not uſed for the banks of leſs waters.

He ſees in Engliſh ſhips the Holland *coaſt*. *Dryden.*

2. It ſeems to be taken by *Newton* for ſide, like the French *coſte*. It was likewiſe ſo uſed by *Bacon.*

The ſouth-eaſt is found to be better for ripening of trees than the ſouth-weſt; though the ſouth weſt be the hotter *coaſt*. *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in ſome ſides of the cryſtal, inclines and bends the rays to and to the *coaſt*, or unuſual refraction; otherwiſe the rays would not be refracted towards that rather than any other *coaſt*, both at their incidence and their emergence, ſo as to emerge by a contrary poſition of the *coaſts*. *Newton's Opt.*

3. *The* COAST *is clear.* [a proverbial expreſſion.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and ſeeing that *the coaſt was clear*,
Zelmane diminiſhed Muſidorus. *Sidney.*
The loyal ſpy, when now *the coaſt was clear*,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen. *Dryd.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſail cloſe by the coaſt; to ſail within ſight of land.

But ſteer my veſſel with a ſteady hand,
And *coaſt* along the ſhore in ſight of land. *Dryd.*
The ancients *coaſted* only in their navigations, ſeldom taking the open ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by; to ſail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compaſs, was fain to *coaſt* that ſhore. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The greateſt entertainment I found in my paſſage, was the ſeveral proſpects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *coaſt.*] He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

To ſail with the moſt timorous *coaſter*,
We here but *coaſters*, not diſcoverers. *Donne.*

COAT. *n. ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thouſand ſhekels of braſs. *1 Samuel.*

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and ſaid, this have we found; know now whether it be thy ſon's *coat* or no. *Gen.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.

A friend's younger ſon, a child in *coats*, was not eaſily brought to my book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or veſture; as demonſtrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuſable, becauſe many of the clergy, in theſe times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Men of the *coat* ſhould be minding their preying,
And not among ladies, to give themſelves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beaſt; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſkin,
Or, as the ſnake, with youthful *coat* repaid,
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horſe ſome powder of brimſtone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luſcious ſtreams, and ſent us your own *coat*
Againſt the winter's cold. *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or ſkins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham.*

Amber is a nodule, inveſted with a *coat*, called rock amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whoſe *coat* armour richly are diſplay'd
All ſorts of flowers the which on earth do ſpring. *Spenſer.*

Croſs'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms,
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shak.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving to the wind, diſplay'd at large
The maſter's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurſe had changed her note; ſhe was muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, ſays ſhe. *L'Eſtrange.*

I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar.*

CO'AXER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſort of ſeafowl; called alſo *ſeacob.*

Phillips.

2. In ſome provinces, and probably in old language, a ſpider; whence *cobweb.*

CO'BALT. *n. ſ.* A marcaſite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arſenick, contains copper and ſome ſilver. Being calcined, the fluxes are of a blue colour: thoſe German miners call its coal ſmalt. *Hill.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous ore, very bright and ſhining, and much reſembling ſome of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and Ireland; but ours is a poor kind. From it are produced the three ſorts of arſenick, white, yellow, and red; as alſo zaffre and ſmalt. *Woodward.*

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]

1. To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.

If you can cut, ſir, I can mend you.—Why, ſir, *cobble* you. *Shakſpeare.*

They'll hardly th' one, and preſume to know
What 's done i' th' cabinet, making parties ſtrong,
And feeble ſuch as ſtand not in their liking
Below their *cobbled* ſhoes. *Shakſpeare.*

Many undertakers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raiſed themſelves from *cobbling* to ſtuffing. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauſeous praiſes of the times;
Give thy baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpoſe or deſign, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble.*]

1. A mender of old ſhoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that power?
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base
Would the high family of Brutus grace *Dryden.*

Co'BIRONS. *n. s.* [*cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, racks, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon.*

Co'BISHOP. *n. s.* [*con* and *bishop.*] A coadjutant bishop

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Abbot.*

Co'BNUT. *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

Co'BSWAN. *n. s.* [*cob*, head, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan.

I am not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a big-emportur'd bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben Jonson.*

Co'BWEB. *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider.

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth came,
Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept? *Shakspeare.*

The spider, in the house of a burgher, felt presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *Dryden.*

2. Any snare, or trap: implying unsubstantialness and weakness.

For he a rope of hard could twist
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for skull
That's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology at best is but a slender *cobweb*, and may be broke through it with less ease. *Locke.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

Cocci'ferous. *adj.* [from *kokkos*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

Co'CHINEAL. *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.] An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

Co'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Hardness how Tried.*

COCK. *n. s.* [coce, Sax. *coq*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

True *cocks* o' th' game
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that 's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless *cock*. *Thomson.*

2. The male of any small bird.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cocks* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*! *Shakspeare.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with music loudly,
I have cried me to a wasteful *cock*,
And turn'd my eyes at flow. *Shakspeare.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Thus the fond poet, with hands unseen,
Spins in the gardner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [from *cock*, bill, the noch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

With fiery rage he turns a
His gun shot, that in battles was chief;
And levelling it, he leveled right
Against the forehead of Turgesius' skull. *Hayward.*

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the *cock* another for the bullets, and three or four inches from the muzzle is a box for the priming, which comes from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

St. Andrew is the first of the club since he first was.

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a sot,
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in the morning.

We were carousing till the second *cock*: and drink, sirrah, is a good familiar creature.
He begins to crow, and goes till the first *cock*. *Shakspeare.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all such ships, barges, and fishermen as hovering on the coast. *Carew.*

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice, and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her *cock*, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *Cock*.]

As soon as the dew is fled from the grass, they turn the hay again, and soon after put it in cocks; then do they shake out the cocks, and if it be fair dry, make up the mows. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]

You see many a smart fellow with his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Spectator.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Clavel.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set *cock on the hoop*? *Camden's Remains.*

You 'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock a hoop*! *Shakspeare.*

But Hudibras, who thought he had won it
The field as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
Will victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras.*

To Cock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head

This is the muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the thrasonic. *Grew.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder hide see Lubberkin appears. *Gay.*

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who of late had pestered it,
Her stroked his chin and *cocked* his hat. *Prior.*

An idle young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols, *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they broke open. *Dryden's Juvenal, Notes on Satire.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Spare grass in May is meetest for to make.
O barren shade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenser.*

To Cock. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Roger is a fool to conceive what
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I'faith, a pretty fellow, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocked* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cressat 'gainst *cocking*, swore he cannot hear. *Ben Jonson.*

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

Cock'ade. *n. s.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

Co'CKATRICE. *n. s.* [from *cock*, and *atter*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakspeare.*

I know the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, how wise he is to destroy those that do not obey him first. *Bacon.*

If a *cockatrice* is found crushed on the shell; but if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife has the very *cockatrice* of *scurrility*. *Congreve.*

Co'CKBOAT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A small boat belonging to a ship.

That new world which yearly, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, yet taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the main waters. *Bacon.*

Poverty to think it lets dishonour to God to be like a tree, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Sterling, &c.*

Co'CKBROTH. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroth* prepared with French barley. *Harvey.*

Cockcro'wing. *n. s.* [*cock* and *crow.*]

The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cock-crowing*, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To Co'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give me for sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred [pudding and an] heir,
Deck'd like my lady's mayden,
Cocker'd like a favourite hound,
Was not good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'CKER. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Co'CKEREL. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them [shall begin to crow]—
The lordliest [*cockerel*]. *Shakspeare.*

What will thou do, young *cockerel*, with thy spurs
Are grown to stumps? *Dryden.*

Co'CKET. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A seal here [at the custom-house] is known to be a piece of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customs to merchants as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Corbet.*

The greatest profit that arises by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of less value out of this kingdom. *Davies.*

Co'CKFIGHT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more ready, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

At the festivals of football and *cockfights*, these little republicks resume their native fierceness. *Addison.*

Co'CKHORSE. *n. f.* [*cock* and *horse*.] Or, horsback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, may it make thy mind to rise,
Sith *cockhorse* we have set you the first time. *Spenser.*

Co'CKLE. *n. f.* [κοκκος, Greek; *cicer*, Saxon; *lolium*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with cornrose; a species of poppy.

In sorting them, we must with joint our fervice
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, and sedition. *Shak.*

Go, and feed geese, and eat oaten straw,
Thou art unworthy, or unapt for plays. *Dryden.*

CO'CKLE. *n. f.* [*coquille*, French.]

1. A small testaceous fish.

It is a *cockle* or a whelk. *Shakspeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, conclude it to be incapable to change its place; for how could such fences as a man. *Locke.*

These common *cockle* shells out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.

They be [*cockles*] of a kind of [cock],
As with [the] gallant [cock] they [fight]. *Drayton.*

Co'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. f.* Winding or [spiral] stairs. *Chambers.*

To Co'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle.

Scowls foam drench the combatant's *cockled* [brow]. *Cleaveland.*

Co'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Locke's iceberg is made out and sensible
Than ar[ti]ficial horns of *cockled* minds. *Shakspeare.*

Co'CKLOFT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost; unless it be rather corruped from *cop-loft*, the *cop* or *top* of the house.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.
Dryden's Juvenal.

My garrets, or rather my *cockloft* indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'CKMASTER. *n. f.* [*cock* and *master*.] One that breeds game cocks.

A certain *cockmaster* bought a pullet's egg, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

Co'CKMATCH. *n. f.* [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not to much mingle at a *cockmatch*. *Addison.*

Though quarrelling long is what it most favour in nice of, they had coalitions *alternately* also. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Co'CKNEY. *n. f.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *pais de cocagne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un pais de cocagne.
Boileau.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Tir in fee by west Spaying,
Is a loud y-bore cocaigning.

On which Dr *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *cocaigne*, *cocaigne* quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gulæ, et ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavam*, *desidiosum*, *desidiosam*, *segnem*, ignificabant. Hinc *urbanos*, utpote a rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam et desidiosam avocatos, pagani nostri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et postea hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut segne genus hominum qui, desidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolus satis invehitur; monasteria & monasticam vitam inde scripturæ terræ *cockaine* parabolice perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

Sir, [we] did to the cost, when [we] put them in to party alive. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

For who is such a *cockney*, in this land,
Proud of the plenty of the times past,
To curse the [times], by whom we [now]
Have [had] the commencement [and] end [of] joy?
Jonson.

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable creature.

I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a *cockney*. *Shakspeare.*

Co'CKPIT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Certain *cockpits* held
The [lofty] heads of Thrace. *Shakspeare.*

And now have I by need the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

Co'CKSCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant.

Co'CKSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant, named also *sainfoin*. *Miller.*

Co'CKSHUT. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *shut*.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop
Went through the army. *Shakspeare.*

Co'CKSPUR. *n. f.* [*cock* and *spur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

Co'CKSURE. *adv.* [from *cock* and *sure*.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We need, to make this *cocksure*. *Shakspeare.*

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he already promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

Co'CKSWAIN. *n. f.* [coxyn, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.

Co'CKWEED. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] A plant, called also *dittander* and *pepper-wort*.

Co'COA. *n. f.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel churns them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, is compoted of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour, and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, warm, and fatuith to the touch of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height, its bark rough, and full of tubercles and its leaves six or eight inches long, set so much in bunches, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by ten fruit, which are large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in breadth; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within these covers of this fruit are lodged the *cacao* nuts, about twenty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Amid their orchards of the lime,
Or *cocoa*-walk the shade primæval,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. *Pomfret.*

Co'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'CTION. *n. f.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The *coction* is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD. } Co'DFISH. } *n. f.* [*asellus*.] A sea fish.

COD. *n. f.* [*codde*, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Tye on't, thou there may'ſt safely sow,
Where in full *cod* last year such pease did grow.
May.

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To Cod. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod.

All [*coding*] grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

Co'DDERS. *n. f.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peas. *Ditt.*

CODE. *n. f.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the mischief of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil'ans who all their glosses are. *Pope.*

Co'DICIL. *n. f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying
Was but to get him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Cod'LE. *n. f.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She fees and trembles at the approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope.*

To CODDLE. *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

Co'DLING. *n. f.* [from *To codle.*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In June we have the flowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Then entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* ev'ry one with delight. *King*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, some of it reaching hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, ere it went his span,
Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift*

Co'EFFICACY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those parts, or *coefficacy* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Co operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and conducting of this work, by the spirits instrumental *efficient*, requires that they be kept together, without distraction or disjunction. *Glanv. Sc's Sceptis.*

COEFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, 4 *a*, *b* 3, *c* 2; where 4 is the *coefficient* of 4 *a*, 3 of 3 *b*, and 2 of 2 *c*. *Cambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *fluxion* of any generating term is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the moment of quantity. *Chambers.*

Coe'LIACK *Passion.* [κοιλία, the belly.] A diarrhœa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted flinching flesh. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich [illegible] *Bacon's Essays.*

COE'QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

COEQUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *coequal.*] The state of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

COE'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION. *n. f.* [from *coerce*] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the parties contumacious. *Hale's Com. Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is vain and precarious. *South.*

COE'RCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That has the power of laying restraint.

As the [illegible] on the surface spread, are bound
By their coercive [illegible] to the ground. *Blackmore*

2. That has the authority or restraining by punishment.

For [illegible] to seek that themselves might have [illegible] power over the church, would have been hard [illegible] construed. *Hooker, Preface*

The virtues of a circar, or a bailiff, are prudence, courtesy, steadiness, extensive power, awful countenance, and the exercise of moderate pains, as well as justice. *Spect.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in all [illegible] indivisible unity we adore the Father, as [illegible] almighty; we glorify [illegible] the Word, which is the Son; we [illegible] and magnify the [illegible] Spirit [illegible] proceeding from both, which is the Holy [illegible] *Hooker*

COESSENTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *coessential.*] Participation of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eve was [illegible] as Adam, and [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue.*

Through the body every member suffers another; and all are *coetaneous*, but are none cast off till all. *Barrow's Sermons.*

COETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

One of the eternal [illegible] *Milton.*

COETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had denominated the [illegible] begotten Son *Hooker.*

COETE'RNITY. *n. f.* [from *coeternal.*] Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The [illegible] of the Son's generation, and his [illegible] and [illegible] with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was [illegible] *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COEVAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Ere his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new-shorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Dryden.*

2. Of the same age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be [illegible] with [illegible] *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis, are *coeval* with the creation. *Bentley.*

Silence, *coeval with* eternity! [illegible]
Thou wert, ere nature first began to live;
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept still in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COE'VAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.

As if were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-nature. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] Of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevous* to it. *South.*

To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale.*

Of substances we [illegible] has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, with which the motion or appearance never *coexisted* *Locke.*

COEXI'STENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexist.*]

1. Existence at the same time with another. *Locke*, who in the preceding lines has *coexisted with*, has here *coexistence to.*

Duration [illegible] any duration, for some motion, [illegible] to the [illegible] space of that thing in that motion, or any other periods of time [illegible] *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We cannot [illegible] the [illegible] of God's eternity [illegible] *Glanv.*

COEXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *coexist.*]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

[illegible] the [illegible] of any thing by [illegible] of [illegible] that thing should be [illegible] we measure by, or any other [illegible] *Locke.*

2. Sometimes with *to*.

[illegible] proves to [illegible] necessity, but [illegible] with it. *Brown.*

Time is taken for [illegible] duration as it is [illegible] with the motion of the great body of the world. *Locke.*

All [illegible] are [illegible] and no part is [illegible] *Locke.*

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion [illegible] in the body we [illegible] *Cheyne.*

COEXTE'NSION. *n. f.* [from *coextend.*] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

I suppose it a great inconvenience to have a [illegible] coextension with my body. *Hale.*

COFFEE. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cahue* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick jasmine

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in its native place of growth: but whether the *coffee* produced in the West Indies

will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Mills.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, first set up the profession of *coffeemen*, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffa*, made of a berry of the same nature, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not unpleasant, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To pass her time twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er coffee talk with the spoon. *Pope.*

Co'FFEE HOUSE. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with newspapers.

At a coffee-house or play
Regardless how the day. *Prior.*

It is a pity they do not come to their benefits about, rather than perhaps as a subject for coffee-houses. *Swift.*

Co'FFEEMAN. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-house.

Could the vain enemies the Lacedemonians dread ever vex'd hear that they preferred a coffeeman to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

Co'FFEE-POT. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER. *n. s.* [coppre, Saxon.]

1. A cheſt generally for keeping money.

Two iron coffers serving on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold
Fairy Queen.

The lining of their coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for their fierce fights and wars. *Shak.*

If you do by your portion, it is well say, you must excuse another, who will fill his coffers out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's coffers, for honour take. *Bacon.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To **Co'FFER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in cheſts.

Treasure, as war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might coffer up. *Bacon.*

Co'FFERER *of the King's Houſehold.* *n. s.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household; for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell.*

CO'FFIN. *n. s.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The box or cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Shakſ.*

One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave.
Waller.

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paſte for a pie.

Of the paſte a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two paſties of your shameful heads.
Shakſpeare.

3. A paper caſe, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN *of a horſe*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Co'FFIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a coffin.

Would'ſt thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'ſt to ſee me triumph? *Shakſpeare.*

Let me lie
In person, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

Co'FFINMAKERS. *n. s.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whoſe trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers*, and plummers? *Lat. Serm.*

To **COG.** *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coquelliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to footh by adulatory ſpeeches.

If I can checke my erring love,
I will not fetch my ſighs from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the Ladies in Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

2. *To* COG *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall; to falſify.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And dexterously to throw the willing box. *Dryd.*

For guineas in other mens ſpeeches,
Young gameſters will pin and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whoſe fingers are prone
In ſwing in pockets, or *cog* with dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falſehood.

The outcry is, that I ſtate his demonſtration by a falſification, by *cogging* in the word. *Locke.*

I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Swift.*

Fuſtian tragedies, or inſipid comedies, have, by concerted applauſes, been *cogged* upon the town for maſterpieces. *Pope.*

To **COG.** *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.

Now do as he, now will he crave,
And now will he coſen and *cog*. *Turber.*

Mrs Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs Ford: now shall I ſin in my wish. *Shakſpeare.*

COG. *n. ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **COG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

Co'GENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *cogent*.] Force; ſtrength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of ſcience, because they are ſelf-evident, have been ſuppoſed almoſt; although nobody ever ſhewed the foundation of their clearneſs and *cogency*. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poſſible, this moſt *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

Co'GENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own faculties, and the ſenſible parts of the univerſe, offer to us ſtrongly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

Co'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Co'GGLESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone; a ſmall pebble. *Skinner.*

Co'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

To **CO'GITATE.** *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

COGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being ſtrangers from the life of God, from the principle which is in them. *Ephes.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind, in looking at it, is toward the object repreſented; which is no more than ſimple *cogitation*, or apprehenſion of the picture.

The Deſcartes proves that I have a ſoul, becauſe I *cogitate*, becauſe they could never be led to ſuppoſe, that thoughts by any motion of matter. *Raymond.*

Theſe powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it. *Norris.*

2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his deſires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vain and unlawful, began not to brook him well. *Bacon.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; ſtrong ſpeculation.

On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, 'till on full *cogitation* deep. *Milton.*

Co'GITATIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If theſe powers of *cogitation* and ſenſation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from ſome *cogitative* ſubſtance, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Norris.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloſer and more reſerved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Bacon.*

COGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; deſcent from the ſame original.

Two vices I ſhall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude; pride, and hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South.*

Let the critics tell me what certain knowledge could put upon either of theſe four words, or their mere *cognation* with each other. *Hale.*

2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature.

He inducеth us to aſcribe effects unto cauſes of no *cognation*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

COGNISE'E. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

Co'GNISOUR. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myſelf, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shakſpeare.*

God, as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his ſubjection, or in his preſence, as in his *cognition*,

but in their very eſſence, as in the ſoul of their cauſalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COʻGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unleſs the underſtanding employ and exerciſe its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South's Sermons.*

COʻGNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoiſſable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of eccleſiaſtical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, ſuch as are *cognizable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COʻGNIZANCE. *n. ſ.* [*connoiſſance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to conſider how we may diſcountenance and prevent thoſe evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happineſs or miſery, in converſe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moſt crime is completed, there are only circumſtances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addiſon.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ſervants ſtood, in a ſeemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both ſides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon.*

Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-armes of the tribes *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNOʻMINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

Nor do thoſe animals more reſemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conſtellations which paſs under animal names in heaven; not the cog-fiſh at ſea much more make out the dog in the land, than his *cognominal* or name-ſake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNOMINAʻTION. *n. ſ.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deſerved the name Great: Alexander, of the ſame *cognomination*, was general ſignification of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNOʻSCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] Knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNOʻSCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The reaſon that is ſaid for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cogniſcible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale.*

To COHAʻBIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place.

The Philiſtines were wedded to the captivated ark, which changed their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that deity. *South.*

2. To live together as huſband and wife.

He knew how not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to *cohabit* with her as ſuch. *Eikon.*

COHAʻBITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

The oppreſſed natives proteſt againſt that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants.* *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

COHABITAʻTION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.
2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monſieur Brumare, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after ſeventy years *cohabitation.* *Harris.*

COHEʻIR. *n. ſ.* [*coharres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perſons, and widows, and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jeſus, if they live within the laws of their eſtate. *Taylor.*

COHEʻIRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

To COHEʻRE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick together; to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame maſs.

Two pieces of marble, having their ſurface exactly plain, poliſhed, and applied to each other in ſuch a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Prin.*

None want a place, for all their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and *coher'd* around;
Not cloſer, orb in orb compliſt'd, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about the duſky queen. *Pope.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.
3. To ſuit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time coher'd with place, or place with wiſhing. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To agree.

COHEʻRENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]
COHIʻRENCY. }

1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cauſe ſoever it proceeds, ſo that they reſiſt diviſion and ſeparation; nor can be ſeparated by the ſame force by which they might be ſimply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The preſſure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cauſe of the *coherence* of the particles of ſolid bodies. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or ſolid; we don't diſtinctly comprehend the ſeveral degrees between extreme hardneſs and *coherency*, and the moſt rapid motion of the ſame. *Bentley.*

2. Connexion; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It ſhall be no trouble to find each controverſy's reſting-place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between ſermons and faith ſhould there be certainly that *coherence*, which cauſes have with their uſual effects? *Bacon.*

3. The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.
4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating, ſo that one part of the diſcourſe does not deſtroy or contradict the reſt.

Conſtancy of diſcourſe, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, is moſt eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

COHEʻRENT. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.

By congulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or leſs *coherent.* *Arbuthnot.*

Were all muſt full, or not *coherent*, be;
And all that riſes, riſe in due degree. *Pope.*

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it ſtands poſſeſſed of already, to that which lies next, and is *coherent* to it, and ſo on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted.

Inſtruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit ſo lawful,
May prove *coherent* *Shakſpeare.*

4. Conſiſtent; not contradictory to itſelf.

A *coherent* thinker, and a ſtrict ſcholar, is not to be made at once by a ſet of rules. *Watts.*

COHEʻSION, *n. ſ.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of ſticking together.

Hard particles being diſpoſed to touch in a few points, and muſt be ſeparable by leſs force than breaks a ſolid particle, whoſe parts touch in all the ſpace between them, without any pores or interſtices to weaken their *coheſion.* *Newton.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *coheſion*, which, being increaſed, turns a fluid into a ſolid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of union or inſeparability.

What cauſe of their *coheſion* can you find?
What props ſupport, what chains the fabrick bind? *Blackmore.*

3. Connexion; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *coheſion* come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHEʻSIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

COHEʻSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coheſive.*] The quality of being cohetive; the quality of reſiſting ſeparation.

To COHIʻBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted, and again taken in into the blood with the food. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBAʻTION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon freſh ingredients of the ſame kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtue. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor diſtilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and diſtilling it again. *Ayliffe.*

This oil, diſſolved by rectified ſpirit of wine, or aromatized ſpirit, is of uſe to reſtore the edge of the faculty. *Grew's Muſeum.*

COʻHORT. *n. ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans loved to make their ſtrength conſiſt in their companies and cohorts, more than any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriours.

Th' archangels pow'rs repreſs'd
For ſwift deſcent; and him the *cohorts* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

Here Caeſar, not ſo prompt
To wound as to be hardly wounded, ſtood
With Eugene. *Addiſon on Italy.*

COHORTAʻTION. *n. ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French; from *cofia*, for *cucufia*, low Latin.] The headdreſs; a lady's cap; the ſerjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the firſt magnitude, not need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they conſiderable. *Bacon' Advice to Villiers.*

No leſs a man than a brother of the *coif* began his ſuit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Spectator.*

Inſtead of home-ſpun *coifs* were ſeen
Good pinners edg'd with colberine. *Swift.*

Co'IFFED. *adj.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

Co'IFFURE. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, French.] Head-dreſs.

I am pleaſed with the *coiffure* now in faſhion, and think it ſhews the good ſenſe of the valuable part of the ſex. *Addiſon.*

COIGNE. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term, as it ſeems.] Sir Thomas of Dermond begin that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe meat and man's meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies on Ireland.*

COIGNE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers.

To **COIL.** *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compaſs: as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The hunting particles of air, by expanding themſelves, muſt neceſſarily plump out the fibres of the bladder, and ſo keep them ſtretched, when the preſſure of the air, that at firſt *coiled* them, is re-admitted to do the ſame thing again. *Boyle.*

Coil. *n. ſ.* [*Kolleren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.

Who was ſo firm, ſo conſtant, that theſe coils
Would not infect his reaſon. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

You, miſtreſs, all this *coil* is long of you.
Shakſpeare.

In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal coil,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

Coin. *n. ſ.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing ſtanding out angularly; a ſquare brick cut diagonally: called often *quoin*, or *quine.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capital, yond' corner ſtone? *Shakſpeare.*

COIN. *n. ſ.* [by ſome imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.

He gave Dimetus a good ſum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*

You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin.*
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will ſucceed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great ſtrangers. *Addiſon.*

She now contracts her vaſt deſign,
And all her triumphs ſhrink into a *coin.* *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond.*

To **Coin.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakſpeare.*

They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coining* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent juſt at quarter-day, but muſt gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be ſure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the ſoil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My lungs
Coin words till their decay, againſt thoſe meaſles
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

Never *coin* a formal lye on 't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudib.*

Thoſe motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, ſome new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To footh his miſtreſs, and delude her mind. *Dryden.*

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance eaſy. *Atterbury.*

Coi'nage. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we ſolemnly practiſe in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.

This is conveyed to the *coinage* of ſome Jews, in defiance of Chriſtians, who muſt beg on that patent. *Bacon.*

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to ſtamp their *coinage*. *Swift.*

3. The charge of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unneceſſary *coinage*, as well as unneceſſary revival of words, ruins the ſtructure, and muſt be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;
This bodes leſs than nothing.
Is very cunning. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **COINCIDE.** *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth uſeleſs. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be conſiſtent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Watts' Logick.*

Coi'ncidence. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.

An univerſal equilibrium, ariſing from the *coincidence* of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end; occurrence of many things at the ſame time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with.*

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne.*

Coi'ncident. *adj.* [from *coincide.*]

1. Falling upon the ſame point.

Theſe circles I viewed through a priſm; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident.*
Newton's Opticks.

2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent: followed by *with.*

Our ſtanity teaches nothing but what is perfectly conſiſtent and *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South.*

Theſe words of our apoſtle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted paſſage in his diſcourſe to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

Coindica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

Co'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was ſtampt: ſome *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It is eaſy to find deſigns that never entered into the thoughts of the ſculptor or the *coiner.*
Addiſon on Medals.

There are only two patents referred to, leſs advantageous to the *coiner* than this of W[illegible]
Ye[illegible]

2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.

3. An inventor.

Dionyſius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Cojo'in.** *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the ſame office.

Thou may'ſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and to doſt,
And that beyond commiſſion. *Shak.*

Co'isteril. *n. ſ.* A coward; a runnion; corrupted from *keſtrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coiſtril*, that will not ſtir his mettle. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Coit. *n. ſ.* [*koite*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See Quoit.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or ſuch like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Coi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philoſophers ſhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conſidering how openly they act their *coition*, producing ſpawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but *coition* with a female. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, and made by any faculty attractive of one, by ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown.*

Coke. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal and earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

Co'lander *n. ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be ſeparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a ſtrainer.

Take a thick woven oſier *colander*,
Thro' which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear.
Mayne.

All the viſcera of the body are but ſo many *colanders* to ſeparate ſeveral juices from the blood.
Ray on the Creation.

The brains from noſe and mouth, and eaſtern ears,
Come ſtreaming forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

Cola'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or ſtraining.

Co'lature. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtraining; filtration.

2. The matter ſtrained.

Co'lbertine. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang me an old *frizoneer* gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve.*

Diſtinction to be between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *colbertine.*
Tatler.

Co'lcothar. *n. ſ.* A term in chymiſtry.

Colcothar is the dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though once a coldness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD. *adj.* [colt, Saxon; *kalt*, Germ.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water *cold*, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The aggregated soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, *cold*, and dry,
As with a trident, smote *Milton.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave *cold* the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half stood laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull *Hooker's Preface.*

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.——Sir, these *cold* ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakspeare.*

New dated letters these,
Their *cold* intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare.*

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened our prisoners with the sword. *Shak.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stock to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*;
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe*

A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison.*

6. Unaffecting; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *Ben Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved, and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink;
We've willing dames enough. *Shakspeare.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love. *Shakspeare.*

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault *Shak.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shakspeare.*

COLD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined slippers for the *cold* *Shak.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, which mould the chiefly worketh: and heat we have in reality, in respect of the fire; but for *cold*, we must stay till it cometh, or fetch it in deep caves, or high mountains: and, when all is done, we cannot attain it in any great degree *Bacon.*

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the south to bring
Solitual summer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chilness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart. *Dryd.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou?—
A whoreson *cold*, sir; a cough. *Shakspeare.*

Let no ungentle *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heaven's joy. *Rowe.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

COLDLY. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakspeare.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to flit,
But *coldly* said, Your servant, sir *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cold*.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Exp.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness's moisture, *coldness*'s heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denh.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the fastest spread, because in religion all men pretume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotter prosecuted; forasmuch as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these to favourably construed. *Hooker.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and a *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom!
Addison's Cato.

Let every tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Pope*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope*

COLE. *n. s.* [caul, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLESEED. *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed*.] Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

COLEWORT. *n. s.* [caulipyrt, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas*

She took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot),
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay*

COLICK. *n. s.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. These are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatuses and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions; this is best remedied by brisk cathartick, joined with opiates and emolient dilutors. There is also a species of this distemper, which is commonly called the stone *colick*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Cholicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

COLICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colick* pangs *Milt.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and dropsy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. s.* [from *collapse*.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

CO'LLAR. *n. s.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fastening of my *collar*; nay, says the wolf, if there be a [illegible]

in the caſe, I know better things than to ſell my liberty. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the ſame their neck ſurround. *Dryd.*

2. The part of the harneſs that is faſtened about the horſe's neck.

Her wagon ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The traces of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web,
The *collars* of the moonſhine's watry beams.
Shakſpeare.

3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.

4. *To ſlip the* COLLAR. To get free; to eſcape; to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard ſo much to talk
Of labour, that did from his living baulk,
He would have *ſlipt the collar* handſomely.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone*] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down, bruiſed his face, and broke his right *collar-bone*.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*confero, collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigeſted thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a ſufficient number of inſtances, and thoſe well *collated*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They could not relinquiſh their Judaiſm, and embrace Chriſtianity, without conſidering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To beſtow; to confer.

The ſignificance of the ſacrament diſpoſes the ſpirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the ſpirit of God, there conſigned, exhibited, and *collated*. *Taylor's Communicant.*

4. With *to*. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

He thruſt out the invader, and *collated* Amſdorf to the benefice; Luther performed the conſecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron ſhall neglect to preſent unto a benefice, void above ſix months, the biſhop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe.*

COLLA'TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to ſide.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Muſt I be comforted, not in his ſphere. *Shakſ.*

Thus ſaying, from his radiant ſeat he roſe
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffuſed on either ſide.

But man by number is to manifeſt
His ſingle imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love and deareſt amity. *Milton.*

4. In genealogy, thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome common anceſtor.

The eſtate and inheritance of a perſon dying inteſtate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to ſuch as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly ſtyled *collaterals*, if there be no aſcendants or deſcendants ſurviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They ſhall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in ſatisfaction. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itſelf: it receives no *collateral* ſtrength from external conſiderations. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by ſide.

Theſe pullies may be multiplied according to ſundry different ſituations, not only when they are ſubordinate, but alſo when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papiſts more directly, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*, becauſe they have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the firſt *collation* of theſe benefits, but alſo for their preſervation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Compariſon of one copy, or one thing of the ſame kind, with another.

In the diſquiſition of truth, a ready fancy is of great uſe; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be reviſed and augmented in ſeveral places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the beſtowing of a benefice, by the biſhop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from inſtitution in this, that inſtitution into a benefice is performed by the biſhop at the preſentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowell.*

Biſhops ſhould be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ſuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repaſt; a treat leſs than a feaſt.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuſcript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addiſon.*

2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of preſentation. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLA'UD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.

Eaſy it might be ſeen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with juſtice ſending thee.
Milton.

The regents, upon demiſe of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pelter us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands. *Shakſ.*

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*colligo, collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preſerving what our labour and induſtry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one ſum.

Let a man *collect* into one ſum as great a number as he pleaſes, this multitude, how great ſoever, leſſens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by obſervation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* theſe dangers in the duke. *Shakſ.*

4. To infer as a conſequence; to gather from premiſes.

How great the force of erroneous perſuaſion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his diſciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite ſpace, becauſe they can have no idea of infinite matter; which conſequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. *To* COLLECT *himſelf*. To recover from ſurpriſe; to gain command over his thoughts; to aſſemble his ſentiments.

He *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakſ. Tempeſt.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myſelf, and thought
Thus was it, and no ſlumber. *Shakſ. Wint. Tale.*

Proſperity unexpected often maketh men careleſs and remiſs; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*.
Hayward.

As when of old ſome orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute, to ſome great cauſe addreſs'd,
Stood in himſelf *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right.
Milton.

CO'LLECT. *n. ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacrament; any ſhort prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to ſay over proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Latin.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlaſting to everlaſting is ſo *collectedly* and preſentifickly repreſented to God. *More.*

COLLE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premiſes by juſt conſequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An aſſemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight deſires to quit thy arms,
Faireſt *collection* of thy ſex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures.
Addiſon.

3. The act of deducing conſequences; ratiocination; diſcourſe. This ſenſe is now ſcarce in uſe.

If once we deſcend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbi-

trary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

A corollary; a consectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakſ. Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;
Gath'ring, from divers flights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law;
These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*; *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate, called the nobles; or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falsities controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular: as, a *company*; an *army*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward.*

COLLE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale.*

Volumes without the *collector*'s own reflections *Addiſon.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future *collector*. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and wasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple*

The commissioners of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

COLLE'GATARY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *n. ſ.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryd*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shakſ. Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

This order of society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college*. *Kings.*

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. A *collegiate* church was such as was built at a convenient distance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe*

COLLE'GIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please, and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer*

CO'LLET. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Latin, the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accession of air upon collision, but inflammable effluences from the bodies collided. *Brown*

CO'LLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coal; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coal.

I knew a nobleman a great grazier, a great timberman, a great collier, and a great landman. *Bacon*

3. A ship that carries coal.

CO'LLIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *collier*]

1. The place where coal is dug.

2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*flos brasſicæ*; from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower*.] A species of cabbage.

COLLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

There the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown*

COLLIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collineo*, Latin.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable* and consumptive *Harvey*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] That has the power of melting or dissolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt; to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water or warm oils. *Brown*

COLLIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle*

From them proceed rarefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhœa, or sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquefactio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fusion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature and contents and defects of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of them dissolutions. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

COLLI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by *collision* of two bodies grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The flint and the steel you may move upon as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *South*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's *colliſion*, ſprings.
Denham

The devil ſometimes borrowed fire from the altar to conſume the votaries; and, by the mutual *colliſion* of well-meant zeal, ſet even orthodox chriſtians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to ſtation.

If you deſire to ſuperinduce any virtue upon a perſon, take the creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; diſpoſition.
2. The ſtate of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal, and the ſpirits concentrate or diffuſed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Converſation; converſation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleaſe with kind words. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [it is derived by *Minſheu* from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon coal; a carbonade.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden's Fables*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profeſs'd;
Then ſent up but two diſhes nicely dreſt:
What ſignifies Scotch *collops* to a feaſt?
King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him.
L'Eſtrange.

3. In burleſque language, a child.

Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, ſweet villain,
Moſt dear'ſt, my *collop*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake I have ſhed many a tear.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

COLLO'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] Whatever relates to common converſation.

CO'LLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; converſation; alternate diſcourſe; talk.

My earthly, by his heavenly over-power'd
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled, and ſpent, ſunk down *Milton.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or ſhort diſcourſings, between God and thy own ſoul.
Taylor.

CO'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [more properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to conteſt; oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; ſtruggle; contrariety; oppoſition; ſpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot ſprings, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the mineral in them. *Woodward.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*colluſio*, Lat.]

Colluſion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againſt the other to ſome evil purpoſe; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowell.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or diſhonеſty of weavers, or the *colluſion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceſſive *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *colludo*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *colluſive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Latin.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

CO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from *coal*.] The ſmut of coal.

Suppoſe thou ſaw her dreſſed in ſome old hoſtler attire, out of faſhion, coarſe raiment, beſmeared with ſoot, coals, perfumed with opoponax
Burton on Melancholy.

To CO'LLY. *v. a* To grime with coal; to ſmut with coal.

Fit as the night ſtaining in the *collying* night,
That, in a ſpleen, unfolds both heav'n and earth,
And, ere a man hath power to ſay, behold,
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up *Shak.*

COLLYRIUM, *n. ſ.* [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CO'LOGN *Earth*. *n. ſ.* Is a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre, which is no pure native foſſil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill on Foſſils.*

CO'LON. *n. ſ.* [κῶλον, a *member*.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period. Its uſe is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. It was uſed before punctuation was refined, to mark almoſt any ſenſe leſs than a period. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it, perhaps, only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction: as, *I love him, I deſpiſe him: I have long ceaſed to truſt, but ſhall never forbear to ſuccour him*

2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long.

The *colon* begins where the ileum ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right ſide, from thence aſcending by the kidney to the ſame ſide, it paſſes under the concave part of the liver, to which it is ſometimes tied, as likewiſe to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the ſtomach to the ſpleen on the left ſide, to which it is alſo knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney, and thence paſſing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I ſtream my grief, my *colon* wound. *Sandys.*

The excrements of the *colon* are of a four, fetid, acid ſmell, in rabbits. *Hayer on the Humours.*

CO'LONEL. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minſheu* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen* Each is plauſible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two diſtinct ſyllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefeſt help muſt be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garriſon.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe defenceleſs doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
Milton.

CO'LONELSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a ſubaltern, he complained againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *colonelſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To CO'LONIZE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to ſtock with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an iſland or town, that did diſlike the reſt of the habitable world, before they had a name any truly ſignify, if he ſhall put to account as well that which is, as that which may be the cauſe, by the fault of occupiers and ſeaſoning of thoſe countries: and yet it cannot be denied, but ſome ſpeak generally, that it was the propagation of the chriſtian faith that was the adamant of that diſcovery, entry, and plantings, but gold and ſilver, and temporal profit and glory, to that what was firſt in God's providence, was not ſecond in man's appetite and intention.
Bacon's Holy War.

Diligence hath advantage by acqueſt of iſlands, which *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure; or a ſeries of columns diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe,
And breathing marble ſtatues fire the proſpect.
Addiſon.

2. Any ſeries or ranges of trees.

CO'LONY *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

Their new *colonies* ſent out into the ſeveral parts of the world under which they were born and bred. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Rooting out theſe two rebellious ſeeds, he planted Engliſh *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies.*

Offrus, or the river of heaven, ſo ſtyled and conſecrated by the Indians, divideth the Indian and Ethiopian ſeries. *Abbot's Deſcription.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The riſing *colony*, which from its cradle,
In Carthage, and in Latium, *Dryden.*

CO'LOPHONY *n. ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Reſin.

Of Venice turpentine, ſhe by evaporating about a fourth in thick part, the remaining ſubſtance will reſemble *colophony*, and afford me a cohering body, of a pale yellow. *Boyle.*

Turpentine and *colophony* have a real ſolution upon a ſeparation of their menſtruum. *Boyle.*

COLOQUI'NTIDA. *n. ſ.* [*coloquinthis*, Lat. κολοκυνθίς.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the ſeed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of conſiderable uſe in medicine *Chambers.*

Co'LORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or ſtained with ſome colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from viſible objects would have been ſtopt. *Ray.*

Colora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a great quantity of braſil. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being coloured.

Amongſt curioſities I ſhall place *coloration*, though ſomewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Colori'fick. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or hues.

In the compoſition of white, the ſeveral rays do not ſuffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLO'SSE. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Lat.] A
COLO'SSUS. } ſtatue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or the *coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *coloſſus* rose, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

Coloſſe'an. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Latin.] In form of a coloſſus; of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; giantlike.

CO'LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of folid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the ſurface; but a philoſophical idea, when we conſider the various *colours* to be different ſenſations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, or ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which ſurfaces are compoſed. *Watts.*

Her hair ſhall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakſpeare.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* ſee,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of ſight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton.*

2. The freſhneſs, or appearance of blood, in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boaſt. *Dryden.*

A ſudden horror freez'd his giddy head,
And his eyes trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juſt begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.

Their wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences. *South.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuſe; ſuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my penſion ſhall ſeem the more reaſonable. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; falſe ſhow.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have acceſs my own love to prefer. *Shakſpeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ſhip laden with corn; under the *colour* of the ſale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. Kind; ſpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moſt part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of the horſe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleaſant country's earth,
And his pure ſoul unto his captain Chriſt,
Under whoſe *colours* he had fought ſo long. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

Againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakſpeare.*

The banks were filled with companies paſſing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets ſounding. *Knolles.*

9. Colours is uſed ſingularly by *Addiſon.*

An author compares a ragged coat to a tattered ſtate. *Addiſon.*

To **Co'LOUR.** *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or die.

The eye, to ſpeak properly, is not *coloured* in them; there is nothing elſe than an certain power and diſpoſition to mix up a ſenſation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe; to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or fair appearances.

Sin [illegible] *colour* [illegible] *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He [illegible] by an expreſs command from Jupiter to forſake the queen. *Dryden's Dedication of Æneid.*

3. To make plauſible.

We [illegible] of inſurrection that was not *cured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or [illegible] by one or more branches of the [illegible] *Clarendon's Hiſtory.*

4. *To* **Colour** *a ſtranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuſtomhouſe in his name; ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To **Co'LOUR.** *v. n.* To bluſh. A low word, only uſed in converſation.

Co'LOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plauſible. It is now little uſed.

They have now a [illegible] to withſtand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenſer.*

They were glad to lay hold on ſo *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of [illegible] *Bacon.*

Had I ſacrificed eccleſiaſtical government and revenues to their covetouſneſs and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* neceſſity of an army. *King Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will conſider us unto ſome moderation of our offences; yet had not the ſincerity of our parents [illegible] *Bacon's Holy Warre.*

Co'LOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly.

The proofs, however *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

Co'LOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diverſified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are caſtor [illegible] and therefore not ſo well and equally coſted *Bacon.*

Co'LOURING. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the ſlighteſt ſketch, if juſtly trac'd,
Is by ill *colouring* but the more diſgrac'd;
So by falſe learning is good ſenſe defac'd. *Pope.*

Co'LOURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Van Dyck, and the reſt of the good *colouriſts*, have come neareſt to nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Co'LOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not diſtinguiſhed by any hue; tranſparent.

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into [illegible] various thinneſs; although, at a greater thickneſs, they appear very clear and [illegible] *Newton.*

Pellucid *coloureleſs* glaſs or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very great whiteneſs. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horſe: uſed commonly for the male offſpring of a horſe, as filly for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and ſo the fawn, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor.*

No ſports, but what belong to war, they know,
To break the ſtubborn *colt*, to bend the bow.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. A young fooliſh fellow.

Away, you ſcurvy *colt*, indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Colt.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As ſoon as they were out of ſight by themſelves, they ſhook off their bridles, and began to [illegible] anew more licentiouſly than before. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To **Colt.** *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

Colt's-foot. *n. ſ.* [*tuſſilago*; from *colt* and *foot*.] A plant.

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets, but the crown compoſed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy ſeeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

Colt's-tooth. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes.

2. A love of youthful pleaſure; a diſpoſition to the practices of youth.

Well ſaid, lord Sandys;
Your place's for you, I warrant you:
—No, my lord, nor ſhall not, while I have a tooth. *Shakſpeare.*

Co'LTER. *n. ſ.* [culter, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the ſhare.

Co'LTISH. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

Co'LUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ſerpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

Co'LUMBARY. *n. ſ.* [*columbarium*, Latin.] A dovecot; a pigeon houſe.

The uſe of *columbaries*, or dovehouſes, is much uſed in the artifice of ſaltpetre. *Evelyn.*

Co'LUMBINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbines are of ſeveral ſorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew. *Mortimer.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbinus*, Latin.] A kind of violet-colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *n. ſ.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* claſping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing vertically upon its baſe.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmoſphere, and likewiſe the ſpecifick gravity of its baſis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by ſeveral parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR. } *adj.* [from *column.*]
COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns.

White *columnar* ſpar, out of a ſtone-pit. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'LURES. *n. ſ.* [*coluri*, Latin; κολουροι.] Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and ſolſtitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they interſect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each *colure*.
Milton.

COMA. *n. ſ.* [κωμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. ſ.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, ſeems to ſignify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market*.

By the ſame *comart*,
And carriage of the articles deſign'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

CO'MATE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakſpeare.*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

Our beſt caſtor is from Ruſſia; the great and principal uſe whereof, is in hyſterical and *comatoſe* caſes. *Grew.*

COMB in the end, and COMB in the beginning, of names, ſeem to be derived from the Britiſh *kum*, which ſignifies a low ſituation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

COMB, in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *valley*, and had the ſame meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. ſ.* [camb, Saxon; *kam* Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a *comb*, whoſe teeth, being in number fifteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and ſpurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a caſtle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey: perhaps from the ſame word which makes the termination of towns, and ſignifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of ſtate,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To tortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, leſt the fabrick fall. *Dryden.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjuſt the hair with a comb.

Her care ſhall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-leg'd ſtool. *Shakſpeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they ſay, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his ſilken hide. *Dryd.*

There was a ſort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *comb's* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filiments ſmooth, by drawing through narrow interſtices: as, *to comb wool.*

COMBBRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh*.] A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whoſe trade is to make combs.

This wood is of uſe for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my ſhirt. *Shak.*

2. To act in oppoſition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planetsruſhing from aſpect malign
Of fierceſt oppoſition in mid ſky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring ſpheres confound. *Milton.*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe; to fight.

Their oppreſſors have changed the ſcene, and *combated* the opinions in their true ſhape. *Decay of Piety.*

Love yields at laſt, this is *combated* by pride,
And the ſubmits to be the Roman's bride. *Granv.*

COMBAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; battle; duel; ſtrife; oppoſition: generally between two, but ſometimes it is uſed for battle.

Thoſe regions were full both of cruel monſters and monſtrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and ſorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loſs of her huſband, another elevated, that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakſpeare.*

The *combat* now by courage muſt be tried. *Dryd.*

COMBATANT. *n. ſ.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duelliſt; antagoniſt in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Who, ſingle *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He with his ſword unſheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to ceaſe their ſtrife.
Dryden.

Like deſpairing *combatants* they ſtrive againſt you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical ſhield of Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of thoſe *combatants* ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants* for thoſe opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER. *n. ſ.* [from *comb*.] He whoſe trade it is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

COMBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promiſed; ſettled by compact. A word of *Shakſpeare.*

She loſt a noble brother; with him the ſinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* huſband this well-ſeeming Angelo. *Shak.*

COMBINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. A combination is of private perſons; a confederacy, of ſtates or ſovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himſelf pleas'd. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

2. It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe; but was formerly indifferent.

The aim to ſubdue all to their own will and power, under the diſguiſes of holy *combinations*. *King Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

Theſe natures, from the moment of their firſt *combination*, have been and are for ever inſeparable. *Hooker.*

Reſolution of compound bodies by fire, does not ſo much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies, as upon the ſcore of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedneſs. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never ſuffer any ideas to be joined in their underſtandings, in any other or ſtronger *combination* than what their own nature and correſpondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is uſed, in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible. Thus the number of poſſible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken firſt two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, French; *binos jungere*, Latin.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure to ſingle or *combin'd*. *Milton.*

2. To link in union.

God, the beſt maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakſpeare.*

Friendſhip is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to ſettle by compact.

My heart's dear love is ſet on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, ſo hers is ſet on mine,
And all *combin'd*, ſave what thou muſt *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To join words or ideas together: oppoſed to *analyſe*.

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakſpeare's Coriol.*

2. To unite in friendſhip, or deſign.

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe domeſtick and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And ſeem your own deſtruction to deſign. *Dryd.*

CO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
—A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen.
Shakſpeare.

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *cumburo, combuſtum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diſtant from the ſun, either before or after him, it is ſaid to be *combuſt*, or in *combuſtion*. *Harris.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo, combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becauſe their vapours are rather ſulphureous than of any other *combuſtible* ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sin is to the ſoul like fire to *combuſtible* matter; it aſſimilates before it deſtroys it. *South*

They are but ſtrewed over with a little penitential aſhes; and will, as ſoon as they meet with *combuſtible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame ſhall ſtill remain;
Nor, till the fuel periſh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combuſtible* to prey.
Dryden.

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *combuſtible.*] Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.

The future *combuſtion* of the earth is to be uſhered in and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; buſtle; hurlyburly.

Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds, and waſtes may enforce them through very faintneſs, after the experience of ſo endleſs miſeries. *Hooker*

Propheſying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combuſtion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakſpeare*

Thoſe cruel wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter brought all England into an horrible *combuſtion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army againſt army, numberleſs to riſe
Dreadful *combuſtion*, warring, and diſturb,
Though not deſtroy, their happy native ſeat!
Milton

But ſay, from whence this new *combuſtion* ſpringe?
Dryden.

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury, and *combuſtion*, and at the ſame time with an exact regularity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*; particip. *come.* [*coman*, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch; *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; to arrive: oppoſed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was ſeen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart.
Fairy Queen.

Cæſar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakſpeare.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I ſpake unto the crown as having ſenſe. *Shakſp.*

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpoſe and his conſcience. *Shakſp.*

The chriſtians having ſtood almoſt all the day in order of battle in the ſight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he ſhould *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis true that ſince the ſenate's ſuccour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden Tyrannick Love.*

This chriſtian woman!
Ah! there the miſchief *comes*. *Rowe.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To move in any manner toward an other; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending toward another. The word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe: who was 't *came* by?
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakſpeare.*

As ſoon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Iſrael brought in abundance the firſt fruits. 2 *Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reaſoning. *Burnet.*

It is impoſſible to *come* near your lordſhip, at any time, without receiving ſome favour. *Congreve*

None may *come* in view, but ſuch as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a diſtance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and ſtriking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and reſign it to the next that happens to come in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

Behold, my ſon, which *came* forth of my bowels, ſeeketh my life. 2 *Samuel.*

5. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.——
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked one of ſo high blood.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and ſeditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in an ill ſenſe and traduced. *Bacon.*

His ſoldiers had ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a juſt battle. *Knolles.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every new ſpring paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles*

6. To be brought to ſome condition either for better or worſe, implying ſome degree of caſualty: with *to*.

One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'tis a ſtrange thing why men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He anſwered, becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come to* be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His ſons *come to* honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job.*

He being *come to* the eſtate, keeps a buſy family. *Locke.*

You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *come to* ſome miſchance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A ſerpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *South*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never ſhall have length of life enough
To reign upon remembrance with mine eyes.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervices,
You ſhall do well. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſhort and humble prayer? *Puppa.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Then butter does refuſe to *come*,
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudib.*

In the *coming* or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become preſent, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe
In Cæſar's war a nobler theme ſhall chuſe *Dryd.*

12. To become preſent, and no longer abſent

That 's my joy
Not to have ſeen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight *Dryd.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope*

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall and Regan his ducheſs, will be here with him this night.—
—How *comes* that?— *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

14. To befal, as an event.

Let me alſo find that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job.*

15. To follow as a conſequence.

Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt. How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anſwer is, I am the king's poor couſin, ſir. *Shakſ.*

16. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.

David ſaid unto Uriah, *cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Samuel.*

17. *To* COME *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout.*

And let me ſpeak to th' yet unknowing world
How theſe things *came about*. *Shakſpeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is.
Addison's Spectator.

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

18. *To* COME *about*. To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side.
Ben Jonson.

19. *To* COME *again*. To return.

There came water thereout, and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived
Judges.

20. *To* COME *after*. To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.
Matthew.

21. *To* COME *at*. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither would nor reprieve can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Sterling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison.*

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*.
Addison.

22. *To* COME *by*. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker.*

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*
Shakspeare.

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own? *Shak.*

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the moss of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfleet.*

Amidst your train this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

23. *To* COME *in*. To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help. *Shakspeare.*

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*

24. *To* COME *in*. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the archrebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received? *Spenser on Ireland.*

25. *To* COME *in*. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights last winter was abroad. *Dry.*

26. *To* COME *in*. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes.
Roscommon.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

27. *To* COME *in*. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* COME *in*. To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing. *Sucking.*

29. *To* COME *in*. To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall rue to here we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in*. *Shakspeare.*

30. *To* COME *in for*. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, flocks and stones will have a certain share of privilege, *come in for*
One who had in the rear excluded been,
And could not *for* a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the sound earth. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums *Swift.*

31. *To* COME *in to*. To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

32. *To* COME *in to*. To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good *Atterbury.*

33. *To* COME *near*. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Temple.*

34. *To* COME *of*. To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryd.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

35. *To* COME *of*. To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, sir, be gone;
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakspeare.*

The hiccough *comes of* fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever *comes on't*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. *To* COME *off*. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly.
Bacon's Natural History.

37. *To* COME *off*. To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,
Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*. *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *Swift.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call the deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

38. *To* COME *off*. To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needless shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shak.*

Ever since Spain and England have had something to debate one with the other, the English upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He ort, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras.*

39. *To* COME *off from*. To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more
Felton on the Cl.

40. *To* COME *on*. To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to *come on* apace to the [illegible] state. *Bacon.*

There was in the camp both strength and [illegible] sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Knolles's Hist.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the fleet upon the rocky shore. *Dry.*

So travellers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on*. *Gay.*

41. *To* COME *on*. To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came* full *on*, and joined battle *Knolles.*

Rhymers, *come on*, and do the worst you can:
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To* COME *on*. To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster *on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth.
Bacon's Natural History.

43. *To* COME *over*. To repeat an act.

44. *To* COME *over*. To revolt.

They are perpetually tempting their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spectator.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to.
Addison's Spectator.

45. *To* COME *over*. To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To* COME *out*. To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected.
Dryden.

47. *To* COME *out*. To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at laſt that we are to look on the ſaints as inferior deities. *Stilling fleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the ſeventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* ſixty-two grains and four ſevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana muſt be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle*

49. *To* COME *to.* To conſent or yield.

What is this, if my parſon will not *come to?* *Swift*

50. *To* COME *to.* To amount to.

The emperour impoſed ſo great a cuſtom upon all corn to be tranſported out of Sicily, that the very cuſtoms *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles.*

You ſaucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the ſame at laſt, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodw.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purſe will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. *To* COME *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes.

He falls into ſweet ecſtaſy of joy, wherein I ſhall leave him till he *comes to himſelf.* *Temple.*

52. *To* COME *to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to paſs*, that the works of men being the ſame, their drifts and purpoſe therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How comes it *to paſs*, that ſome liquors cannot pierce into or moiſten ſome bodies, which are eaſily pervious to other liquors. *Boyle.*

53. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance.

Over-wet, at ſowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*

If wars ſhould mow them down never ſo faſt, yet they may be ſuddenly ſupplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the ſeeds of good actions, and every man ought to ſow them whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To* COME *up.* To come into uſe: as, a faſhion *comes up.*

55. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a ſurrender, aſſerting that all theſe will not *come up* near the quantity requiſite. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

56. *To* COME *up to.* To riſe; to advance.

Whoſe ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Conſiderations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of thoſe who rejoice in tribulations, yet at leaſt ſatisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The veſtes byſſinæ, which ſome ladies wore, muſt have been of ſuch extraordinary price, that there is no ſtuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuth.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.

58. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horſe, and three thouſand foot Engliſh, commanded by ſir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with ſeven thouſand horſe. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itſelf. *South.*

59. *To* COME. In futurity; not preſent; to happen hereafter.

It ſerveth to diſcover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon.*

In times *to come*,
My waves ſhall waſh the walls of mighty Rome.
Dryden.

Taking a leaſe of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. COME is a word of which the uſe is various and extenſive, but the radical ſignification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preſerved. When we ſay *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we ſay *he went from a place*, we conceive ſimply departure, or removal to a greater diſtance. The butter *comes*; it is paſſing from its former ſtate to that which is deſired; it is advancing toward us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

My words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Daniel.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Genſis*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt:
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it ſhall come:* as, *come Wedneſday*, when Wedneſday ſhall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago the died *Gay.*

COME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout: a cant term.

That the malt is ſufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taſte, and alſo by the falling off of the *come* or ſprout. *Mortimer.*

COME'DIAN *n. ſ.* [from *comedy.*]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; a ſtageplayer; an actreſs or actor.

Meriſſon, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* ſhe became a wealthy man's wife, would be ſtiled Madam Pitmas, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

3. Writer of comedies.

Scaliger wiſheth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant ſpeaker. *Peacham of Poetry*

COME'DY. *n. ſ.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: oppoſed to *tragedy.*

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleaſant *comedy*. *Shakſpeare.*

A long, exact, and ſerious *comedy*;
In every ſcene ſome moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both pleaſe and preach.
Pope.

COME'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty; dignity. It ſignifies ſomething leſs forcible than *beauty*, leſs elegant than *grace*, and leſs light than *prettineſs.*

A careleſs *comelineſs* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The ſervice of God hath not ſuch perfection of grace and *comelineſs*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They ſtuffed not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were ſprinkled with ſome pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comelineſs.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Hardly ſhall you meet with man or woman ſo aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comelineſs*, nay and for youth too, ſhall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comelineſs* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horſeman's coat ſhall hide,
Thy taper ſhape, and *comelineſs* of ſide. *Prior.*

COMELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from cpeman, Sax. to pleaſe.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelineſs ſeems to be that ſpecies of beauty which excites reſpect rather than pleaſure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though perſons in years ſeem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and conſidering the youth as to make up the comelineſs. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, ſurely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Uſed of things, decent; according to propriety.

O, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shakſpeare.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets,
Crying confuſion. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very neceſſary for a courtly gentleman. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

COMER. *n. ſ.* [from *come.*] One that comes.

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms outſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the *comer*: welcome ever ſmiles,
And farewel goes out ſighing. *Shakſpeare.*

Yourſelf, renowned prince, then ſtood as fair,
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakſpeare.*

Plants move upwards: but, if the ſap puts up too faſt, it maketh a ſlender ſtalk, which will not ſupport the weight; and therefore theſe are all ſwift and haſty *comers.* *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the laſt *comer.*
L'Eſtrange.

Now leave thoſe joys, unſuiting to thy age,
To a freſh *comer*, and reſign the ſtage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous tranſlation of her chapel; about which he hath publiſhed a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it againſt all *comers.*
Stilling fleet.

There it is not ſtrange, that the mind ſhould give itſelf up to the common opinion, or render itſelf to the firſt *comer.* *Locke.*

Houſe and heart are open for a friend: the paſſage is eaſy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer.* *South.*

COMET. *n. ſ.* [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy ſtar.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipſes, having one of their foci in the centre of the ſun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become inviſible when in that part moſt remote from the ſun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun: hence ariſes a popular diviſion of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the diviſion rather relates to the different circumſtances of the ſame *comet*, than to the phænomena of the ſeveral. Thus, when the *comet* is eaſtward of the ſun, and moves from it, the *comet* is ſaid to be bearded, *barbatus*, becauſe the light marches before it. When the light is weſtward of the ſun, the *comet* is ſaid to be tailed, becauſe the train follows it. When the *comet* and the ſun are diametrically oppoſite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus.*

According to sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the *comet*. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, *comets* seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the *comets*.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet* was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the *comet* be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.

Treasury of Knowledge.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument,
Some *comet*, or unusual prodigy? *Shakspeare.*

Such his full glances as the fatal light
Of flaring *comets*. *Crashaw.*

I considered a *comet*, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

Fierce meteors thoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawless horrors bright
Prior.

CO'METARY. } *adj.* [from *comet*] Relat-
COME'TICK. } ing to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe *Cheyne.*

CO'MFIT. *n. f.* [*bellaria arida*, Latin; *konfit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried

By feeding me on lemons and peafe,
He crams in nothing else,
And turns to *confits* by his arts,
To make me relish *Hudibras.*

To CO'MFIT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve with dry sugar.

The fruit that does from sky waste,
Men fence on secret, much desirable,
Thou *comfitst* in streets to make it sale. *Cleaveland.*

CO'MFITURE *n. f.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Latin. *Salvia comfortat nervos. Schol. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him, over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job.*

CO'MFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish, where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her lord heaven's queen, whose name she bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears,
Hath placed among her virgin train *Dryden.*

As they have no apprehensions of those things, they need no *comfort* against them *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,
To make her heav'nly *comforts* of despair,
When it is least expected. *Shakspeare.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shak.*

We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, unfold
By him with many *comforts*, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

CO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakspeare.*

My lord lean wonderfully to diminution;
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him;
He is much out of health. *Shakspeare.*

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can procure even a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge. *Smalridge.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He [Constantine], which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, and sweet the fruit, is rare. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The news of many miracles were true, and many false pass made for them. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon view of the necessity of that present occasion, *comfortably* and cheerfully to God's performance. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER. *n. f.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.*

The heavens have lent you with a goodly son,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakspeare.*

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Nahum.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

CO'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune; used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney.*

Where was a cave, y wrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Fairy Q.*

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible. *Shak.*

On thy feet thou should'st at last,
Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroy'd at once. *Milt.*

That unbounded *comfortless* deafness had now quite tired me. *Swift.*

CO'MFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*, Lat. *consire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

CO'MICAL *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The catch at the mistance of our [illegible] the familiar tale and pleasing way of telling some adventures of that nature. *Dryden.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gesture, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased *Addison.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That should appear to be kept up in a conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical* *Dryden.*

CO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy

CO'MICALNESS. *n. f.* from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

CO'MICK *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

[illegible]
Dryden.

2. Raising mirth.

[illegible]
Shakspeare.

CO'MING. *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach

Were not those, Adam, wont with joy to meet
My coming, seen far off? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The state of being come; arrival.

My gracious sons, noble madam, owe their law
Into your private chambers; we shall give you
The full cause of our coming. *Shakspeare.*

Some [species in America] are observed to be the constant companions of other birds, and among them at certain seasons, and in certain districts. *Locke.*

COMINGS. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here's a man talks of silver; clean widows and nine maids is a simple *comings-in* for one man. *Shakspeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakspeare.*

COMING. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition; and, ask me what you will I will grant it. *Shakspeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a *coming*

stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Estrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryd.*

On morning wings how active springs the mind!
How easy every labour it pursues,
How *coming* to the poet ev'ry muse! *Pope.*

2. Future; yet to come.

Traffick of great acts be scatter'd, as a seed
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roscommon.*

COMI'TIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

CO'MITY. *n. s.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy; civility; good breeding. *Dict.*

CO'MMA. *n. s.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction, in the sentence; marked thus [,].

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theorical musick, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give order to; to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the lightness of your common men. *Shak.*

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue. *Dwight's Theology.*

Should he, who was by God and man *commanded* thus
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To fools duties. *Dryden's Persius.*

The queen *commands*, and we must obey,
Over the hills, and far away. *Gay's Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: contrary to *forbid*.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have
Commanded of me these most poor matters compounds? *Shakspeare.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. *Exodus.*

Whatever hypocrites austerely talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence,
Defaming, as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all
Our maker bids increase; who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the firm cane support the walking hand,
Can men no longer shall the world *command*. *Gay.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Lantern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale,
To see the fight. *Shakspeare.*

His eye might there *command* wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire, *Milton.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding and the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my *command*. *Shak.*

With lightning in her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her *command*. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute *command* over his followers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often cease, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of his own service straitly will you teach;
God to *command*, and I his will to know. *Milton.*

As there is a prohibition not to, so there is a *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the crew divide;
Guide through the gloomy shade, and lead the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or surveying any place.

The steepy hard,
Which overlooks the lake with wide *command*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *command.*]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

Will do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee;
Love thee as their *commander* and their king. *Shak.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Isaiah.*

The Romans, when *commanders* went to war, spake to their armies, and styled them, My Fellows. *Bacon's Apothegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Lewis of France, often adventured in person to fight as *commanders*. *Bacon.*

Sir Phelim O'Neal appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clarendon.*

Sir, some *commander* both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick actions of some great *commanders*, employed for the common good, and most of the civil magistrate. *Locke.*

Their great *commanders* by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with a handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The *commander*, consisting of a solid cylinder, is used in the most thick tough bodies, and when the fixation hath been of long continuance. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. s.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*commandement*, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker.*

Say, you chuse him more after your own *commandment*,
Than guided by your own rude affections. *Shak.*

By the early *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed on corn, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh.*

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments*. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. s.* [from *commander.*] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks of birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commaterial.*] Participation of the same matter.

CO'MMELINE. *n. s.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate*; and, if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice offered on the cross. *Taylor.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made, with thanksgivings, in honour of good men departed this world. *Hyde's Persian.*

COMME'MORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was *commemorative* of that first paschal lamb. *Abbot.*

The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelations, a part of daily recommendation or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Forbes.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why has it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakspeare.*

Men, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

It will be much to my advantage undergo,
And let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as, *to* commence *a suit.*

Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakspeare.*

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Hakewill's Nat. Hist.*

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbaroſſa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two eſpecially *commend* themſelves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me ſtill! *Shakſ.*

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my ſpirit. *Luke.*

3. To praiſe; to mention with approbation.

Who is Sylvia? What is ſhe,
That all our ſwains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wiſe is ſhe. *Shakſpeare*

Old men do moſt exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they ſcarce remembered, at leaſt well underſtood not. *Brown.*

He kiſs'd my worthleſs rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Hiſtorians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryd. Virg.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and ſomething to *commend*.
Pope.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Antonio
Commends him to you ——
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.
Shakſpeare

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occaſion of entertaining the French king with vocal muſick, and of *commending* their own voices. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. To ſend.

Theſe draw the chariot which Latinus ſends,
And the rich preſent to the prince *commends*. *Dry.*

COMME'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not in uſe.

Tell her I ſend to her my kind *commends*:
Take ſpecial care my greetings be deliver'd *Shakſ.*

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

And power, unto itſelf moſt *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb ſo evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakſpeare.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*. *Bacon.*

Many heroes, and moſt worthy perſons, being ſufficiently *commendable* from true and unqueſtionable merit, have received advancement from falſehood. *Brown's Vul. Errours.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a ſoft peaceful poſture; but is adorned with emblems that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the deſcription of our country. *Addiſon.*

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the ſhire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Lat.] A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk, to be ſupplied until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor. *Cowell.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace ſhould be made, if he would reſign his biſhoprick, and deanry of Weſtminſter; for he had both *in commendam*. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*]

1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.

This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The choice of them ſhould be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.

His fame would not get ſo ſweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, ſo could not you find a fitter ſubject of *commendation*. *Sidney.*

3. Ground of praiſe.

Good-nature is the moſt godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Meſſage of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakſpeare.*

Hark you, you Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king! ——
——Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his ſervant, ſay to him. *Shakſ.*

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms; to attain them, it almoſt ſufficeth not to deſpiſe them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We beſtow the flouriſh of poetry on thoſe *commendatory* concerts which popularly ſet forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown.*

If I can think that neither he nor you deſpiſe me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houſe of lords writ *commendatory* verſes upon me. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*] Praiſer.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moſt of the ſame *commenders* and diſprovers. *Watton.*

COMMENSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table; the cuſtom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain food, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiſcuous *commenſality*. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenſurable, not being reducible to any common meaſure. Proportion.

Some place the eſſence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to conſiſt in a comely *commenſurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themſelves. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure: as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability; proportion.

There is no *commenſurableneſs* between this object and a created underſtanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale.*

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

That diviſion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the apteſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURATE. *adj* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of ſome organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot chuſe but aſpire after a happineſs *commenſurate* to their duration. *Tillotſ.*

Nothing *commenſurate* to the deſires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further deſire *Rogers' Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commenſurate*. *Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

We are conſtrained to make the day ſerve to meaſure the year as well as we can, though not *commenſurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in ſeveral years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

A body over great, or over ſmall, will not be thrown ſo far as a body of a middle ſize, ſo that, it ſeemeth, there muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

All fitneſs lies in a particular *commenſuration*, or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained.

Such are thy ſecrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments* on thee; for in every thing
Thy words do find me out, and parables bring,
And in another make me underſtand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceed to *comment* on him, and illuſtrate him. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

They have contented themſelves only to *comment upon* thoſe texts, and make the beſt copies they could after thoſe originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man ſhould be idle, while I muſt tranſlate and *comment*. *Pope*

2. To make remarks; to make obſervations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeleſs corps,
And *comment* then *upon* his ſudden death *Shakſ.*

COMMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; expoſition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philoſopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the *comment* of their reſpective properties. *South.*

All the volumes of philoſophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an inſtrument. *Prior.*

Proper geſtures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Still, with itſelf compar'd, his text peruſe;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muſe. *Pope.*

2. Remark; obſervation.

In ſuch a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence ſhould bear its *comment*.
Shakſpeare.

Forgive the *comment* that my paſſion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind.
Shakſpeare's King John.

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Co'mmentary. *n. f.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An expoſition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, ſcripture is the beſt rule; and the church's univerſal practice, the beſt *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that ſervice, teſtified that eight hundred were ſlain. *Bacon.*

They ſhew ſtill the ruins of Cæſar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it the firſt book of his *Commentaries*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Commenta'tor. *n. f.* [from *comment.*] Expoſitor; annotator.

I have made ſuch expoſitions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Mariya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe. *Addiſon.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter ſubſtances engender cholet, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

No *commentator* can more fully paſs
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope*

Co'mmenter. *n. f.* [from *comment.*] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Silly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or ſenſe. *Donne*

Commenti'tious. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Latin.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is eaſy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its reſemblance to that *commentitious* quantity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

CO'MMERCE. *n. ſ* [*commercium*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.]

1. Intercourſe; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick reſort being thus provided, our repair thither is eſpecially for mutual converſe, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker.*

How could communities,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable ſhores,
But by degree ſtand in authentick place? *Shakſ.*

Inſtructed ſhips ſhall find the quick *commerce*,
By which remoteſt regions are allied;
Which makes one city of the univerſe,
Where ſome may gain, and all may be ſupplied. *Dryden*

Theſe people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotſon*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the reſt of the world, it is almoſt impoſſible now to be without the uſe of ſilver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familar intercourſe.

Good-nature, which conſiſts in overlooking of faults, is to be exerciſed only in doing ourſelves juſtice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrence of life. *Addiſon.*

To Co'mmerce. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the deſcription of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the Eaſt, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerced*, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

When they might not converſe or *commerce* with any civil men; whither ſhould they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To hold intercourſe with.

Come, but keep thy wonted ſtate,
With even ſtep and muſing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
Thy rapt ſoul ſitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

Comme'rcial. *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by conſent, from one country to another.

Commigra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, loſt all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

COMMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to ſeclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

Commi'natory. *adj.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To Commi'ngle. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what ſtop ſhe pleaſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To Commi'ngle. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Diſſolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of ſweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be ſtirred. *Bacon.*

Comminu'ible. *adj.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder; ſuſceptible of pulverization.

The beſt diamonds are *comminuible*; and are ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto peſtillation, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown*

To CO'MMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into ſmall parts.

Permanent ſkins, and cloth, drink in liquors, though themſelves be inſipid bodies, and not *comminuted*, as ſalt and aſhes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Comminu'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *comminute.*]

1. The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulverization.

The uſe to men, and animals furniſhed with grinders, hath an oblique or tranſverſe motion, neceſſary for *comminution*, of the meat. *Ray*

This fruiting of the ſteel with the ſtone doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of ſome particles; but to no piece of ſteel is wholly in us. *Bentley*

2. Attenuation.

Cauſes of fixation are the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the elements of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme *comminution* of parts; of which the two firſt may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

Commi'serable. *adj.* [from *commiſerate.*] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable; ſuch as muſt excite ſympathy or ſorrow.

It is the unfitteſt thing in the world to deſtitute a plantation once in forwardneſs: for, beſides the diſhonour, it is the guiltineſs of blood of many *commiſerable* perſons. *Bacon.*

This was the end of that noble and *commiſerable* perſon, Edward, eldeſt ſon to the duke of Clarence *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compaſſion; to compaſſionate.

Then we muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, *commiſerate*. *Denham.*

We ſhould *commiſerate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

Commisera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs, or concern for another's pains.

Theſe poor ſenſeleſs creatures, whom I can neither ſpeak nor think of but with much *commiſeration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Love, and hereafter ſay
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
——I do deſire thy *commiſeration*,
And apprehend thee for a fellow here. *Shakſpeare.*

God knows with how much *commiſeration*, and ſolicitous caution, I carried on that buſineſs, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiſeration. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

From you their eſtate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deſerve *commiſeration*. *Sprat.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiſeration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myſelf to go and ſee him, partly out of *commiſeration*, and partly out of curioſity. *Swift.*

Co'mmissariship. *n. ſ* [from *commiſſary.*] The office of a commiſſary.

A *commiſſariſhip* is not grantable for life, ſo as to bind the ſucceeding biſhops, though it ſhould be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe.*

CO'MMISSARY. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occaſionally for a certain purpoſe; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, appertaining to ſuch as exerciſes ſpiritual juriſdiction (at leaſt ſo far as his commiſſion permits) in places of the dioceſe ſo far diſtant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the ſubjects. *Cowell.*

The *commiſſaries* of biſhops have authority only in ſome certain place of the dioceſe, and in ſome certain cauſes of the juriſdiction limited to them by the biſhop's commiſſion *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up liſts of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of proviſion or ammunition.

But is it true you Engliſh bards compoſe?
With Ruſtick lays thus tag inſipid proſe?
And when you ſhould your heroes deeds rehearſe,
Give us a *commiſſary's* liſt in verſe? *Prior.*

COMMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entruſting any thing.

2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held, or authority exerciſed.

Commiſſion is the warrant or letters patent, that all men exerciſing juriſdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.*

One *commiſſion* to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a *commiſſion* to a blank of danger. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſubject's grief
Comes through *commiſſions*, which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commiſſion* of my place and perſon;
The which immediacy may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakſpeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and ſo be joint

commiſſion with inſtruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted.

S[ylla], [illegible] with the vain hope of the conqueſt of Perſia, gave out his *commiſſion* in general [illegible] the ruling of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I was [illegible] to [illegible] gained me [illegible] the [illegible] virtues, [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] *Addiſon.*

H[illegible] a gay *commiſſion* buys,
Who [illegible], whores, [illegible] and [illegible] *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a ſtrange [illegible] things obedience to a [illegible] of their own [illegible], [illegible] ed, to hold [illegible] to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Hooker.*

[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

I have receiv'd, [illegible]
Of [illegible] *Milton.*

A[illegible] his command the [illegible],
The winds by [illegible]
Till with a nod he [illegible] *Dryden.*

He bore his great [illegible]
But ſweetly temper'd [illegible], and [illegible] he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed in theology from ſins of *omiſſion*.

Every [illegible] *commiſſion* of ſin introduces into the ſoul a certain degree of hardneſs. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himſelf in the [illegible] known to be a [illegible] *commiſſion* of ſomething which God has forbidden, or the omiſſion of ſomething commanded. *Regnard's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.

7. The ſtate of that which is entruſted to a number of joint officers: as, *the great ſeal was put into commiſſion.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMISSION *v. a.* [from *commiſſion.*]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To ſend with mandate or authority.

The peace [illegible] theſe, a [illegible] band
He firſt *commiſſion'd* to the L[illegible]
In [illegible] *Dryden's Æneid.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE *v. a.* [from *commiſſion.*] To commiſſion; to empower. Not in uſe.

As he was thus ſent by his father, ſo alſo were the apoſtles ſolemnly *commiſſionated* by him to preach to the [illegible], who, with indefatigable induſtry and [illegible] diſcharged the charge; and ſuch is competent evidence, that the deſign was of the moſt weighty importance. *Dean of Peterborough.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſion.*] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commiſſioner* is one who has a [illegible] of [illegible] letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they ſtood upon which I was [illegible] *commiſſioners* were agreed upon. *Bacon.*

Three *commiſſioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Peyton.*

The archbiſhop was made one of the *commiſſioners* of the treaſury. *Clarendon.*

Suppoſe [illegible] *commiſſioners* to inſpect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with reſpect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are theſe [illegible], like rewards they ſhare;
That ſhines a conſul, this *commiſſioner.* *Pope.*

COMMI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All theſe inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of diſjointing the *commiſſures* with ſo many ſtrokes of the chiſſel. *Watſon.*

This animal is covered with a ſtrong ſhell, jointed like armour by four tranſverſe *commiſſures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intruſt; to give in truſt; to put into the hands of another.

It [illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

Your [illegible] to the raw cold morning

2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe.

They were [illegible] to *commit* to memory, might have [illegible] *2 Maccabees.*

[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

By ſervile [illegible] flies and not be [illegible]
At leaſt I'll [illegible] hide within the [illegible],
And to the [illegible] earth *commit* the ſound *Dryden's Perſius.*

3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon.

Here [illegible] the [illegible] that *committed* the prince, for [illegible] about his [illegible] *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

They two were *committed*, at leaſt reſtrained of their liberty *Clarendon.*

S[illegible], though my [illegible] he has quitted,
My heart continues ſtill *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and mainpriz'd lover,
A[illegible] at large, I am bound over *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word juſtly; ſwear not; *commit* not with man's [illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

Let [illegible] of Ulyſſes give him notice of the inhuman murders *committed* there upon many a noble troop of his [illegible] *Chapman.*

A creeping [illegible] fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk [illegible] late *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis policy
For him and [illegible] to take different ſides;
For lands and tenements *commit* no treaſon. *Dryden.*

5. To put together for a conteſt: a latiniſm.

How becomingly does P[illegible] this exerciſe his office, and reaſonably *commit* the opponent with the reſpondent, like a [illegible] *Milton's Tetrachordon.*

6. To place in a ſtate of hoſtility or incongruity: a latiniſm.

Harry, whoſe tuneful [illegible] well-natur'd ſong
Firſt taught our [illegible] muſick's [illegible] to ſpan
Words [illegible] and [illegible]
With Midas's ears, *committing* theſe and long. *Milton.*

COMMI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*]

1. Act of ſending to priſon; impriſonment.

It [illegible] by any new examinations or [illegible], that any other perſon was diſcovered or [illegible] *Bacon.*

They were [illegible] for his late [illegible] to the Tower, whence he was [illegible] *Clarendon.*

I have been conſidering, ever ſince my [illegible], what it might be proper to deliver upon the [illegible] *Swift.*

2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties.

In parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and paſſed, or not agreed to; or neither of theſe, but referred to the conſideration of ſome appointed by the houſe to examine it further, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowell.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *commiſſary* of the Scottiſh parliament always in that army; there being always a *committee* of both kingdoms reſiding at London for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confuſion, *committee* men, and ſoldiers, ſerving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and theſe *committee* men and ſoldiers were [illegible] with the covenant *Howel.*

COMMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's ſins, but a deviſer of the worſt guilt to himſelf; yet ſo as to leave the *committer* as [illegible] of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Beſides the miſtakes *committible* in the rule of compute, the difference of chronology diſturbs his computes. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one maſs.

A [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] againſt gold, with a [illegible] of copper to [illegible] forms [illegible] a [illegible] colour *Boyle.*

I [illegible] againſt the ſpontaneous generation [illegible] in the clouds; or on the earth, or other [illegible] *Ray.*

It is manifeſt, by this experiment, that the [illegible] of all the colours do [illegible], and beget a mixture of white; that is, that white is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

COMMI'XION } *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*]
COMMI'XTION. } Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Wine to [illegible] and Tigris, ſo
That [illegible] call it Tigris or Euphrates,
And [illegible] Tigris. *Sherburne's Manilius.*

Some ſpecies [illegible] of middle and [illegible] participating [illegible], [illegible], of birds and beaſts, baſtard, and ſome few others, to conſtitute diſtinct [illegible] together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a [illegible] between the whole, rather than adaptation or [illegible] of one unto the other. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

COMMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled; incorporation; union in one maſs.

In the [illegible] of any thing that is not only ſweet, ſuch bodies are leaſt apt to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] *Bacon.*

2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compoſition; compound.

Fair ladies, maſk'd, are roſes in their bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet *commixture* ſhown *Milton.*

My [illegible] and fear glow'd many friends to [illegible]
And [illegible] I fell, my [illegible] *commixture* crimſon,
Impairing Henry, ſtrengthning miſproſperous [illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

There is ſcarcely any thing but [illegible] *mixture* of good and evil [illegible] *Addiſon.*

All the circumſtances and reſpect of [illegible] and ſtate intermixed together in their *commixtion* will better become a royal [illegible], or a [illegible] table than a ſingle [illegible] *Hooker.*

COMMO'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The head-dreſs of women.

Let me reflect how they would be affected, ſhould I [illegible] with a man in [illegible] his [illegible] and jack-boots, dreſſed up in a [illegible] mode and a night-cap. *Spectator.*

She has contrived to ſhew her principles by the faſhion of her *commode*; ſo that it will be impoſſible for any woman that is diſaffected to be in the faſhion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She, the ſome penſive ſtateſman, walks demure,
And [illegible], and bugs, to make deſtruction ſure;

Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Bare-face'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.
Glanville.

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hinderance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in, as being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize;
Wave-pois'd, light shall neat suffuse the skies,
Warm upon. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker.*

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* to mankind. *Raleigh's Apology of the World.*

The gods have done them part,
By sending this *commodious* plague. *Dryden.*

Maro's muse,
Three-fold, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *Dryden.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary horde,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. *Cowley.*

2. Without uneasiness.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By us with many comforts, till we end
In calm, our natural rest in native home. *Milton.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Which may have that use and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker.*

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least finger might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness. *Sir Kenelm Digby.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth in any circumstances as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of access from foreign countries. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches incre se according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *n. f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that however men may seek their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile-drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent. *Shakspeare's King John.*

After much debatement of the *commodities* and discommodities like to ensue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

I see certain notable certainties, which, if he had had present *commodity*, he would have accepted as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

She demanded leave not to lose this long sought for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *Ben Jonson.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea;
Nor have I money nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum. *Shakspeare.*

Commodities are moveables, valuables by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COMMODO'RE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *commandador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

COMMON. *adj.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

The use of trouble be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike, yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Whose marks cannot be found, we for the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*, not carry any one have a property in them, or exclusive in all other things *common* by nature. *Hale.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or is the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious sovereign's sole will fit,
Do the *common* things of court and circumstance,
To the spoil of *common* men commit. *Daniel.*

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

Here erected by a parliament, to be a *common* building all the common prayers, for mine own use. *Wotton.*

I need not mention the old *common* shore at Rome, which from all parts of the city was the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Temple.*

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men. *Shakspeare.*
Flying butlers now.

To execute his rage, appear too high;
They miss, or sweep but *common* foals away;
For such a coxcomb Opdam has he must pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men. *Eccles.*

The jesuits were the most *common* jests of the butt against which all the arrows were directed. *Addison.*

Neither is it strange that there should be many terms in poetry as well as in the *common* speech of men. *Spenser.*

7. Prostitute.

It is a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame who herself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*

Happy Archias was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Pythagoras upon the occasion. *Spectator.*

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*: as, *opperior*, *I despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.

CO'MMON. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in *commons*. *Shakspeare.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

CO'MMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

In CO'MMON.

I am more than *in common* tall. *Shakspeare.*

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an exception of every commodity necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in *common*, considered how soon the property which the labour of men had produced to them in any measure, without assigning to every one's peculiar use. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indifferently.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid particulars; it having been *in common* with different, and to be with future authors. *Watts.*

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained the sanction of the nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

Glanville observes, that when Henry II. granted the magna charta, neither were but two writs, the exchequer, or checking of accounts, because it was thought the king, by, upon the grant of that court, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and the other Westminster. All civil causes, both real, personal, mix, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the fixed laws of ancient and fortescue represents it as the sovereign of the real estates. The chief judge is called the chief justice of the *common pleas*, and his associates three or four justices, created by writ or letters patent from the king. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in common.

Making of coal might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CO'MMONAGE. *n. f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

CO'MMONALTY. *n. f.* [*communauté*, Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him drive
To grace the love of th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakspeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects, the nobles, and the *commonalty*. *Bacon.*

The *commonalty* ranged in their popular tribes
Of sundry sort. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I might now withdraw the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty*, bearing record of the God of gods. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER. *n. f.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we ſtand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakſp.*
His great men durſt not pay their court to him, till he had ſatiated his thirſt of blood by the death of ſome of his loyal *commoners*.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

2. A man not noble.
This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is bleſs'd that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the houſe of commons.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a repreſenting *commoner* in his publick calling, and the ſame perſon in *common* life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.
Much land might be gained from commonable places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon.*

5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A proſtitute.
Behold this ring,
Whoſe high reſpect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp *Shakſp.*

COMMONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning; inſtruction.

CO'MMONLY. *adv.* [from *common*.] Frequently; uſually; ordinarily; for the moſt part.
This hand of yours requires
Much caſtigation, exerciſe devout;
For here 's a ſtrong and ſweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakſpeare's Othello*
A great diſeaſe may change the frame of the body, though, if it lives to recover ſtrength, it *commonly* returns to its natural conſtitution. *Temple*

CO'MMONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many.
Nor can the *commonneſs* of the guilt obviate the cenſure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuſe their own faults in other perſons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.
Blot out that maxim, *res nunquam diu male adminiſtrari*: the *commonneſs* makes me not know who is the author: but ſure he muſt be ſome modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLA'CE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.
I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an univerſal hiſtory from the hiſtorians. *Felton.*

COMMONPLA'CE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.
I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his caſe under the word *coquette*. *Tatler.*

CO'MMONS. *n. ſ.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; thoſe who inherit no honours.
Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakſp.*
Hath he not paſs'd the nobles and the *commons*? *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe three to kings and cæſars their ſcenes diſplay,
The reſt before th' ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler ſort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented, and of which the members are choſen by the people.
My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd the *commons*? Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakſpeare's Henry VI*
In the houſe of *commons* many gentlemen, unſatisfied of his guilt, durſt not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: ſo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.
He painted himſelf of a dove colour and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Eſtrange.*
Mean while ſhe quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten ſallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*
The doctor now obeys the ſummons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *n. ſ.* [from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]
COMMONWE'ALTH.

1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life.
Two foundations bear up publick ſocieties; the one inclination whereby all men deſire ſociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their uniting themſelves together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*
It was impoſſible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without ſettling of all the eſtates and poſſeſſions throughout the kingdom. *Davies.*
A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preſerving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*
There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profeſs himſelf a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.
Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakſpeare*
Their ſons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth* *Shakſpeare*

3. A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.
Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would ſleep to ſuch a Stygian practice,
Againſt that *commonwealth* which they have founded? *Jenſon.*
Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though ſometimes, by force of order and diſcipline, they have extended themſelves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *commorant*.]
CO'MMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; abode; reſidence.
The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance*, of witneſſes is plainly and evidently ſet forth. *Hale*
An archbiſhop, out of his dioceſe, becomes ſubject to the archbiſhop of the province where he has abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe*

CO'MMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Reſident; dwelling; inhabiting.
The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and reſiding in another monaſtery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion; ſedition; publick diſorder; inſurrection.
By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And, when he 'll pleaſe to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakſ.*
Ye ſhall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified *Luke.*
The Iliad conſiſts of battles, and a continual *commotion*; the Odyſſey in patience and wiſdom. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.
Some ſtrange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips and ſtarts. *Shak.*
He could not debate any thing without ſome *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Diſturbance; reſtleſſneſs.
Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

COMMO'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commotion*.] One that cauſes commotions; a diſturber of the peace. A word not in uſe.
The people, more regarding *commotioners* than commiſſioners, flocked together, as clouds cluſter againſt a ſtorm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unſettle. Not uſed.
Straight the lands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually.
So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye;
And ever and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen*
I will *commune* with you of ſuch things
That want no ears but yours. *Shakſpeare.*
They would forbear open hoſtility, and return unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*
Then *commune*, how that day they beſt may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Par. L.*
Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe that, for the moſt part, men reaſon of or *commune* about with others *Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.]

1. That may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one: with *to*.
Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behoveth that the word of God be ſo likewiſe. *Hooker.*

2. That may be recounted; that of which another may ſhare the knowledge: with *to*.
Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible king,
Only omniſcient, hath ſuppreſs'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton.*

3. That may be imparted.
The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, repreſenting
Loſt bliſs, to thee no more *communicable*. *Milton.*

COMMU'NICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate*.] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament.
Communicants have ever uſed it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do ſhew we uſe it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*
A conſtant frequenter of worſhip, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint poſſeſſion; to beſtow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee?
But Diomede desires my company,
And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryd.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally; I do not hide her riches. *Wisdom.*

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would *communicate* his secrets *with* none; and, least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*: *Clarendon* uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Galatians.*

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any person the matter, before he had taken and *communicated to* them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive christians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another: as, *the houses communicate*; there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefit or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge *Hooker.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* produced has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea *Addison on Italy.*

The Indian sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Abbot's Description.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. *2 Samuel.*

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *n. s.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow-servants. *Hooker.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, so pleas'd,
Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion* deified. *Milton.*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Sanderson.*

COMMU'NITY. *n. s.* [*communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree stand in authentick place? *Shak.*

Not in a single person only but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond.*

That parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*. *L'Estrange.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*. *Addison.*

The love of our country is imprinted on our mind for the preservation of the *community*. *Hale's Contemplations.*

He lives not for himself alone, but has a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Atterbury.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom and *community*. *Ben. Johnson.*

The undistinction of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vul. Errours.*

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes.
As, sick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could have nothing that was innocent in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, viz. sin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The use of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities *Arbuthnot.*

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange: as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our tasks; exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands. *Shak.*

There with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Rather in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope.*

COMPACT. *n. s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shak.*

In the beginnings of ſpeech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch words, voices, or geſtures, ſhould be ſigns whereby they would expreſs their thoughts. *South.*

To Compa'ct. *v. a.* [*compingo, compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to unite cloſely; to conſolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add ſuch reaſons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakſpeare's King Lear*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* ſtrength
Stretch'd and diſſolv'd into unſinew'd length.
Denham.

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* ſphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns, to bear. *Roſcommon.*

This diſeaſe is more dangerous, as the ſolids are more ſtrict and *compacted*, and conſequently more ſo as people are advanced in age. *Arbuthn.*

Now the bright ſun *compacts* the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own. *Blackmore.*

2. To make out of ſomething.

If he, *compact* of jars grow muſical
We ſhall have ſhortly diſcord in the ſpheres.
Shakſpeare

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that 's gone, think'ſt thou thy oaths,
Tho' they would ſwear down each particular fact,
Were teſtimonies? *Shakſpeare.*

4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem.

We ſee the world ſo *compacted*, that each thing preſerveth other things, and alſo itſelf. *Hooker.*

Compa'ct. *adj.* [*compactus*, Lat.]

1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe; of firm texture.

Is not the denſity greater in free and open ſpaces, void of air and other groſſer bodies, than within the pores of water, glaſs, cryſtal, gems, and other *compact* bodies? *Newton's Opticks*

Without attraction, the diſſevered particles of the chaos could never convene into ſuch great *compact* maſſes as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Compoſed; conſiſting.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact* *Shakſpeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenſes,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of ſeven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief, and well connected: as, *a* compact *diſcourſe.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expreſſive, cloſe, and *compact*, we muſt ſtudy the utmoſt force of our language. *Felton*

Compa'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs; denſity.

Sticking or *compactedneſs*, being natural to denſity, requires ſome exceſs of gravity in proportion to the denſity, or ſome other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Thoſe atoms are ſuppoſed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedneſs* and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

Compa'ctly. *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Cloſely; denſely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

Compa'ctness. *n. ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity.

Iridiancy or ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this, for it comes ſhort of their *compactneſs* and clarity. *Brown.*

The beſt lime mortar will not have attained its utmoſt *compactneſs*, till fourſcore years after it has been employed in building. This is one reaſon why, in demoliſhing ancient fabrics, it is eaſier to break the ſtone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The reſt, by reaſon of the *compactneſs* of terreſtrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward.*

Compa'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in uſe.

And over it a fair portcullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs, and *compacture* ſtrong.
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long.
Fairy Queen

COMPAGES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſyſtem of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and veſſels, for the fluids to paſs through. *Ray.*

Compagina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*compago*, Lat.] Union; ſtructure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown.*

Co'mpanableness. *n. ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; ſociableneſs. Not in uſe.

His eyes full of merry ſimplicity, his words of hearty *companableneſs*. *Sidney.*

Co'mpaniable. *adj.* [from *company.*] Social; having the qualities of a companion; ſociable; maintaining friendly intercourſe.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and reſpective. *Bacon.*

Compa'nion. *n. ſ* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes, or with whom he ſhares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence.*

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your *companions* make? *Shak.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Eccluſ.*

With anxious doubts, with raging paſſions torn,
No ſweet *companion* near with whom to mourn.
Prior.

2. A partner; an aſſociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow ſoldier. *Philippians.*

Bereav'd of happineſs, thou may'ſt partake
His puniſhment, eternal miſery;
Which would be all his ſolace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy *companion!* What? you poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, lack-linen mate! away, you moldy rogue, away! *Shakſpeare.*

It gives boldneſs to every petty *companion* to ſpread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be preſent. *Raleigh.*

Compa'nionable. *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and ſwayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

Compa'nionably. *adv.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

Compa'nionship. *n. ſ.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and ſome twenty horſe,
All of *companionſhip*. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation.

If it be honour in your wars to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which for your beſt ends,
You call your policy; how is 't leſs, or worſe,
That it ſhall hold *companionſhip* in peace
With honour as in war? *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COMPANY. *n. ſ.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the ſame town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the ſame meſs.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry ſir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him. *Shak.*

Honeſt *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife
Shakſpeare

2. Perſons aſſembled for the entertainment of each other; an aſſembly of pleaſure.

A crowd is not *company*; and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.
Bacon's Eſſays

3. Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation; or as capable of converſation and mutual entertainment.

Monſieur Zuilichem came to me among the reſt of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converſation with the beſt company of both ſexes, is neceſſary. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying; converſation; fellowſhip.

It is more pleaſant to enjoy the *company* of him that can ſpeak ſuch words, than by ſuch words to be perſuaded to follow tolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but keep thee *company*. *Dryd.*

Abdallah grew by degrees ſo enamoured of her converſation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Baltora. *Guardian*

5. A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in the town together. *Pope.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a ſubordinate corporation.

This emperor ſeems to have been the firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles.*

9. { *To bear* Company. / *To keep* Company. } To accompany; to aſſociate with; to be companion to.

I do deſire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakſp.*

Thoſe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall *bear* him *company*. *Pope.*

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*? *Shakſpeare's Othello*

10. *To keep* Company. To frequent houſes of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe.

To Co'mpany. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be aſſociated with.

I am
The ſoldier that did *company* theſe three. *Shak.*

Thus, through what path-foe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hates, and grief our love.
Prior.

To COMPANY. *v. n.*

1. To aſſociate one's ſelf with.
I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.
1 Cor.

2. To be a gay companion. Obſolete.
For there thou needs muſt learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to ſcoff, to *company*. *Spenſer.*

CO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.
This preſent world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion
Hooker.
A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent ſoldier both by ſea and land. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*
There is no bleſſing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet and virtuous friend.
Addiſon's Spectator.

CO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.
There could no form for ſuch a royal uſe be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foreſaid nation. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RATES. *n. ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPA'RATIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]
1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not poſitive; not abſolute.
Thou wert dignified enough,
Even to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be ſtiled
The under hangman of his realm. *Shakſpeare.*
There reſteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*
The bloſſom is a poſitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*
This bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.
Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe; it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* ſtronger.

COMPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.
The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*
In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition; ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*
The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*
But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. a.* [*compareo*, Lat.]
1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.
I will hear Brutus ſpeak.——
I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons.
Shakſpeare.
They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. *2 Cor.*
No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*
He that hath got the idea of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three, to ſix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*
Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure, and pain, when they are *compared* together, and ſo the allay conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.
Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and orators and counſellors to the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.
Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*
With my confineleſs harms. *Shakſpeare.*
To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt. *Milton.*
He carv'd in ivory ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryd.*
If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon.*

4. *To compare* is in *Spenſer* uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.
But, both from back and belly, ſtill did ſpare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*.
Fairy Queen.

COMPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.
Theſe I have ſeen things have ſeen
Oh, things without *compare*! *Suckling.*
As their moſt goodlieſt may not hold *compare*
With our leaſt ſhips. *Waller.*
Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen
Moſt glorious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.
True twains in love ſhall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shakſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

COMPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, Fr.]
1. The act of comparing.
Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like thoſe of a lion: ſo eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* too far to make it good. *Grew's Muſæum.*
Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy; for he ſays that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.
If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it lies much in *compariſon*. *Locke.*
Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage of the *compariſon*. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate; proportion.
If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſirable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon.*
One can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled, in *compariſon* of what it once was *Addiſon.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude.
As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *compariſon*, had been ſomething too fair and too good for a lady. *Shakſpeare.*

5 [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification: as, *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.
I make halfe to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] A diviſion of a picture, or deſign.
The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compart.*]
1. The act of comparting or dividing.
I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art underſtand a graceful and uſeful diſtribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment. *Wotton.*

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part.
Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.
The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſibus metiri*, Lat.]
1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe: it has ſometimes *around*, or *about*, added.
A darkſome way,
That deep deſcended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compaſſed* around.
Fairy Queen.
I ſee thee *compaſs'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds. *Shak.*
Now all the bleſſings
Of a glad father *compaſs* thee *about*! *Shakſpeare.*
The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow; the willows of the brook *compaſs* him *about*. *Job.*
Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him *around*.
Dryden's Virgil.
To date that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus wert thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryd.*

2. To walk round any thing.
Old Chorineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkled round. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege; to block.
Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee around, and keep thee in on every ſide. *Luke.*

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom compassed. *Hooker's Preface.*

His master being one of great regard,
In court to *compass* any suit not hard. *Hub. Tale.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs,
And not dissemble them? *Dryden.*

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could *compass* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth tiriar patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria, to both is the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compassed*. *Brereton.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compass* it. *Dryden.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compassed*, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, pains and contemplation. *South.*

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compass* more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing: as, *to* compass *the death of the king*.

Co'mpass. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end.
My life is run its *compass*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief:
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shak.*

That which is out of the *compass* of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the *compass* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men: but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compass*. *Addison's Spectator.*

This author hath tried the force and *compass* of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the *compass* of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope.*

The English are good confederates in an enterprize which may be dispatched in a short *compass* of time. *Addison.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the *compass* of one year, and towards the end of a long expensive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compass* huge, and high
The structure. *Milton Par. Regained.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryd.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance: as, *to fetch a* compass *round the camp.*

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*) no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass*, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass*. *Shakspeare.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin *compasses* are two;
Thy soul, the fixt foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things. *Milton.*

To fix one foot of their *compasses* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible length, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails; profit is the *compass* by which fruitful men shape their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then,
No useful *compass* or meridian known
Coasting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns
From every corner of the seaman's *compass*. *Roscommon.*

He that first discovered the use of the *compass*, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phrase, to come in *compass*, to be brought round.

Compass-saw. *n. f.*

The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon.*

COMPA'SSION. *n. f.* [*compassion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had *compassion* of me in my bonds. *Hebrews.*

Their angry hands,
My brothers hold, and vengeance they exact;
This pleads *compassion*, and repents the fact.
Dryden's Fables.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compassion* for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison's Spectator.*

To Compa'ssion. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Shakesp.*

Compa'ssionate. *adj.* [from *compassion*.] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South's Sermons.*

To Compa'ssionate. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves. *Raleigh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me?
What is compassion, when 't is void of love?
Addison's Cato.

Compa'ssionately. *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less *compassionately* reduced and excused. *Clarend.*

Compaternity. *n. f.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gossipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies' State of Ireland.*

Compatibi'lity. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to suit, to agree*. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*, valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Broome.*

Compa'tiblness. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

Compa'tibly. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.

Compa'tient. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

Compa'triot. *n. f.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Dict.*

The governor knew he was so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his *compatriots*. *Drummond.*

Compe'er. *n. f.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

Solistren,
That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd,
Rase servitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*

To Compe'er. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.
——In my right,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Shakspeare.*

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakspeare.*

He refused, and said, I will not eat but in mine own house, neither will I drink the wine myself, but in the house of my servants together with the woman, *compelled* him. 1 *Samuel.*

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire. *Milton.*

All thoſe bleſſings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Lethean flood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to raviſh from; to ſeize. This ſignification is uncommon and harſh.

The ſubjects grief
Comes through commiſſions, which *compel* from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latiniſm, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd.*
Dryden.

4. To ſeize; to overpower.

Our men ſecure nor guards nor centries held,
But eaſy ſleep their weary limbs *compell'd. Dryd*

COMPE'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced. Perhaps it ſhould be *compellible.*

COMPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The ſtyle of addreſs; the word of ſalutation.

The ſtile beſt fitted for all perſons, on all occaſions, to uſe, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour firſt taught. *Duppa.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *ſire*, which is nothing elſe but *father.* *Temple.*

COMPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

COMPEND. *n. ſ.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; ſummary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the diſcourſes, and abſtract them into brief *compends.* *Watts.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; ſummary; abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

COMPE'NDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*] Short; ſummary; abridged; comprehenſive; holding much in a narrow ſpace; direct; near; by which time is ſaved, and circuition cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they ſhortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; in a ſhort method; ſummarily; in epitome.

By the apoſtles we have the ſubſtance of chriſtian belief *compendiouſly* drawn into few and ſhort articles. *Hooker.*

The ſtate or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiouſly* expreſſed by the word chaos *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity; comprehenſion in a narrow compaſs.

The inviting eaſineſs and *compendiouſneſs* of this aſſertion, ſhould dazzle the eyes. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a ſhort ſyſtem or *compendium* of a ſcience, which is written in the plaineſt and moſt ſimple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatiſe on that ſubject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] That may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] To recompenſe; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compenſate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleaſures of life do not *compenſate* the miſeries. *Prior.*

Nature to theſe, without profuſion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs, aſſign'd;
Each ſeeming want *compenſated* of courſe,
Here with degrees of ſwiftneſs, there of force.
Pope.

COMPENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompenſe; ſomething equivalent; amends.

Peyings, the better to make *compenſation* of his ſervice in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compenſation* find;
But love is ſtrict, and will be paid in kind.
Dryden.

COMPE'NSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] Such as compenſates or countervails.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To compenſate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompenſe.

It ſeemeth, the weight of the quickſilver doth not *compenſe* the weight of a ſtone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compenſed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To COMPEREʼNDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatorineſs.

COMPE'TENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *competent.*]
COMPE'TENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient, without ſuperfluity.

Something of ſpeech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to thoſe recreative diſcourſes which maintain the chearfulneſs of ſociety. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniencies of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak.*

It is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: ſuperfluity comes ſooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakſpeare.*

A diſcreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an uſeful, and ſometimes a neceſſary companion. *Swift.*

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of love,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*
Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cogniſance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the diſtance muſt be *competent*, the medium not adverſe, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon.*

2. Adapted to any purpoſe without defect or ſuperfluity.

The greateſt captain of the Engliſh brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great exceſs, it is not amiſs, though we uſe them unto ſomewhat leſs than is *competent.* *Hooker.*

3. Reaſonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being firſt read, the new ſhould ſucceed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained ſome inſight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of juriſdiction in the caſe.

Let us firſt conſider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Conſiſtent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reaſonably; moderately; without ſuperfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed: but none think the appointment to be a duty of juſtice bound to reſpect deſert. *Wotton.*

COMPE'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo*, Lat. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible.*] Suitable to; conſiſtent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God ſo much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.*

Thoſe are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never ſo pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity à parte ante is ſuch as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Mat. Hale.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *competible.*] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the ſame time; rivalry; conteſt.

The ancient flames of diſcord and inteſtine wars, upon the *competition* of both houſes, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleaſure be in itſelf good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it ſo, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees alſo of pleaſure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We ſhould be aſhamed to rival inferiours, and diſhonour our nature by ſo degrading a *competition.* *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *to.*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for.*

The prize of beauty was diſputed till you were ſeen, but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but *for* the ſecond place *Dryden.*

COMPE'TITOR. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim oppoſite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How ſure is and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakſpeare.*

Some undertake ſuits with purpoſe to let them fall, to gratify the *competitors.* *Bacon.*

Cicero and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of cenſor. *Tatler.*

He who truſts in God has the advantage of preſent felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, ſtands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor.* *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymus, king of Algiers, was levying war against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor* of the kingdom. *Knolles' History.*

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakſp. Richard* III.

COMPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a ſmall vein filled with ſpar, probably ſince the time of the *compilation* of the maſs *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compoſe.

In poetry they *compile* the praiſes of virtuous men and actions, and ſatires againſt vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of ſea and land is the ſame that it was when thoſe accounts were *compiled.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The regard he had for his ſhield, had cauſed him formerly to *compile* a diſſertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to compriſe. Not uſed.

After ſo long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which thoſe fix books *compile*,
Give leave to reſt me. *Spenſer.*

4. To make up; to compoſe. Not uſed.

Lion like, uplandiſh and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compil'd*
Of eminent ſtrength, ſtalks out and preys upon a ſilly theep. *Chapman's Iliad*

COMPI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to allay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables: thoſe we call *compilers.* *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will ſtudy old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treaſurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY. } Latin.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and *complacency* upon the whole ſoul. *South.*

Diſeaſes extremely leſſen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with ſatisfaction and *complacency*, if they diſcover none of the like in themſelves. *Addiſon.*

2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy.

O thou, to heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My ſole *complacence?* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Civility; complaiſance; ſoftneſs of manners.

They were not ſatisfied with their governour, and apprehenſive of his rudeneſs and want of *complacency.* *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aſpect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addiſon.*

Complacency and truth, and manly ſweetneſs,
Flow'd ever on his tongue, and ſmooth his thoughts. *Addiſon.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your truſt,
Nor be ſo civil as to prove unjuſt. *Pope.*

COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft; complaiſant.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with ſorrow or reſentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow: ſometimes with *on.*

Lord Haſtings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakſp.*

I will ſpeak in the anguiſh of my ſpirit; I will *complain* in the bitterneſs of my ſoul. *Job.*

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain?*
For on that day was Cœur de Leon ſlain. *Dryden.*

Do not all men *complain*, even theſe as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Preface to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accus'd,
In midſt of water I *complain* of thirſt. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the cauſal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the puniſhment of his ſins? *Lamentations.*

3. To inform againſt.

Now, maſter Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council? *Shakſpeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This ſenſe is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſs'd,
Come wreak his loſs whom bootleſs ye *complain.*
Fairfax.

Guiſide, who couldſt ſo well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow ſlain.
Dryden's Fables.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs muſt temperize.
Dan. Civil War.

COMPLA'INANT. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit, or commences a proſecution, againſt another.

Congreve and this author are the moſt eager *complainants* of the diſpute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude obſerves, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the ſame who ſpeak ſwelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occaſion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never ſucceed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT. *n. ſ.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cauſe of *complaint*, that good laws have ſo much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job.*

Adam ſaw
A'reads in part, though hid in gloomieſt ſhade,
To ſorrow abandon'd, but worſt felt within,
And in a troubled ſea of paſſion toſs'd,
Thus to diſburthen fought with ſad *complaint.*
Milton.

2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who with well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a diſeaſe.

One is a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood till he had ſcarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonſtrance againſt; information againſt.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Againſt my child. *Shakſpeare.*

In evil ſtrait this day I ſtand
Before my judge, either to undergo

Myſelf the total crime, or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the partner of my life;
Whoſe failing, while her faith to me remains,
I ſhould conceal, and not expoſe to blame
By my *complaint*; but ſtrict neceſſity
Subdues me, and calamitous conſtraint. *Milton.*

Againſt the goddeſs theſe *complaints* he made.
Dryden's Aeneid.

COMPLAISA'NCE *n. ſ.* [*complaiſance*, Fr.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaiſance* to her. *Donne.*

You muſt alſo be induſtrious to diſcover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be aſſured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaiſance.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the ſad diſaſter
Of having loſt her favourite dove;
In *complaiſance* to your Cupid mourn'd;
His gay feathers did his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* [*complaiſant*, French.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe.

There are to whom my ſatire ſeems too bold;
Scarce to wiſe Peter *complaiſant* enough,
And ſomething ſaid of Chartres much too rough.
Pope.

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly.

In livery Parſing, ſtately'd in ſtate,
And *complaiſantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.
Pope.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even ſurface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made flat and *complanated*, and hairy beard with muſcles. *Derham.*

COMPLE'AT. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion; completement.

Our cuſtom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a good, and to add it in the end of the principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatſoever may be deficative in the reſt. *Hooker.*

They as they feaſted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hub. Tale.*

For a *complement* of theſe bleſſings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the moſt harmleſs diſpoſition, the moſt exemplary piety, the greateſt ſobriety, chaſtity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The ſenſible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himſelf inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His *complement* of ſtores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adſcititious circumſtances; appendages; parts not neceſſary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called *complement*, now corrupted to *compliment.*

If the caſe permitteth not baptiſm to have the decent *complements* of baptiſm, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we deſire it, be loſt. *Hooker.*

Theſe, which have laſtly ſprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church act unit, are in truth, for the greateſt part, ſuch lowly things, that very ſenſeleſs doth make them hard to be diſpoſed of in ſerious manner. *Hooker.*

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful tongs
Without vain art or curious *complements.* *Spenſer.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modeſt *complement*,
Not working with the eye, but with the eye.
Shakſpeare.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith.

6. COMPLEMENT *of the curtain*, in fortification, that part in the interiour ſide of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical* COMPLEMENT *of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.
With us the reading of ſcripture is a part of our church liturgy, a ſpecial portion of the ſervice which we do to God; and not an exerciſe to ſpend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the aſſembly of them that ſhall afterwards worſhip him be *complete*. *Hooker.*
And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Coloſſians.*
Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worſhip Ajax.
Shakſpeare.

2. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot properly admit *more* and *moſt*.
If any diſpoſition ſhould appear towards ſo good a work, the aſſiſtance of the legiſlative power would be neceſſary to make it *more complete*. *Swift.*

3. Finiſhed; ended; concluded.
Foes courſe of vanity almoſt *complete*,
Tho'in the field of life, I hope not eaſt. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finiſh.
Mr. Sanderſon was *completed* maſter of arts. *Walton.*
Bred only and *completed* to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence. *Milton.*
To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY. *adv.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly.
Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll
Through ſpace of matter but *completely* full? *Blackmore.*
Whatever perſon would aſpire to be *completely* witty, ſmart, humorous, and polite, muſt be able to recall to his memory every ſingle ſentence contained in this work *Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *completement*, French.] The act of completing.
Allow me to give you, from the beſt authorities, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *completement* of dreſs among the Romans *Dryden's Defence of his Eneid.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *complete*.] Perfection; the ſtate of being complete.
I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a *completeneſs* and inerrability as to exclude myſelf. *King Charles.*
Theſe parts go to make up the *completeneſs* of any ſubject. *Watts' Logick.*

COMPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling; ſtate of being fulfilled.
There was a full entire harmony and conſent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Chriſt. *South.*

2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate.
He makes it the utmoſt *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the beſt men. *Pope.*

COMPLEX. } *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin.]
COMPLE'XED. } Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple; including many particulars.
To expreſs *complexed* ſignifications, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexiſtent. *Brown.*
Ideas made up of ſeveral ſimple ones, I call *complex*; ſuch as beauty, gratitude, a man, the univerſe; which, though complicated of various ſimple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of ſimple ones, yet are conſidered each by itſelf as one. *Locke.*
A ſecondary eſſential mode, called a property, ſometimes goes toward making up the eſſence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*
With ſuch perfection fram'd
Is this *complex* ſtupendous ſcheme of things.
Thomſon's Spring.

CO'MPLEX. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.
This parable of the wedding ſupper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the bleſſings and privileges exhibited by the goſpel. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to ſimplicity; compound ſtate or nature.
From the *complexedneſs* of theſe moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot eaſily retain thoſe preciſe combinations. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*complexio*, Latin.]

1. The encloſure or involution of one thing in another.
Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the argument is plain, ſimple, and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the *complexion* does not belong to the ſyllogiſtick form of it. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.
Men judge by the *complexion* of the ſky
The ſtate and inclination of the day. *Shakſ.*
What ſee you in thoſe papers, that you loſe
So much *complexion*? *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*
He ſo takes on yonder, ſo rails againſt all married mankind, ſo curſes all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* ſoever. *Shakſpeare.*
Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*
Niceneſs, though it renders them inſignificant to great purpoſes, yet it poliſhes their *complexion*, and makes their ſpirits ſeem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*
If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perſons of that *complexion*. *Spectator.*

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.
'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are
The family of heav'n for men ſhould war. *Dryd.*
For from all tempers he could ſervice draw;
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, ſaw
How the *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*
The methods of providence, men of this *complexion* muſt be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler prelude, or blood, or phlegm,
It makes no difference in the caſe,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.
Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* philoſophemes, and deſcend ſtill lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*
Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *adv.* [from *complexion*.] By complexion.
An Indian king ſent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poiſons, either by converſe or copulation *complexionally* to deſtroy him. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY. *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not ſimply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *complex*.] The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding to any deſire or demand; accord; ſubmiſſion.
I am far from excuſing that *compliance*, for plenary conſent it was not, to his deſtruction. *King Charles.*
We are free from any neceſſary determination of our will to any particular actions, and from a neceſſary *compliance* with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good. *Locke.*
Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wiſhes. *Rowe.*
The actions to which the world ſolicits our *compliance* are ſins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*
What *compliances* will remove diſſenſion, while the liberty continues of profeſſing what new opinions we pleaſe? *Swift.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others; complaiſance.
He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*, and uſually delivered that as his opinion, which he foreſaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ANT. *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.
The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.
Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are ſeparate and diſtinct in right. *Bacon.*
In caſe our offence againſt God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we ſhould make reſtitution. *Tillotſon.*
When the diſeaſe is *complicated* with other diſeaſes, one muſt conſider that which is moſt dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
There are a multitude of human actions, which have ſo many *complicated* circumſtances, aſpects, and ſituations, with regard to time and place, perſons and things, that it is impoſſible for any one to paſs a right judgment concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.
Commotion in the parts may make them apply themſelves one to another, or *complicate* and diſpoſe them after the manner requiſite to make them ſtick *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.
Dreadful was the din
Of hiſſing through the hall thick ſwarming now
With *complicated* monſters, head and tail. *Milt.*
A man, an army, the univerſe, are *complicated* of various ſimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of ſimple ones. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a complicate piece wrought by Titian or Raphael *Watts on the Mind.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *complicate.*] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in complication of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused head are always full of perplexity and complication, and seldom in order. *Watts.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a complication of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *n. f.* [French, from *complex*, as associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and the complices. *Shakſp.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief complices executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his complices. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *n. f.* [from *comply.*] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify compliers, an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT. *n. f.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *complement*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few compliments in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidn.*

My servant, sir! 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd compliment:
Y'are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shak.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony:
A man of compliments, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their mutiny. *Shakſp.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a compliment, or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to compliment a society, so much above flattery, and the regardless air of common applauses. *Glanville.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself complimented with the usual salutation. *Tatler.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shakſpeare's Troil. and Cress.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Watton.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely *complimental* and officious. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as vicious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally.* *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER *n. f.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *n. f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completorium*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At noon and eve, besides their anthems sweet,
Their penny masses, and their compline meet. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT. *n. f.* [Fr. from *complotum* for *complexum*, low Latin, *Menage.*] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the complot which ye tell. *Hall. T.*

I know their complot is to have my life. *Shak.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Not ever by advised purpose met
To plot, contrive, or complot any ill. *Shakſpeare.*

A few lines after, we find them complotting together, and contriving a new scene of mischief to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *n. f.* [from *complot.*] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jo alla too, no longer now my bitter,
Is lost as a complotter in the horrid deed. *Dryden.*

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies with* our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did servilely *comply with* the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itself to our interest *Tillot.*

Remember I am she who saved your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryd.*

He made his will *comply with* his estate *comply*;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPO'NENT. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That constitutes a compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours *Newton's Opt.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to suit; followed by *with.*

Some piety is not good there, some vain disport
On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport* *Donne.*

Such does not *comport with* the nature of time. *Holder.*

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport with* their age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented fort,
That never can the present state *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will *Daniel.*

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

A years of discretion, and *comport* yourself at this ripe rate! *Congreve.*

COMPO'RT *n. f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall accost concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it *Locke.*

I know them well, and mark'd their modest *comport*;
In times of conquest they command alone,
And he but his precarious on the throne *Dryden's Juv.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport.*] Consistent; not contradictory

We call the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themselves with courtesies meet. *Fairy Q.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule. *Hale.*

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addison.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*composer*, French; *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*. *Dryd.*

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness. *Ray.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army formed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame. *Hooker.*

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyricks, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to muſick himſelf. *Addiſon.*

5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Iſrael 'ſcape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A few uſeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compoſe* their intellectual poſſeſſions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *compoſed*. *Clarend.*

You, that had taught them to ſubdue their foes,
Could order, teach, and their high ſp'rits *compoſe*.
Waller

Compoſe thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force deſign'd.
Dryden

He, having a full command over the water, had power to ſtill and *compoſe* it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to *compoſe* this midnight noiſe,
Go freely ſearch where'er you pleaſe. *Prior.*

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.

The mind, being thus diſquieted, may not be able eaſily to *compoſe* and ſet itſelf to prayer. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion*

We beſeech thee to *compoſe* our thoughts, and preſerve her reaſon, during her ſickneſs. *Swift.*

8. To adjuſt; to ſettle: as, *to* compoſe *a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the compoſing ſtick.

10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate.

In Spain there is ſomething ſtill more ſerious and *compoſed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addiſon on Italy*

The Mantuan there in ſober triumph ſate,
Compoſ'd his poſture, and his look ſedate. *Pope.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.

A man was walking before the door very *compoſedly* without a hat. One crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke; every body aſked which is he? The man without the hat very *compoſedly* anſwered, I am he. *Clarendon*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed.*] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

He that will fit his ſtile to any purpoſe, muſt have ſuch evenneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour, as well as ſmartneſs of parts *Norris*

COMPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers and *compoſers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of ſuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaſt do no harm, and ſhew an honeſt induſtry, and a good intention in the *compoſer.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*

2. He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wiſe concerned, the *compoſer* of it muſt look to that. *Woodward.*

For compoſition, I prefer next Ludovico, a moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer.* *Peacham.*

The *compoſer* has ſo expreſſed my ſenſe, where I intended to move the paſſions, that he ſeems to have been the poet as well as the *compoſer.* *Dryd.*

COMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.]

The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns; ſo named, becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; and it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *compoſite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addiſon.*

COMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *compoſition*, whereby they incorporate almoſt as they were natural ſimples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *compoſition* was allowed by the laws to be uſed in point of medicine, but only ſimples proper to each diſeaſe. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication: oppoſed to *analyſis*, or the ſeparation of complex notions.

The inveſtigation of difficult things, by the method of analyſis, ought ever to precede the method of *compoſition.* *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *compoſition* for buſineſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a *compoſition* that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addiſon.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his beſt clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *compoſition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firſt in their own ſimple natures, and afterwards view them in *compoſition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſembling of many parts; is alſo called the *compoſition*, by which is meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe *compoſitions* that paſs in his name. *L'Eſtrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſon.*

When I read rules of criticiſm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means diſcover what he likes in a *compoſition.* *Addiſon.*

7. Adjuſtment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, election of words, *compoſition* of geſture, look, pronunciation, motion, uſeth all theſe faculties at once. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcov.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are ſettled.

To take away all ſuch mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *compoſition* and agreement amongſt themſelves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind ſoever, ſeemeth evidently to have ariſen from deliberate advice, conſultation, and *compoſition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *compoſition* may be written
And ſeal'd between us. *Shakſpeare.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeleſs now, they wiſh
For *compoſition* with th' unconquer'd fiſh. *Wall.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in theſe news,
That gives them credit.——
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakſpeare.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles in themſelves ſelf-evident; on definitions, poſtulates, and axioms, and a previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions, ſtep by ſtep, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated. This is called the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Compounded; or, having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that arranges and adjuſts the types in printing; diſtinguiſhed from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

CO'MPOST. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not ſpread the *compoſt* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

We alſo have great variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantick.*

Water young planted ſhrubs, amomum eſpecially, which you can hardly refreſh too often, and it requires abundant *compoſt.* *Evelyn.*

There, as his dreams foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compoſt* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nurſling grove
Seems fair awhile, cheriſh'd with fooſter earth;
But when the alien *compoſt* is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPO'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with ſoil.

By removing into worſe earth, or forbearing to *compoſt* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon.*

As for earth, it *compoſteth* itſelf; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon.*

COMPO'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; manure. Not uſed.

The earth 's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtoll'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

COMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. The act of compoſing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be ſo ſound, or comprehenſive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *compoſure.* *K. Charles*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages ariſe, when, by inſtitution and agreement, ſuch a *compoſure* of letters, ſuch a word, is intended to ſignify ſuch a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *compoſures* and combinations of theſe corpuſcles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodw.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace. *Cradaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the ſtreets at noon, and ſtand the buffet
With ſlaves that ſmell of ſweat; ſay this becomes him:

As his *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

The duke of Buckingham ſprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

5. Adjuſtment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind, than to the outward form and *compoſure* of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe.

Diſcourſes on ſuch occaſions are ſeldom the productions of leiſure, and ſhould be read with thoſe favourable allowances that are made to haſty *compoſures*. *Atterbury.*

In the *compoſures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reaſon, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts on the Mind.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majeſty of Eve,
As one who loves, and ſome unkindneſs meets,
With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus replied. *Milt.*

The calmeſt and ſereneſt hours of life, when the paſſions of nature are all ſilent, and the mind enjoys its moſt perfect *compoſure*. *Watts.*

8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may ſee, who hate us, how we ſeek
Peace and *compoſure*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Things were not brought to an extremity, there ſeems yet to be room left for a *compoſure*, hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Latin] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, only meant, in *compotation*, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of flowers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prove
Dire *compotation*, ſtraight with reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion and miſrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conſpire in ſenſeleſs jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad riot. *Philips.*

To **COMPO'UND.** *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoſoever *compoundeth* any one, ſhall be cut off. *Exodus.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies, I mean, mingle together ſuch bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of ſimple ones. *Boyle.*

The ideas, being each but one ſingle perception, are eaſier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends thoſe *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.

We cannot have a ſingle image that did not enter through the ſight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* thoſe images into all the varieties of picture. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piſa-Tigris*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. To compoſe by being united.

Who'd be ſo mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendſhip?
To have his pomp, and all what ſtate *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varniſh'd friends! *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

6. To adjuſt a difference by ſome receſſion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ſtrifes were well *compounded!* *Shakſpeare.*

If there be any diſcord or ſuits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeaſed *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye Gods! he cries, my debts *compound?* *Gay.*

To **COMPO'UND.** *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating ſomething of the firſt demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted

They were, at laſt, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the reſt, with longer life. *Dryd.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow; *compound* with him by the year. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To come to terms, by granting ſomething on each ſide.

Cornwall *compounded* to furniſh ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If for thy ranſom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy moſt aſſured overthrow? *Shakſpeare.*

Made all the royal ſtars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But uſeleſs all, when he deſpairing found
Catulus then did with the winds *compound*.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Paracelſus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galeniſts, and brought a mixed uſe of chymical medicines into the preſent practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in uſe.

We here deliver,
Subſcribed by the conſuls and patricians,
Together with the ſeal o' the ſenate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakſpear's Coriol.*

CO'MPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not ſimple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound ſubſtances are made up of two or more ſimple ſubſtances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Compoſed of two or more words; not ſimple.

Thoſe words are his greateſt admirers, from whom I ſtand with them as beauties; I ſpeak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND *or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is ſuch as conſiſts of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its ſtyle and ſtamina, and adhering ſeed, and are all contained within one and the ſame calyx: ſuch are the ſun-flower and dandelion. *Harris.*

CO'MPOUND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

For preſent uſe or profit, this is the rule: conſider the price of the two ſimple bodies; conſider again the dignity of the one above the other in uſe; then ſee if you can make a *compound*, that will ſave more in price than it will loſe in dignity of the uſe. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of fleſh as well as ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love why do we one paſſion call,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where ſharp and ſweet,
In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound.*] Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Thoſe ſoftners, ſweeteners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To **COMPREHE'ND.** *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To compriſe; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this ſaying, namely, Thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf. *Rom.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the ſtudy of every neceſſary thing, in an art which *comprehends* ſo many ſeveral parts. *Dryden.*

2. To contain in the mind; to underſtand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjuſt, that they who have not the leaſt notion of heroic writing, ſhould therefore condemn the picture which others receive from it, becauſe they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj* [*comprehenſible*, French; *comprehenſibilis*, Latin.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the underſtanding.

The horizon ſets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehenſible* by us. *Locke.*

2. Poſſible to be compriſed.

Leſt this part of knowledge ſhould ſeem to any not *comprehenſible* by action, we will lay down ſome heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehenſible.*] With great power of ſignification or underſtanding; ſignificantly; with great extent of ſenſe. Tillotſon ſeems to have uſed *comprehenſibly* for *comprehenſively*.

The words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are commonly uſed very *comprehenſively*, ſo as to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*comprehenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of compriſing or containing; incluſion.

In the Old Teſtament there is a cloſe *comprehenſion* of the New; in the New an open diſcovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The *comprehenſion* of an idea, regards all eſſential modes and properties of it; to body, in its *comprehenſion*, takes in ſolidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abſtract; abridgment in which much is compriſed.

If we would draw a ſhort abſtract of human happineſs, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digeſt them into one preſcription, we muſt at laſt fix on this wiſe and religious aphoriſm in my text, as the ſum and *comprehenſion* of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehenſion* of all things, within the compaſs of an human underſtanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the

whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand many things at once.

He muſt have been a man of a muſt wonderful *comprehenſive* nature, becauſe he has taken into the compaſs of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole Engliſh nation in his age; not a ſingle character has eſcaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unſtain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehenſive* head; all intereſts weigh'd,
All Europe ſav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.
Pope's Epiſtles.

2. Having the quality of comprizing much; compendious; extenſive.

So deſirable, to *comprehenſive*, ſo catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehenſive.*] In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

Compare the beauty and *comprehenſiveneſs* of legends on ancient coins. *Addiſon.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compaſs; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune eyʼd, with bloom of beauty bleſt,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compreſt.*
Pope's Odyſſey.

There was in the iſland of Io a young girl *compreſſed* by a genius, who delighted to aſſociate with the muſes. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen, by which ſurgeons ſuit their bandages for any particular part or purpoſe. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compreſs* and bandage dreſſed it up. *Wiſeman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of being compreſſible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs; as air may be compreſſed, but water can by no violence be reduced to leſs ſpace than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compreſs.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compaſs; yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being ſpiral particles, accounts for the elaſticity of air; their being ſpherical particles, which gives free paſſage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compreſſible.*
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe. *Dict.*

COMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting ſuch an effort of force as may compel the body compreſſed into a narrower ſpace.

Whenever a ſolid body is preſſed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, ſeeking to deliver themſelves from the *compreſſion*; and this is the cauſe of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in ſhot, being dilated into ſuch a flame as endureth not *compreſſion*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, ſometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compreſſion* of the moiſture of the brain, upon dilatation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Merry Michael, the Corniſh poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compreſſion* for Normandy.
Camden's Remains.

He that ſhall find out an hypotheſis, by which water may be ſo rare, and yet not be capable of *compreſſion* by force, may doubtleſs, by the ſame hypotheſis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleaſes; ſo that light may find a ready paſſage through tranſparent ſubſtances. *Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of one body preſſing againſt another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithſtanding to forcible a *compreſſure*, dilate it *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.] To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips' World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre*, *compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Neceſſity of ſhortneſs cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to *compriſe* much matter in few words. *Howel.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the ſame that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under diſcipline, *compriſe* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the poliſhed love that multiplies;
But friendſhip does two ſouls in one *compriſe.*
Roſcommon.

COMPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; atteſtation.

That is only eſteemed a legal teſtimony, which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at leaſt two witneſſes *Bacon.*

CO'MPROMISE. *n. ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Latin.]

1. A mutual promiſe of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controverſies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions are made on each ſide.

Wars have not waſted it, for warr'd he hath not;
But baſely yielded, upon *compromiſe*,
That which his anceſtors atchiev'd with blows.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions: as, *they* compromiſed *the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakſpeare* it means, unuſually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himſelf were *compromiſed*,
That all the yeanlings, which were ſtreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire *Merch. of Venice.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *compromiſe.*] Relating to a compromiſe.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province.

At the conſecration of an archbiſhop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

COMPT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your ſervants ever,
Have their, themſelves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highneſs' pleaſure,
Still to return your own. *Shakſpeare's K. John.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* COUNT, which ſee.

CO'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; reſponſible; ready to give account; ſubject; ſubmiſſive.

Good beauties, let me ſuſtain my ſcorn; I am very *comptible* even to the leaſt ſiniſter uſage.
Shakſpeare.

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* [This word is written by ſome authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and ſome of its derivatives are written in the ſame manner.] To control; to overrule; to oppoſe.

COMPTRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor; ſuperiour intendant; governour.

This night he makes a ſupper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was ſpake to, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptroller.* *Shakſpeare.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions, pretend to find out ſuch a ſimilitude in ſome kind of baboons *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor me, the great *comptroller* of the ſky. *Dryden.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendance.

The gift for ſtannary-cauſes is annexed to the *comptrollerſhip* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulſatory.*] With force; by conſtraint.

COMPU'LSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulſor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other,
But to recover from us by ſtrong hand,
And terms *compulſatory*, thoſe foreſaid lands
So by his father loſt. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

COMPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*compulſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force; violence of the agent.

If reaſons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reaſon on *compulſion.* *Shakſ.*

Thoughts, whether riſe ye led me with that ſweet
Compulſion thus tranſported! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Such ſweet *compulſion* doth in muſick lie,
To lull the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being compelled; violence ſuffered.

Compulſion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the horſe ſhe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulſion* and how loth his flight
We turn'd this ſcene! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The faculty is free from *compulſion*, and to ſpeak, move, and ſtop from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Plainly there were others who aſſiſted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulſion* *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulſer*, Fr. *compulſus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danow, vaſt and deep,
Supreme of rivers! to the frightful Euxine,
Urg'd by *compulſive* arms, ſoon as they reach'd,
Now terror child their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more ſhort and *compulſive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulſion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory.* *Swift*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*compunction*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction.* *Clarendon*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shakspeare's Mac.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION. *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant satisfaction: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator.* *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Orig of Mankind*

COMPUTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *compute.*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then by just *computation* of the time,
Found that the issue was not his. *Shakspeare*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown in to female *computations* of this nature. *Addison's Character*

To **COMPU'TE.** *v. a* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their shame.
Pope.

COMPU'TE. *n. f* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet *divines* were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just *compute*; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMPU'TER. *n. f.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist.* *Watton*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown*

CO'MRADE. *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio fruitur.*]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a *comrade* with a wolf and owl. *Shakſp.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes*

A footman being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as, *concourſe*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question: as, the *pros* and *cons.*

To **CON.** *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know: as, in *Chaucer*, *Old wymen connen muchel thinge*; that is, old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of mus'k, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill
Enough to me to paint out my unreſt. *Spenſer.*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers! have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings? *Shakſpeare*

Here are your parts; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakſpeare*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferiour creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conned* the first, and require it of him
Holder's Elements of Speech

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have seldom *conn'd.* *Prior.*

All this while John had *conned* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* **CON** *thanks*; an old expression for *to thank.* It is the same with *ſçavoir gré.*

I *con* him no thanks for 't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakſpeare*

To **CONCA'MERATE.** *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, one inch and a half-conſiſteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew.*

CONCAMERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *concamerate.*] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impoſſible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of ſolid orbs! *Glanville's Sceptis.*

To **CONCA'TENATE.** *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a ſucceſſive order.

CONCATENA'TION. *n. f.* [from *concatenate.*] A ſeries of links; an uninterrupted unvariable ſucceſſion.

The ſtoicks aſſirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of cauſes, reaching to the elicit acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner ſurface of an eggſhell, the inner curve of an arch: oppoſed to *convex.*

Theſe great fragments falling hollow, incloſed under their *concave* ſurface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your ſounds
Made in his *concave* ſhores? *Shakſpeare.*

For his verſity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

CONCA'VENESS. *n. f.* [from *concave.*] Hollowneſs.

CONCA'VITY. *n. f.* [from *concave.*] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble ſhould not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Wotton*

They have taken the impreſſes of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, that no metal, when melted and caſt in a mould, can ever poſſibly repreſent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactneſs than theſe flints do the *concavities* of the ſhells, wherein they are moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glaſs, ground on both ſides to the ſame ſphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a ſhell that belongs to the entruchus. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VOUS *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowneſs; in ſuch a manner as diſcovers the internal ſurface of a hollow ſphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavous*, inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown.*

To **CONCE'AL.** *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *F. Queen.*

Come, Catesby, thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As cloſely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakſpeare.*

Ulyſſes himſelf adds, he was the moſt eloquent and the moſt ſilent of men: he knew that a word ſpoke never brought ſo much good as a word *concealed.* *Broome*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omnificiency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon*

CONCE'ALMENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakspeare*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealment*. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV

Few own such sentiments; yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
Thomson

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a *concede*, list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Browne.*

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley*

CONCE'IT. *n. s.* [*conceit*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Sidney*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to resist any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning:
There's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakspeare.*

In laughing there ever preceedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisdom.*

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*?
There is more hope of a fool than of him *Prov.*

I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

5. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study, under humbler truth. *Bentley*

8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift*

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shakspeare.*

They look'd for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the subject. *Baron.*

He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South.*

CONCE'ITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Felton on the Classicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I scribble myself. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vitious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* make them give the preeminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduc'd by thy flattery. *Shakspeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power, with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subject to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

It is not *conceivable*, that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalms.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

3. To comprehend; to understand: as, *he conceives the whole system.*

This will, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be noised,
That, through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have *conceiv'd* of God! or that salute,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton.*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts' Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. *Genesis.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.
Addison.

Conce'iver. *n. s.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or comprehends.

Though hereof prudent tymbols and ſpious allegories be made by wiſer *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto ſuperſtitious applications *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Conce'nt. *n. ſ.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of ſound.

It is to be conſidered, that whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to a *concent* of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the antenumber than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſtency.

Reaſons borrowed from nature and the ſchoolmen, as ſubſervient mediums, carry a muſick and *concent* to that which God hath ſaid in his word. *Dr. Mayne.*

'Tis in *concert* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinſick worth, to accompany one ſtate more than another. *Atterbury.*

To **Conce'ntrate.** *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive toward the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greateſt ſtrength, will coagulate the ſerum

Sir Kenelm Digby on Bodies.

Concentra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow ſpace round the centre; compreſſion into a narrow compaſs.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, muſt be ſhadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **Conce'ntre.** *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the ſame centre with ſomething elſe.

The bricks having been formed in a circular mould, and ſo cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the faces afterwards join to cloſe, and the parts *concentre* exactly, ſo that the pillars appear one ſolid piece. *Wotton.*

All theſe are like ſo many lines drawn from ſeveral points, that in one way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hooker.*

To **Conce'ntre.** *v. a.* To direct or contract toward one centre.

The having a part ſeems to a minute, will ſerve to *concentre* the ſpirits, and make them more active in the reſt. *Dryden's Pref. to Plays.*

In thee *concentre* all their precious beams
Of ſacred influence. *Milton.*

Conce'ntrical. } *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
Conce'ntrick. } Having one common centre.

If, as in water ſtirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love ſuch additions take;
Thoſe, like ſo many ſpheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any ſubſtance, pricked ſtedfaſtly upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, alſo deſcribes a circle *concentrick* to the axis.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

If the cryſtalline humour had been *concentrick* to the ſclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray.*

If a ſtone be thrown into ſtagnated water, the waves excited thereby continue ſome time to ariſe in the place where the ſtone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the ſurface of the water to great diſtances *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrick* rings, like thoſe of an onion about the firſt kernel *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the ſun, or other central body, could in no wiſe be attained without the power of the divine arm.

Bentley's Sermons.

Conce'ptacle. *n. ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel.

There is at this day reſident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect ſuch a deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, Preface.*

Conce'ptible. *adj.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be underſtood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are moſt ſuitable and eaſily *conceptible* by us, becauſe apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conce'ption. *n. ſ.* [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy ſorrow by thy *conception*, in ſorrow thou ſhalt bring forth children. *Genesis.*

Thy ſorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*, children thou ſhalt bring
In ſorrow forth *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. The ſtate of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And, at that inſtant, like a babe ſprung up
Shakſpeare.

Our own productions flatter us: 'tis impoſſible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden's Dedication.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind

As *conceptions* are the images or reſemblances of things to the mind within itſelf, ſo the characters, words, ſentences, or marks, are viſible images or repreſentations of thoſe *conceptions* to the mind's eye *South.*

Conſult the ancient writers and ſpeakers, and they will confeſs to you their quickeſt, moſt admired *conceptions*, were ſuch as darted into their minds, like ſudden flaſhes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence, and not by any certain conſequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about theſe, we muſt bring our underſtandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpoſe.

Thou but remember'ſt me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a moſt faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Pleaſe your highneſs, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point
Not futherred by him with to your high perſon,
His will but miſs'd, and, angel, at the cloſe
Ere no ſuch to your friends. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Apprehenſion; knowledge.

And as if beaſts conceiv'd with reaſon were,
A diſtant *conception* ſhould diſtinctly ſhow
They ſhould the name of reaſonable bear;
For, without reaſon, none could reaſon know.
Davies.

6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought.

He is too ſtudied ſometimes, and ſometimes too careleſs, many times unequal, and almoſt always too full, and, beſides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticiſms, all which are not only below the dignity of heroick verſe, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

Conce'ptious. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enfeat thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man.
Shakſpeare's Timon.

Conce'ptive. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts carried in heat, by the coldneſs of this ſimple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* conſtitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Conce'rn** *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the uſe of natural reaſoning about the ſenſe of holy ſcripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the ſcripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can aſſure us *Hooker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would ſpeak of *concerns* him. *Shakſpeare.*

Gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd; thoſe chiefly which *concern*
Juſt Abraham and his ſeed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with ſome paſſion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cauſe were known to them it moſt *concerns*
Shakſpeare.

Our wars with France have affected us in our moſt tender intereſts, and *concerned* us more than any other nation. *Addiſon.*

It *concerns* them not to ſuffer the kingdom to be in autority on this ſide *Addiſon.*

The more the authority of any nation in civil affairs is extended, the more it *concerns* public happineſs that it be committed to men of *Swift.*

3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt.

I knew a young nobleman who was ſick of the pox. I found by ſtratagem, at a perſon's *concern* for him, that the little tumours left upon his cheeks behind them. *Bp. Burnet.*

Above the reſt two goddeſſes appear,
Concern'd for each; here Venus, Juno there
Dryden's Æneid.

Providence, where it loves a nation, does not affect to own and aſſiſt the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the ſpoilers of religious perſons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever paſt actions it concludes reaſonable, and appropriate to that preſent ſelf by conſciouſneſs, it can be no more *concerned* in than if it had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themſelves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to ſolicit its favour *Rogers.*

4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy.

In one computing engine I ſhut a ſparrow, without forcing any air in; and in another I let begin to paint, and he *concerned* not himſelf more than an hour and a half to be ſick. *Derham.*

5. *To concern himſelf.* To intermeddle; to be buſy.

Being a woman, I ought not to have *concerned* myſelf with ſpeculations which belong to the profeſſion *Dryden.*

Conce'rn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; affair: conſidered as relating to ſome one.

Let early care thy main *concern* ſecure,
Things of leſs moment may delays endure.
Denham.

This manner of expoſing the private *concerns* of families, and tracing the ſecrets of the dead to the curioſity of the living, is one of thoſe licentious practices, which might well deſerve the animadverſion of our government. *Addiſon.*

A heathen emperor ſaid, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themſelves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careleſs and ſuperficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Intereſt; engagement.

No pleaſure ſhown to his retirement's give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he ſhould live
Dryden.

When we ſpeak of the conflagration of the world, theſe have no *concern* in the queſtion.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. Importance; moment.

Myſterious ſecrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, ſolid convincing ſenſe,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roſcommon.*

The mind is ſtunned and dazzled amidſt that variety of objects: ſhe cannot apply herſelf to thoſe things which are of the utmoſt concern to her. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Paſſion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your ſouls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love denied.
Dryden

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wiſhes, follow me to battle. *Addiſon.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed; where the plough has no work, one family can do the buſineſs of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern.*] With affection; with intereſt.

They had more poſitively and *concernedly* wedded his cauſe than they were before underſtood to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a prepoſition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more ſubject to error, than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an eſtate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourſe them to nature, as may appear by a diſcourſe *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonſtrate that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica, yet, upon teſtimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Locke.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; affair; buſineſs; intereſt.

To mix with thy *concernments* I deſiſt
Henceforth, nor too much diſapprove my own. *Milton.*

This ſhews how uſeful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Lee's Mithridates.*

Yet when we're ſick, the doctor's ſecret viſits,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the fits. *Dryden.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compaſs than myſelf, then, for long as I know where to breathe and to exiſt, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wiſe in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careleſs and negligent of his own, that man may be ſaid to be buſy, but he is not wiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Our ſpiritual intereſts, and the great *concernments* of a future ſtate, would doubtleſs recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propoſitions which extend only to the preſent life, are ſmall, compared with thoſe that have influence upon our everlaſting *concernments*
Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No leſs than the king's life and honour. *Denham.*

He juſtly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourſe; buſineſs.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongſt another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5 Interpoſition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernments* in it, than ſuffering him and her to come into his preſence. *Clarendon.*

6. Paſſion; emotion of mind.

While they are ſo eager to deſtroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifeſt in their *concernment*. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of ſomething extraordinary, if apprehenſion and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr. from *concertare*, Latin, to prepare themſelves for ſome publick exhibition, or performance, by private encounters among themſelves.]

1. To ſettle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt.

Mark how, already, in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* ſcheme of miſchief. *Rowe.*

CO'NCERT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of deſigns; eſtabliſhment of meaſures among thoſe who are engaged in the ſame affair.

All ſuch diſcontents, how ruinous ſoever, have ariſen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious; quarrelſome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *conceſſion* of thoſe counties was in a parliamentary way. *Hale.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I ſhall counted myſelf undermoſhed by my largeſt *conceſſions*, if by them I may get gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes ſatisfied by ſmall ſums of favours, without further purſuits, then expect to find popular aſſemblies content with ſmall *conceſſions*. *Swift.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *conceſſion.*] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion: as, yielding; not controverting by aſſumption.

Some have written theſe only and *conceſſively* not controverting, but aſſuming the queſtion, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCH. *n. ſ.* [*concha*, Lat.] A ſhell; a ſeaſhell.

He fathoms her cloſeſt firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the conchs he drew,
And all the ſparkling ſtones of various hue.
Dryden's Fables.

CO'NCHOID. *n. ſ.* The name of a curve.

CONCI'LIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive ſimplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any ambitious regards. *Baker.*

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile.

It was accounted a pitiful, or plumb that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCILIA'TOR *n. ſ* [from *conciliate.*] One that make peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *adj* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs; neatneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

CO'NCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius, concio*, Lat.] Uſed at preachings or publick aſſemblies.

Their comelineſs unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the lay-ſiſts had formerly infuſed into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howel.*

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*conciſus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; ſhort; broken into ſhort periods.

The *conciſe* ſtile, which expreſſeth not enough, but leave ſomewhat to be underſtood. *B. Jonſon.*

Where the author is obſcure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *conciſe*, amplify a little, and ſet his notions in a fairer view. *Watts.*

CONCI'SELY. *adv.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly; in few words; in ſhort ſentences.

Ulyſſes here ſpeaks very *conciſely*, and he may ſeem to break abruptly into the ſubject. *Broome.*

CONCI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs.

Giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Lauſus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his *conciſeneſs*. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*conciſum*, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion; deſtruction.

CONCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of ſtirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the ſoul: whereas the deceiving ſpirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantaſmes. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or ſhout of many together. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or, the aſſembly of the cardinals.

I thank thee, holy *conclave*, for their loves:
They've ſent me ſuch a man I would have wiſh'd for. *Shakſpeare.*

It was ſaid of a cardinal, by reaſon of his apparent likelihood to ſtep into St Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope, and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A cloſe aſſembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the ſhining ſenate ſits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhut.

The very perſon of Chriſt, therefore, for ever and the laſt time, was only, touching bodily ſubſtance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans.*

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiſcuouſly adminiſtered in this world; ſo that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any perſon, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotſon.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to *ſhut* or *cloſe* the diſpute.

Youth, ere it ſees the world, here ſtudies reſt;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it beſt.
Dryden.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* bleſt before he die. *Addiſon.*

5. To end; to finiſh.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry. *Shakſ.*

I will *conclude* this part with the ſpeech of a counſellor of ſtate. *Bacon.*

There are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the baſe

multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were *concluded*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor now, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity or *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. To determine finally.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakspeare.*

4. To end.

And all around were nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of eyes,
That, made in haste, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*
We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *n. s.* [from *concludent.*] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Decisive ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DINGLY. *adv.* [from *conclude.*] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *concludible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *n. s.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a mute universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds, found their match at last one *conclusion* brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds:
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.*

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakspeare.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my *conclusion*. *Howel.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *conclusive.*] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conclusive.*] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence. *Hale.*

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate.* [To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle.*

They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh into or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Absurdity he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*

The notions and sentiments of other judgment, as well as of our own memory, make our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTION. *n. s.* [from *concoct.*] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing toward purity and perfection.

This hardening is between *concoction* and simple maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He, though he knew not which soul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *n. s.* [from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing.
CONCO'MITANCY. }

Incontinence dare action for fifteen not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; to the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Bacon.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville.*

CONCO'MITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, on a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions, the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhœa, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Horrour stalks around,
Wild staring, and his sad *concomitant*
Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and conſequents, cauſes and effects, ſigns and things ſignified, ſubjects and adjuncts, are neceſſarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCO'MITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another; to attend; to accompany.

This ſimple bloody ſpectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleuriſy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CO'NCORD. *n. ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; ſuitableneſs of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindneſs.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace. *Shakſpeare.*

What *concord* hath Chriſt with Belial? 2 *Cor.*

One ſhall riſe
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd
Over his brethren, and quite diſpoſſeſs
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milt.*

Unſafe within the wind
Of ſuch commotion; ſuch as, to ſet forth
Great things by ſmall, if, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the conſtellations war were ſprung. *Milt.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whoſe bliſsful reign
Holds this vaſt globe in one ſurrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Prior.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Iriſh king *Davies.*

3. Harmony; conſent of ſounds.

The man who hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, diſtinct from regimen.

Have thoſe who have writ about the tongues, *concords*, and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour? *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which ſhows in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

I ſhall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance*. *South's Sermons, Dedication.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the reſt as will ſerve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long ſince. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in ſpeech. It is not now in uſe in this ſenſe.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the maſter read unto him the epiſtles of Cicero. *Aſcham.*

CONCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*concordant*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correſpondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, profeſſions, and arts, commonwealths would riſe up of themſelves. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE. *n. ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Latin.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of ſynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their ſlavery, ſince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be uſeleſs and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Lat. to incorporate.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance.

When we *concorporate* the ſign with the ſignification, we conjoin the word with the ſpirit. *Taylor.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus.*] To unite into one body.

Then we chaſtiſe the God of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and to *concorporate*. *Cleveland.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *n. ſ.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things to one place.

Do all the mighty guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourſe* of all good men, ſtake thee not up? *Ben Jonſon.*

The coalition of the good frame of the univerſe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourſe* of particles of matter. *Hale.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his ſkill,
With ſuch a *concourſe* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The perſons aſſembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noiſe and fury of the *concourſe* of the mart. *Dryd.*

3. The point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

So ſoon as the upper glaſs is laid upon the lower, ſo as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glaſs an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourſe* of the glaſſes, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that *concourſe* of the glaſſes *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The maſs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the coheſion of the matter into a more laſting conſiſtency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

Seeing it is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other ſubſtance ſhould thence take *concreſcence*, hath not been taught. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Lat.] To coaleſce into one maſs; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreted* with the cryſtalline, is equally diffuſed throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and ſet cool, the ſalt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of ſome who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*, by reaſon of the putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of ſcattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of other, is beyond all diſpute: we ſee it in the meteors. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of ſeparate particles into one maſs.

The firſt *concrete* ſtate, or conſiſtent ſurface, of the chaos, muſt be of the ſame figure as the laſt liquid ſtate. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abſtract: applied to a ſubject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby thoſe *concrete* names, God and man, when we ſpeak of Chriſt, do take interchangeably one another's room; for that, for truth of ſpeech, it ſkilleth not whether we ſay that the ſon of God hath created the world, and the ſon of man by his death hath ſaved it, or elſe that the ſon of man did create, and the ſon of God died to ſave, the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they expreſs the quality, do alſo either expreſs, or imply, or refer to ſome ſubject to which it belongs: as white, round, long, broad, wiſe, mortal, living, dead, but theſe are not always noun adjectives in grammatical form; for a knave, a fool, a philoſopher, and many other *concretes*, are ſubſtantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philoſophy, which are the abſtract terms that belong to them. *Watts' Logick.*

CO'NCRETE. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itſelf be admitted, as it muſt be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be ſo much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRE'TELY. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate; not abſtractedly.

Sin, conſidered not abſtractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with ſuch a ſpecial dependence of it upon the will as ſerves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles

Some plants, upon the top of the ſea, are ſuppoſed to grow of ſome *concretion* of ſlime from the water, where the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon.*

Heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete.*] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not aſcribe their induration to cold, but unto ſalinous ſpirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown.*

CONCRE'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was puniſhed with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE. *n. ſ.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ſtrumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shakſp.*

When his great friend was ſuitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the ſame ſuit, he granted it to her; and ſaid, Such ſuits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place
To mortal meekness of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread, or trample, under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCA'TION. *n. s.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCU'PISCENCE. *n. s.* [*concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin; and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces the evidentest signs
Of foul *concupiscence*, whence evil store,
Even shame, the last of evils. *Milton.*

Nor can there be any, but the *concupiscence* of some carnal pleasure, which is to be denied; and sensual appetite, which is to be subdued. It would seem a great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with a recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shakspeare.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscent.*] Relating to concupiscence. *Dict.*

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probable draws of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When second causes *concur*, the idle are soonest stirred by this infection. *Collier.*

CONCU'RRENCE. } CONCU'RRENCY } *n. s.* [from *concur.*]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other to dispute but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Addison.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For, without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT. *n. s.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, by the *concussion* of the air, dissipates pestilential airs; which may be one cause of the healthfulness of *Bologna*.

The strong *concussion* of the heaving tide
Roll'd back the sounding surge on either side. *Pope.*

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply a change in the whole abyss. *Woodward.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a several tale,
And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain. *Shakspeare.*

'Is he found guilty?'——
——Yes, truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to *condemn*. *Addison.*

2. It has *to* before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. *Matthew.*

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare.*

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the duelle. *Dryden.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* himself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who *condemn* it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chronicles.*

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Bible.*

CONDE'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blamable; culpable.

He continues to deface the print of a cause in ashes; which duckly to observe, were *damnable* superstition. *Howell.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *n. s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *n. s.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only censurers and *condemners* of this catholick practice. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *condense.*] Capable of condensation; that can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the most rarable; and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the more dense. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Lat.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened and *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by ice, hail and snow. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty: opposite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth, the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh.*

By water-glasses the account was not regulated for, from attenuation and *condensation*, they were thinner in hot weather than in cold. *Boyle.*

The supply of its moisture is by rain, snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inſpiſſate: oppoſed to *rareſy*.

Moving in ſo high a ſphere, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious exhalations; which, *condens'd* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brighteſt merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while ſome *condenſe*
Their liquid ſtore, and ſome in cells diſpenſe. *Dryden's Virg.*

Such denſe and ſolid ſtrata arreſt the vapour at the ſurface of the earth, and ſo leſt and *condenſe* it there. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compaſs.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does preſently there *condenſe* into little ſtones. *Boyle.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condenſe* and contract into ſmall parcels, become firſt of that colours whereby azure muſt be reflected, before they can conſtitute other colours. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; denſe; condenſated; cloſe; maſſy; weighty.

They colour, ſhape, and ſize
Aſſume, as likes them beſt, *condenſe* or rare. *Milt.*

They might be ſeparated without conſociating into the huge *denſe* bodies or planets. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe*.] A ſtrong metalline veſſel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a ſyringe faſtened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe*.] The ſtate of being condenſed; condenſation; denſeneſs; denſity.

CO'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*conduire*, French.] Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea coaſt, at the time of herring fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhole paſſeth, which may better appear to ſuch as ſtand upon ſome high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fiſh cauſeth in the water, than to thoſe in the ſhips. Theſe be likewiſe called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huer*, to murmure, and balkers. *Cowell.*

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, Fr. from *condeſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority by a voluntary ſubmiſſion; to ſink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to ſooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condeſcending* air, when he that inſtructs ſeems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condeſcend*,
On theſe conditions, to become your friend. *Dryd.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way, but *condeſcended* to it, as accommodate to their preſent ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield; to ſubmit; to become ſubject.

Can they think me ſo broken, ſo debas'd,
With corporal ſervitude, that my mind ever
Will *condeſcend* to ſuch abſurd commands? *Milt.*

Nor ſhall my reſolution
Diſarm itſelf, nor *condeſcend* to parly
With ſooliſh hopes. *Denham.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condeſcendence*, Fr.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion to a ſtate of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condeſcending*.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

We *condeſcendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controverſy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *condeſcend*.] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority; voluntary ſubmiſſion to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modeſty, and *condeſcenſion* to others. *Tillotſon.*

Courteſy and *condeſcenſion* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high ſtation. *Atterb.*

Raphael, amidſt his tenderneſs, ſhews ſuch a dignity and *condeſcenſion* in all his behaviour, as are ſuitable to a ſuperiour nature. *Addiſon.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *condeſcend*.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a perſon; ſuitable; deſerved; merited: it is always uſed of ſomething deſerved by crimes.

Unleſs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* puniſhment. *Shak.*

Conſider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* puniſhment, or he that has ſaved him. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *condign*.] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs to deſerts. *Dict.*

CONDI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deſervedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CO'NDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seaſoning; ſauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taſte.

As for taſtiſh and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

Many things are ſwallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, guſt, or medicament, than any ſubſtantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchool-fellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts or aromaticks.

Much after the ſame manner as the ſugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Muſeum.*

The moſt innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled muſhrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmleſs, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condite*.] A compoſition of conſerves, powders, and ſpices, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condition*, French, *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whoſe heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shak.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells, the element ſhews to him as to me: All his ſenſes have but human *conditions*. *Shakſpeare.*

It ſeemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unſeen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conſerve their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums; which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh moſt of his nature of the mother, beſides ſpeech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh: now muſt we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *conditions*, but the unruly waywardneſs that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moiſt, temperate, modeſt, honeſt, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful: Saturn, having theſe inclinations: and therefore thoſe two kings, beautified with theſe *conditions*, might be called thereafter Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Socrates eſpouſed Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that ſex. *South.*

5. State; external circumſtances.

To us, I,
That feel the bruiſes of the days before,
And ſuffer the *condition* of theſe times
To lay an heavy and unjuſt hand
Upon our humours. *Shakſpeare.*

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradiſe, and ſtate of innocence. *Brown.*

Eſtimate the greatneſs of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the ſinner in, when God vouchſafes it to them. *South.*

Did we perfectly know the ſtate of our own *condition*, and what was moſt proper for us, we might have reaſon to conclude our prayers not heard, if not anſwered. *Wake.*

This is a principle adapted to every paſſion and faculty of our nature, to every ſtate and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some deſponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging ſo numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumſtance, is not the thing; Bliſs is the ſame in ſubject as in king. *Pope.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shakſ. Tempeſt.*

The king himſelf met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practiſed till then by the perſons of the beſt *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shakſpeare.*

I yield upon *condition*.—We give none
To traitors: ſtrike him down. *Ben Jonſon.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and muſt then ſubmit to the worſt *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his perſon, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remiſſion of ſins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Thoſe barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, ſuch as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with your captive king.—
Secure me but my ſolitary cell;
'Tis all I aſk him. *Dryden.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprifed; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle bond, and in a merry ſport,
If you repay me not on ſuch a day,
In ſuch a place, ſuch ſum or ſums as are
Expreſs'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakſpeare.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to ſtipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn ſhould put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Small towns, which ſtand ſtiff till great ſhot
Enforce them, by war's law *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I muſt confeſs, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis *L'Eſtrange.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the uſe we have his expreſs commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promiſe; ſo that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no aſſurance. *Hooker.*

Many ſcriptures, though as to their formal terms they are abſolute, yet as to their ſenſe they are *conditional*. *Smith.*

This ſtrict neceſſity they ſimple call;
Another ſort there is *conditional*. *Dryd n.*

2. [In grammar and logick.] Expreſſing ſome condition or ſuppoſition.

CONDI'TIONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. Not in uſe.

He ſaid, if he were ſure that young man were king Edward's ſon, he would never bear arms againſt him. This caſe ſeems hard, both in reſpect of the *conditional*, and in reſpect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONDITIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear perpetual of the promiſes may inſpirit our endeavour, ſo is the *conditionality* moſt efficacious to neceſſitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain ſtipulations.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To ceaſe this civil war. *Shakſpeare.*

A falſe apprehenſion underſtands that poſitively, which was but *conditionally* expreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We ſee large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conſcience ſhall here, according to its office, interpoſe and proteſt. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy diſpenſe with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariſeth but where it may be ſupported, we cannot attribute the ſame unto any ſcience therein, which ſuſpends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Eſtabliſhed on certain terms or conditions.

That which is miſtaken to be particular and abſolute, duly underſtood, is general, but *conditionate*; and belongs to none who ſhall not perform the condition. *Hammond*

CONDI'TIONED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The deareſt friend to me, the kindeſt man,
The beſt *condition'd*. *Shakſpeare*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune; to expreſs concern for the miſeries of others. It has *with* before the perſon for whoſe misfortune we profeſs grief. It is oppoſed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cauſe to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple*

I *congratulate* with the beaſts upon this honour done to their king; and muſt *condole with* us your mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our reſpects. *Addiſon.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Samſon, to *condole* thy chance,
As theſe perhaps, yet with it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton.*

Why ſhould our poet petition Iſis for her ſafe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miſcarriage? *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] Grief; ſorrow; mourning.

To perſevere
In obſtinate *condolement*, is a courſe
Of impious ſtubbornneſs, unmanly grief. *Shakſ.*

CONDO'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condolance*, Fr.] The expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another; the civilities and meſſages of friends upon any loſs or misfortune.

The reader will excuſe this digreſſion, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth.*

CONDO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ſerve to ſome purpoſe: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, ſeemeth to *conduce to* make it ſhine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce unto* the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce to* this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotſon.*

They may *conduce to* farther diſcoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to ſhow the way. In this ſenſe I have only found it in the following paſſage.

He was ſent to *conduce* hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria. *Watton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To both, the medium which is moſt propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon.*

Thoſe motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibleneſs* thereto, are wiſely and admirably ordered and contemperated by the rector of all things. *Hale*

None of theſe magnetical experiments are ſufficient for a perpetual motion, though thoſe kind of qualities ſeem moſt *conducible* unto it. *Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reaſonable ſervice: all his laws are in themſelves *conducible* to the temporal intereſt of them that obſerve them. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be repreſented as prejudicial to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

Thoſe proportions of the good things of this life, which are moſt conſiſtent with the intereſts of the ſoul, are alſo moſt *conducive* to our preſent felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

I mention ſome examples of the *conducibleneſs* of the ſmallneſs of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle*

CO'NDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, ſtir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without conſideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reaſon are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well deſign'd, ſo luckily begun,
But when we have our wiſh, we wiſh undone? *Dryden's Juvenal*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; eſcort; guard.

His majeſty
Tend'ring my perſon's ſafety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shakſp.*

I was aſhamed to aſk the king footmen and horſemen, and *conduct* for ſafeguard againſt our adverſaries. *1 Eſdras.*

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakſpeare*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or ſafety is aſſured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aſide, it is ſo low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of abſolute neceſſity for preſerving it. *Swift*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to ſhow the way.

I ſhall ſtrait *conduct* you to a hill ſide, where
I will point you out the right path. *Milton.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my ſteps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep foreſt! *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To uſher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our preſence. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Aſcanius bids them be *conducted* in. *Dryden.*

3. To manage: as, *to* conduct *an affair*.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages.

The perſons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious*, and removeable at pleaſure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who ſhows another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill;
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryd.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis ſaid, the baſtard ſon of Glo'ſter. *Shak.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not entirely protect the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addiſon.*

4. An inſtrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directreſs.

CO'NDUIT *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can riſe no higher
Than the well head from whence it firſt doth ſpring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In ſnp conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakſpeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the ſons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakspeare.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. s.* [κῶνος. Τὸν κῶνον βάσιν κύκλος ἔχει, *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULA'TION. *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Latin.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREA'TION. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CO'NFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *comfit.*

CO'NFECT, *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and carraway *confects.* *Harvey.*

CONFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confects?* *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confections*, which they call servets, which are like to candid conserves, and are made of sugar and lemon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what would shall yield
confection.
To liken her? *Shakspeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *n. s.* [from *confection.*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakspeare.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *n. s.* [from *confection.*] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner*, the bee,
Whose suckers are moist alchimy,
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Mace.*

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French. To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

With these the Piercies them *confederate*,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate.* *South.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in a league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Psalms.*

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shakspeare.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel *Swift.*

CONFE'DERATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

We still have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shak.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man: and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Coleper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;
Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made.
Dryden Tyr. Love.

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferreth* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. *Raleigh.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in Scripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them: the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to.*

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer to* the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE. *n. s.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, *if* I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!
I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference.*
Shakspeare.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFE'RRER. *n. s.* [from *confer*]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, French; *confiteor*, *confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.——If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakspeare.*

Human faults with human grief confess'd
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.
Shakspeare's Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

It does not only against God, yet to confess it to his ministers may be of good use. *Ware.*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our Lord's vicar took the opportunity of confessing himself to this celebrated rebel. *Swift.*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven, but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matthew.*

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he confesseth to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakspeare.*

They may have a clear view of good, great and confessed good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To show; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;
The reddening apple ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must confess I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To Confe'ss. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal: as, *he is gone to the priest to confess.*

Confe'ssedly. *adv.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is confessedly a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder it mingles with it. *South.*

Great genius's, like great swimmers, though they were designed by the first mover to carry the rest of the commonwealth on their backs, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope.*

Confe'ssion. *n. s.* [from *confess.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

You may remember the first adventure of the Mona, and the story of it from me, is like giving you the fortune, and then asking his consent, which is hard. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have here opportunity to practise such a confession, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession? 1 *Tim.*

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in confession,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers, to him this challenge
Shakspeare.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

Confe'ssional. *n. s.* [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison on Italy.*

Confe'ssionary. *n. s.* [*confessionaire*, French.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confession. *Dict.*

Confe'ssor. *n. s.* [*confesseur*, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Was not this an excellent confessor at least, if not a martyr, in this cause? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or confessor lie concealed in the flourishing times of civil unity. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the confessor, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers.*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his confessor, let him be prepar'd;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shak.*

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your confessor, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this sagacious confessor he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*

Confe'ssedly. *adv.* [a poetical word for *confessedly.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the pernicious author stands confess'd?
The villain has betrayed me. *Fenton.*

Confe'ssedly. *adv.* [from *confess.*] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They addicts to that principle which is confessedly predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

Confi'cient. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

Co'nfidant. *n. s.* [*confident*, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Marius composed his hideous, and intrusted it to his confidant. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To Confi'de. *v. n* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will confide. *Congreve.*

Co'nfidence. *n. s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consum'd in confidence:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakspeare.*

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his confidence by success. *Bacon.*

He had an ambition and vanity, and confidence in himself, which sometimes intoxicated and transported, and expose him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty.*

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker.*

4. Conscioufness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God. 1 *John.*

Be merciful unto them which have not the confidence of good works. 2 *Esdras.*

Just confidence, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

Co'nfident. *adj.* [from *confide.*]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is to take and be confident of his own election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hooker.*

I am confident, that very much may be towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical; as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death, confident, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas and the Hot-spur, both together,
Are confident against the world in arms.
Shakspeare.

Be not confident in a plain way. *Proverbs.*

People forget how little they know, when they grow confident upon any present flow of things. *Swift.*

4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight
No lesser of her honour confident,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shak.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am confident and kind to thee. *Shak.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

Co'nfident. *n. s.* [from *confide.*] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his confident, he would have deceived me, it has said enough. *Sidney.*

You have me for no other end,
But to become my confident and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden.*

Co'nfidently. *adv.* [from *confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too confidently. *Atterbury.*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay:
Your vows, fair lark, and orisons pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficience; positively; dogmatically.

Many men talk of all know what they themselves must confidently boast. *Ben Jonson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up opinions upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered confidently, as a vessel filled with others will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently, but wise men will conclude hardly. *South.*

Co'nfidentness. *n. s.* [from *confident.*] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*

Configura'tion. *n. s.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their particles. *Glanville.*

No other account can be given of the different animal ſecretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

There is no plaſtick virtue concerned in ſhaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they conſiſt. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoſcope, according to the aſpects of the planets toward each other at any time.

To CONFI'GURE *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To diſpoſe into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, ſcattered and diſtinct at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and ſo *configuring* themſelves into human ſhape, made luſty men. *Bentley.*

CO'NFINE. *n. ſ.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in theſe *confines* ſlily have I lurk'd
To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shakſ.*

You are old:
Nature in you ſtands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakſpeare.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the noon of night,
And Phoſphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryd.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the ſun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diſtances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CO'NFINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half loſt, I ſeek
What readieſt path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his ſubject by a rigorous definition.

2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure; to reſtrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threſhold.——
——Fy, you *confine* yourſelf moſt unreaſonably: come, you muſt go viſit the good lady. *Shakſ.*

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air:
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in *Shakſpeare.*

3. To reſtrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty reſtrained from it. *Brown.*

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confine* laws to others, and convey them as ſuch to their poſterities. *Ray.*

Where honour or where conſcience does not bind,
No other tie ſhall fix me;
Slave to myſelf I will not be;
Nor ſhall my future actions be *confin'd*
By my own preſent mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myſelf wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himſelf to the compaſs of numbers, and the ſlavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundleſs; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Eſteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineleſs* harms. *Shakſpeare.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *confine*.] Impriſonment; incarceration; reſtraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,
Now joyful from their long *confinement* roſe. *Dryd.*

The mind hates reſtraint and is apt to fancy itſelf under *confinement* when the light is pent up. *Addiſon.*

As to the numbers who are under reſtraint, people do not ſeem ſo much ſurpriſed at the *confinement* of ſome, as the liberty of others. *Addiſon.*

CONFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The ſenate hath ſtirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakſ.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That ſhift your ſoil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladneſs and grief be oppoſite in nature, yet they are ſuch neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the leaſt touch of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Watts.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as have no local motion; ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearneſs; neighbourhood; contiguity. *Did.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence.

The teſtimony of Chriſt was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor.*

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
Which ſhook heav'n's whole circumference, *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh either perſons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high prieſthood, and appoint thee ruler. *1 Maccabees.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shakſpear.*

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiſeman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man:
The which no ſooner had his proweſs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakſpear.*

5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties.

That treaty, ſo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirm'd*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To ſettle or ſtrengthen in reſolution, or purpoſe, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I reſolve
Adam ſhall ſhare with me in bliſs or woe. *Milt.*

They in their ſtate though firm, ſtood more *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Believe and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Thoſe which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Capable of inconteſtible evidence.

It may receive a ſpurious mintage, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown.*

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement; eſtabliſhment.

Embrace and love this man.——
——With brother's love I do it.——
——And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shakſ.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is aſcertained; additional proof.

A falſe report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſea-captains anſwered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles' Hiſt.*

3. Proof; convincing teſtimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter ſo confirmable, their affirmation carried but ſlow perſuaſion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Chriſt for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themſelves ſufficient. *South.*

4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

What is prepared for in catechiſing, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a moſt profitable change of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptiſm. I vow (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it), and to that purpoſe, that he may more ſolemnly enter into obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now (as in baptiſm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entering this obligation. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *ſcire*, matter, and ten of things uncertain, the ſcale of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Giving additional teſtimony; eſtabliſhing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed ſtate; radication.

If the difficulty ariſe from the *confirmedneſs* of habit, every reſiſtance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or ſtrength; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then ſpeak again. *Shakſpeare.*

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a tapſter: they are both the *confirmers* of falſe reckonings. *Shakſpeare.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiſcate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſcare*, *confiſquer*, i. e. *in fiſcum publicum addicere*; from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or creel; but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowel.*] To tranſfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

I was adjudged that the ſhould be crucified, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and forfeited, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever hath been gotten by rapine and violence, Belongs to Cæſar, who confiſcates it again, By their own words and ſentences. *Dryden.*

CONFI'SCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Tranſferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in *Shakſpeare* is on the firſt ſyllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate of Venice. *Shakſpeare.*

CONFISCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and confiscations he had at that preſent to beſtow. *Bacon. Henry VII.*

CO'NFITENT. *n. f.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confeſſing; one who confeſſes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer confeſſor and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *n. f.* [French; from *confictura*, Lat.] A ſweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain that there be ſome houſes where confitures and pies will greatly mould in the ſummer. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* houſe, where we make all ſweetmeats dry and moiſt, and divers pleaſant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*configo, confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to faſten.

As faſt as true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees;
Or elſe for ever be confixed here,
A marble monument! *Shakſpeare.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raiſe
From the *conflagrant* maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.].

1. A general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace.

The opinion derives the complexion from the deviation of the ſun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton.

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harveſts grow,
The running *conflagration* ſpreads below. *Addiſ.*

Mankind has had a gradual increaſe, notwithſtanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profeſſion of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Burnet's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. f.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together

The ſweeteſt harmony is, when ſome part of inſtrument is not heard plainly, but a confuſion of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. f.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle; to contend; to counter; to engage: properly by ſtriking againſt one another.

Bid winds and ſeas conflict,
To the confounding contraries expoſed,
Anſwer mere nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

You ſhall hear thunder the earth and troubled waves *conflict* together.
Ivan's Navigation.

Satan alone, he who reſiſts alone,
Foiled, and ſoſt with great difficulties, in his jaws
Of a mighty monſter. *Dryden, n.*

Looking upon them, the ſeveral *conflicting* winds
Seems o'er the ſouthern ſurging waves to burn.
Thompſon.

CO'NFLICT. *n. f.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or oppoſition, of two ſubſtances

Pour deph legmed ſpirit of vinegar upon fair oil of tartar, and there will be to it a *conflict* or ebullition, ſo if there were ſcarce two more contrary agents in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is ſeldom uſed of a general battle.

The luckleſs *conflict* with the giant flour,
Wherein o'ppreſs'd of life or death he ſtood in doubt. *Spenſer.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her, they never meet but there's a skirmiſh of wit between them.——Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our laſt *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No additions ſeeming to their forces can make preſent reſiſtance ſweet and eaſy, but rather new ſhrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great chance, with what labour and *conflict* muſt he accompliſh it! *Raleigh.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as in the ſtroke
On dying lambs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CO'NFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams.

Nimrod who uſurped dominion over the reſt, ſat down in the very confluence of all thoſe rivers which watered Paradiſe. *Raleigh.*

Baſſorah is beneath the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates. *Howel's Familiar Letters.*

In the veins innumerable of little rivulets have their confluence into the great veſſel, the common channel of the blood *Derham.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You ſee this confluence, this great flood of viſitors. *Shakſpeare.*

Some come to make merry becauſe of the confluence of all ſorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourſelf. *Bacon to his Friends.*

3. A concourſe; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be inſtructed how to rate all goods by thoſe that will concenter in the ſeveral ſtaples, which ſhall be made up of the richneſs, perfection, and perpetuity of all the ways. *Boyle.*

CO'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*confluens*, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting

At length, they make their way to a conſiderable one,
Their ſeveral ſtreams and ſtocks together run:
Thus rivers meeting make ſome great river's head,
By ſtrength of meeting and deſcending fed.
Blackmore.

CO'NFLUX. *n. f.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of ſeveral currents; concourſe

Rot, by the *conflux* of meeting ſap,
Infects the jointed pith and dooms his grain. *Shakſ.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He ſpies, by the general *conflux* and concourſe of the whole people, ſtreightened his quarters. *Clarendon.*

Caſt round thine eyes and ſee
What *confluxes* flowing forth, or entering in. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] Aſſuming the ſame form; wearing the ſame form; reſembling.

Variety of tune doth diſpoſe the ſpirits to variety of paſſions *conform* unto them *Bacon.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, ſhape, or manner, with ſomething elſe: with *to.*

Then followed that moſt natural effect of *conforming* one's ſelf to that which ſhe did like. *Sidney.*

The apoſtles did *conform* the chriſtians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themſelves *unto* the order of the church? *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with *to.*

Among mankind to few there are,
Who will *conform* to philoſophic fare. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the ſame form; uſing the ſame manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; ſimilar; reſembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to ceaſe at the coming of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reaſon *conformable to* the principles of his party. *Addiſon.*

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but *to* is uſed with the verb.

The moments of Sappho give us a taſte of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable* to the character we have of her. *Addiſon.*

4. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite, conſiſtent.

Nature is very conſiſtent and every where *conformable* to herſelf. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, which ſhine by juſtneſs, are moſt liable to the cenſure of critics, ſcrupulouſly exact, and rigorouſly *conformable* to all the rules of correct writing. *Pope.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; ſubmiſſive; peaceable; obſequious

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shakſpeare.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth do not themſelves willingly *conform* unto, or receive with equal reaſon, it was not eaſy. *Hooker.*

Such deluſions are determined by a ſtrong devotion, and the well-tempered ſoul of true chriſtian ſpirit. *Norris.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; ſuitably: it has *to.*

So a man obſerve the aſcendent of his own imaginations, and talk accordingly, it is a certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the ſex *conformably* to my definition. *Addiſon.*

CONFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [Fr. *conformation*, Latin.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole: as *light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different* conformation.

Vipers are found in the different natural ſhapes of the mouth, and reveral *other natural conformations.* *Harvey.*

Where there happens to be ſuch a ſtructure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the air may paſs freely into theſe ſpaces, it there eaſily gets out *Hale.*

2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity, to any thing: with *to.*

Virtue and vice, ſin and holineſs, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the rules of true religion and morality, are things of more conſequence than the furniture of underſtanding. *Locke.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. f.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England; not a diſſenter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both *conformists*. *Dunton.*

CONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; reſemblance; the ſtate of having the ſame character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exerciſe of virtue, man, amongſt the creatures of this world, aſpireth to the greateſt *conformity* with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is beſt
By pleaſure, though to nature ſeeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are juſtly reckoned amongſt our ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taſte and the ſenſitive taſte *Addiſon.*

2. It has in ſome authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety*

3. In ſome *to*.

We cannot be otherwiſe happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotſon.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath diſpoſed us to let our old wooden dark houſes fall to decay *Graunt.*

4. Conſiſtency.

Many inſtances prove the *conformity* of the eſſay *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuth.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of ſtrength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take ſuch bodies as are of aſtringent quality, without manifeſt cold. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things ſo that their ſeveral forms or natures cannot be diſcerned

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not underſtand one another's ſpeech. *Geneſis.*

To planets ruſhing from aſpect malign,
Of fierceſt oppoſition, in mid ſky
Should combat, and their jarring ſpheres *confound*. *Milton*

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due diſtinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, becauſe they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle*

They who ſtrip not ideas from the marks men uſe for them, but *confound* them with words, muſt have endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their ſimple ideas agree, though, in diſcourſe, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke*

4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify.

So ſpake the ſon of God; and Satan ſtood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to ſay. *Milton.*

Now with furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To deſtroy; to overthrow.

The ſweeteſt honey
Is loathſome in its own deliciouſneſs,
And in the taſte *confounds* the appetite. *Shakſp.*

The gods *confound* thee! doſt thou hold there ſtill? *Shakſpeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their ſtrength be broken. *Daniel.*

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFO'UNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A moſt *confounded* reaſon for his brutiſh conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another ſtory:
He was a moſt *confounded* Tory:
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to ſquirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy ſpeculations begin to ſmell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addiſon's Spectator*

CONFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, with the laws of it *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a ſtag's horn; which they ſuppoſe did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itſelf. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.

He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly ſtroke deſcended. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.

The Eaſt and Weſt churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have anſwer'd blows,
Strength match'd with ſtrength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakſpeare.*

Be Paris's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with ſelf-compariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindneſs unto him: he ſeeing himſelf *confronted* by ſo many, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verſe, I only ſhew you the ſame deſign executed by different hands. *Addiſon on Medals*

CONFRONTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Lat.]

1. To diſorder; to deſperſe irregularly.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not ſeparate.

At length an univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure.

We may have a clear and diſtinct idea of the exiſtence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate eſſences and cauſes are very confus'd and obſcure. *Watts' Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and ſadly ſhe at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*]

1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.

Theſe four nations are every where mixed in the Scriptures, becauſe they dwelt *confuſedly* together. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noiſe, and tears
Confuſedly fill'd; the women's ſhrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Veſuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And ſaw the ſmoaking tops *confuſedly* riſe;
A hideous ruin! *Addiſon on Italy*

I viewed through a priſm, and ſaw them moſt *confuſedly* defined, ſo that I could not diſtinguiſh their ſmaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and hercines ſhout *confuſedly* true,
And baſe and treble voices ſtrike the ſkies. *Pope*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon*

4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryd.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs.

Hitherunto theſe titles of honour carry a kind of *confuſedneſs*, and rather betokened a ſucceſſive office than an eſtabliſhed dignity. *Carew.*

The cauſe of the *confuſedneſs* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confuſion* wrought:
As the proud tow'rs, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Daniel.*

2. Tumult; diſorder.

God is not a God of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets
Crying *confuſion*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indiſtinct combination.

The aſſociation of two different ideas, which a cuſtomary connection of them in their minds hath made to them almoſt one, fills their heads with falſe views, and their reaſonings with falſe conſequences *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; deſtruction.

The ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him into his *confuſion*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confuſion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhown falſe.

At the laſt day, that inquiſitor ſhall not preſent to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accuſations; but will offer unto his omniſcence a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

A *confutation* of atheiſm from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour or falſehood; to diſprove.

He could on either ſide diſpute;
Confute, change hands, and ſtill *confute*. *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but,

when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, muſt be the height of woe. *South*

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.

The captain ſalutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground. *Swift*

2. Leave; farewell.

So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Fairy Queen.*

To **CO'NGE.** *v. n.* [from the noun. To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE is French; and ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. The king, as ſovereign patron of all archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccleſiaſtical dignities; inveſting them firſt *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceſs of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they ſhould, at every vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowell*

A woman, when ſhe has made her own choice, for form's ſake, ſends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator.*

Co'NGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another: ſuch is that which joins the ſhaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers*

To **CONGE'AL.** *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
That fire, which all things melts, ſhould harden gold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful deſtiny,
In whoſe cauſe ſo many waters lie,
A vapoury deluge lies, to know what fire. *Donne's Hymns.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, ſee! ſee! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shakſpeare's K. Richard III.*
Too much badneſs has been *congealed* by cold. *Sandys.*

To **CONGE'AL.** *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little den, into which put quickſilver wrapt in linen, and it will harden and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice ſmooth and level, as the ſurface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them, your feaſt, with thrice your ſcore of ends,
Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONGE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation; capable of loſing its fluidity.

The conſiſtences of bodies are very divers. *denſe*, *rare*, *tangible*, *pneumatical*, *fixed*, *hard*, ſoft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to ſolids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obſtructed either by outward compreſſion or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made ſolid by cold.

Many waters and ſprings will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there is mineral eruptions, will ſtill perſiſt without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONGENER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A thing of the ſame kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller*

CONGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind; ariſing from the ſame original.

Thoſe bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From extreme and laſting colds proceeds a great train of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* affects. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original; belonging to the ſame claſs. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He, by long, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compoſure, as we may term it, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

You look with pleaſure on thoſe things which are form'd *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we come,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a peculiar language, and diſtinct opinions, not at all *congenial* with mankind. *Swift.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the ſame genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation.

CONGE'NITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conceptions of moral and intellectual truths ſeem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the ſoul. *Hale.*

Did we learn the alphabet in our embryo-ſtate? And how comes it to paſs, that we are not aware of any ſuch *congenite* apprehenſions? *Glanv. Pre. of Apſ.*

CO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The ſea eel.

Many fiſh, whoſe ſhape and nature are much like to eel, frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers, as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of ſmall, and for the moſt part of a like, particles, of ſeveral ſizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To **CONGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*congero*, *congeſtum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congeſtion is then ſaid to be the cauſe of a tumour, when the growth of it is ſlow, and without pain. *Wiſeman.*

CONGIARY. *n. ſ.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a meaſure of corn, Lat.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery, originally in corn, afterward in money.

We ſee on them the emperor and general officers, ſtanding as they diſtributed a *congiary* to the ſoldiers or people. *Addiſon.*

To **CONGLA'CIATE.** *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other do properly *conglaciate* but water for the determination of quickſilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Bacon.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] The ſtate of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If cryſtal be a ſtone, it is concreted by ſeveral ſpirits, and ſpiritifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a fit ſubject very much for proper *conglaciation*. *Bacon.*

To **CONGLOBATE.** *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The teſticle, as is ſaid, is one large *conglobate* gland, conſiſting of ſoft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diſtinctly viſible.

Fluids are ſeparated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a ſpherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round maſs.

In this ſpawn are diſcerned many pricks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become frogs. *Brown.*

To **CONGLO'BE.** *v. a* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round maſs; to conglobate in a ball.

Hence ſounded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradiſe L.*
Two ſtrong ſerpents ſtood,
Hung to the goddeſs, and column'd around.
Not cloſer, orbs with *conglobed*, ſcaly folds
The fuzzy glories about their dulky queen. *Pope.*

To **CONGLO'BE.** *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs.

Thither they
Haſted with glad precipitance, up roll'd
As drops on duſt *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton.*

To **CONGLO'MERATE.** *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round maſs.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, compoſed of innumerable ſmall glands, each of which conſiſteth of ſoft fibres, in a convolute or ſeparate convolution. *Grew. Coſmology.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the conſtituent parts and fibres are diſtinct.

Fluids are ſeparated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twisted together.
The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]
1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.
The multiplication and *conglomeration* of ſounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.
The cauſe is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viſcous, and do lick the deflux of humours to the parts. *Bacon.*
To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts ſeparated by a wound. *Blackmore on Aliments.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.
The ichthyocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expreſſing participation of another's joy.
Forthwith'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Riſ'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a* [*gratulor*, Latin.]
1. To compliment upon any happy event; to expreſs joy for the good of another.
I *congratulate* our Engliſh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*
2. It has ſometimes the accuſative caſe of the cauſe of joy, and *to* before the perſon.
An eccleſiaſtical union within yourſelves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Spratt.*
The ſubjects of England may *congratulate* to themſelves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, ſecure us *Dryd.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.
I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converſation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]
1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.
2. The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is expreſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* [from *gree*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in uſe.
For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural cloſe. *Shak.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally. Not in uſe.
My office hath ſo far prevail'd,
That face to face, and eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to aſſemble; to bring into one place.
Any multitude of chriſtian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*
Thoſe waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the ſea. *Raleigh.*
Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* ſands,
All having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd ſeas;
And ſaw that it was good. *Milton.*
Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and ſegregates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opticks.*
Light, *congregated* by a burning glaſs, melts moſt upon ſulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet; to gather together.
Here,
In't there where merchants moſt do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains
'Tis true (is the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Dryden.*

CO'NGREGATE *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.
Where the matter is moſt *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congregate.*]
1. The act of collecting.
The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*
2. A collection; a maſs of various parts brought together.
This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and peſtilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.
The words which the miniſter firſt pronounceth, the whole *congregation* ſhall repeat after him. *Hooker.*
The practice of thoſe that prefer houſes before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*. *South.*
If thoſe preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, who look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other aſleep. *South.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or aſſembly. It is a word uſed of ſuch chriſtians as hold every congregation to be a ſeparate and independent church.

CO'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Latin.]
1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.
Here Pallas urges on, and Lautus there;
Their *congreſs* in the field great Jove withſtands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands.
Dryden's Æneid.
From theſe laws may be deduced the rules of the *congreſs* and reflections of two bodies.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.
2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations: as, the *congreſs* of Cambray.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *congreſs.*] Meeting; encountering; coming together.
If it be underſtood of ſexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of diſjoined and *congreſſive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CONGRU'E. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit; to be agreeable. Not in uſe.
Our ſovereign proceſs imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The preſent death of Hamlet. *Shakſpeare.*

CONGRU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency.

CONGRU'ENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correſpondent.
Theſe planes were ſo placed as to make up a common ſurface, which was an axis. *Grew.*
Congruity. *n. ſ.* [from *congruous.*]
1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs.
Congruity of objects to our natural conſtitution, is one great cauſe of their influence upon us. *Glanville.*
2. Fitneſs; pertinence.
A whole ſentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle. *Watts.*
3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon, conſiſtency.
With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain unto the church of Chriſt? *Hooker.*
4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correſpond, when laid over one another, are in *congruity.*

CO'NGRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fitneſs; adaptation. Not in uſe.
The agreement and harmony of numbers in a ſentence, hath almoſt the ſame meaning and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]
1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.
The exiſtence of God is ſo many ways manifeſt, and the obedience we owe him ſo *congruous* to the light of reaſon, that a great part of mankind give teſtimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*
2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commenſurate.
The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they ſtrictly *congruous* to one another.
Grove's Philoſophical Principles.
3. Rational; fit.
Motives that addreſs themſelves to our reaſon, are fitted to be employed upon reaſonable creatures: it is no wave *congruous*, that God ſhould be always lightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently; conſiſtently.
This conjecture is to be regarded, becauſe, *congruouſly* unto it, one having wounded the bladder, found it then lighter than the oppoſite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having
CO'NICK. } the form of a cone, or round decreaſing.
Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms ariſe,
And with a pointed ſpear divide the ſkies. *Prior.*
A brown ſtuff of a *conick* figure: the baſis is oblong. *Woodward.*
They are *conical* veſſels, with their baſes towards the heart; and, as they paſs on, their diameters grow ſtill leſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone.
In a watering pot, ſhaped *conically*, or like a ſugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilſt the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conical.*] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK *Section.* *n. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CONICK *Sections.* } *n. f.* That part of geo-
CO'NICKS. } metry which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To gueſs; to conjecture. Not in uſe.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wiſdom would not build yourſelf a trouble.
Shakſpeare.

CONJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conject.*] A gueſſer; a conjecturer.

For to *conjectors* would of trades,
And from my painted ſkin conclude. *Sandys.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Being the object of conjecture; poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture; ſaid or done by gueſs.

They'll fit by th' fire, and preſume to know
Who thrives and who declines, ſide talk end, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou ſpeak'ſt it fluently, as I love manhood,
And ſuit it *conjectural* fears to come to paſs
Shakſpeare.

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or ſcarcity. *Bacon.*

The two laſt words are not in Callimachus, and conſequently the reſt are only *conjectural*. *Broome.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon gueſs.

They have not recurred unto ſome key, or the records of time, but taken themſelves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture.

Whatſoever may be at any time, out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally*, ſo limited. *Hooker.*

Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, proved *Norris.*

CONJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]

1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the caſting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reaſon, bring the event to much as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not in uſe.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the univerſe *Shakſpeare*

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon ſuch things as equally may or may not be, human reaſon can then, at the beſt, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we ſhould believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not fleſh devourers then. *Brown.*

I ſhall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addiſon.*

CONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees or herbs are *coniferous*, as bear a ſquamoſe ſcaly fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many ſeeds; and when they are ripe, the ſeveral cells in the cone open, and the ſeeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to ſettle; to diſcuſs. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a miniſter that ſhould *conjobble* matters of ſtate with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to conſolidate into one.

Thou wrong'ſt Parthous, and not him alone;
But, while I like, two friends *conjoin'd* in one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment; Why you ſhould not be *conjoined*, I charge you, on your ſouls to utter it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To aſſociate; to connect.

Common and univerſal ſpirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far diſjoined. *Bacon.*

Men of differing intereſts can be reconciled in one communion, at leaſt, the deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

Turn part of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me
Shakſpeare

CONJOI'NT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.

CONJOINT *Degrees* [In muſick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale; as, *ut* and *re*.

CONJO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together; in aſſociation; jointly; not apart.

A great and frequent error, commonly committed in the uſe of ſubtile remedies, conſiſts in their not being *conjointly* with thoſe that are of oppoſed virtues. *Bacon.*

The parts of the body, ſeparately, make known the paſſions of the ſoul, or elſe *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR See COGNISOR.

CO'NJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection ſtill increaſed,
And ſtill the more the more love is multiplied *Dryden.*

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that ſhe had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mark'd the *conjugal* diſpute;
Nell roar'd inceſſant, Dick ſat mute. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Thoſe drawing as well marriage as wardſhip, gave him both power and occaſion to *conjugate* at pleaſure the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Walton*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CO'NJUGATE. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling in ſignification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſpontaneous from *ſponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

CONJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis*. [In geometry.] A right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is ſo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itſelf from the ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be ſet aſide, being but notional, and illuminated and definite axioms are to be drawn out of meaſured inſtances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.

Have thoſe who have writ ſo much about declenſions and *conjugations*, about concords and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour, and been learned to no purpoſe? *Locke.*

4. Union; aſſemblage.

The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred, myſterious, and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in uſe.

It pleas'd the king his maſter to ſtrike at me,
When he, on my head and flatt'ring his deſpair,
Tript me behind. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

CONJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; aſſociation; league.

With ſo ſmall a number we ſhould join,
To the new fortune is diſpoſed to us. *Shakſpeare.*

He will unite the white roſe and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity *Shakſpeare.*

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a firm concord and amity between them *Bacon.*

Many can effect no great matter by their ſeveral ſtrengths, but as they acts in ſociety and *conjunction* with others *South.*

As mixtures are hardeſt from heaven mingles bodies and ſouls by ſtrange, ſecret, and unconceivable *conjunction*. *South.*

2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.

God, rather by drawing waters to make ſeas, made by any *conjunction* of the ſtars, ſhould bury them under a ſecond flood *Raleigh.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he obſerve their influences in their oppoſitions and *conjunctions*, in their aſpects and deſcenſions? He that ſcorns the ſink in nature ex ſcribed *Kneller.*

Pompey and Cæſar were two ſtars of ſuch a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their oppoſition. *Swift.*

3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Cloſely united. A ſenſe not in uſe.

She 's ſo *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her *Shakſpeare.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.

Theſe are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.]
1. Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.
I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the buſineſs of that earl. *King Ch.*
Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumſtances. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
2. Occaſion; critical time.
Such ceremonies always attend ſuch *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon*
3. Mode of union; connexion.
He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech*
4. Conſiſtency.
I was willing to grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy. *King Charles*

CONJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed Under this *conjuration* ſpeak, my lord. *Shakſpeare*
2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.
Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too ſtrong for my poor ſpirit to diſobey. *Sidney*
What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
3. A plot; a conſpiracy. *Diſt*

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin]
1. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.
He concluded with ſighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more preſs him to conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon. *Clarend.*
The church may addreſs her ſons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Decay of Piety*
I *conjure* you! Let me know,
Whate'er was done againſt him, Cato did it. *Addiſ. of Cato*
2. To bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.
He in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjur'd againſt the Higheſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt*
3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.
What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakſpeare*
What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjures the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like wonder-wounded hearers. *Shakſpeare.*
I thought their own ſeers, whoſe black arts firſt raiſed up thoſe turbulent ſpirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*
You have *conjur'd* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins, and have made our paſſions and virtues viſible. *Addiſon*
4. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjúre*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *cónjure.*

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.
My invocation is honeſt and fair; and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him. *Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you runnaway! Out, out, out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you!
Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

CO'NJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.
Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*:
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again. *Shakſpeare.*
Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*
Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping.
Addiſon.
2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.
From the account the loſer brings,
The *conjurer* knows who ſtole the things *Prior*
3. By way of irony, a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.
Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room
Addiſon.

CONJU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.
I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements*. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]
1. Common birth; production at the ſame time; community of birth.
Critikins have laputized theſe geminous births and double *connaſcences*, as containing in them a diſtinction of ſoul. *Beacon's Pedigree Errours.*
2. Being produced together with another being.
3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.
Symphaſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together. *Wilkins*

CONNA'TE *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; of the ſame birth.
Many, who deny any *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in toys. *South*
Their diſpoſitions to be reflected, ſome at a greater and others at a leſs thickneſs, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]
1. United with the being; connected by nature.
Full in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of every thing;
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies*
Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Participant of the ſame nature.
Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt?
Milton.
Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connatural* force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite
With ſecret unity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.
There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

CONNATURA'LLY. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.
Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcuſſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNATURA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.
Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter.
Pearſon on the Creed.

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]
1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.
The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*
2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.
The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms, and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a full ſyllogiſm *Locke.*
3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language: as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.
The people's power is great and indiſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to faſten to each other.
Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, cannot *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*; or *connexio*, Latin.]
1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.
My heart, which by a ſecret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet.
Milton.
There muſt be a future ſtate where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury.*
2. Juſt relation to ſomething precedent or ſubſequent: conſequence of argumentation; coherence.
Contemplation of human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*
Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between *Locke.*
A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſign'd.
Blackmore's Creation.

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.
The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by ſeveral particles. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Diſt.*

CONNI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *connive.*]
1. The act of winking. Not in uſe.
2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.
It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to riſe by *connivance*. *Bacon.*
Diſobedience having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South.*
A *connivance* to admit half will produce ruin.
Swift.

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*connivco*, Lat.]
1. To wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, [illegible] with their eyes. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

The [illegible] of [illegible], and the [illegible] of [illegible], the one violates and the other [illegible]. *[illegible]*

[illegible]

CONNOISSEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A judge; a critick. It is often used of a pretended critick.

[illegible]

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

[illegible] predetermining [illegible] decree without any [illegible]. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of something beside itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the coherence or connexion of one thing with another, [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

[illegible] by [illegible] ideas means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *noto*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, [illegible] a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

[illegible] second love a pleasing [illegible] form, And the chaste queen [illegible] requires. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CO'NOID. *n. f.* [κωνοειδής.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of [illegible] there remaining [illegible] to the centre [illegible]. *[illegible]*

CONOI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Latin.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

[illegible]

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conquassate.*] Agitation; concussion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to overrun; to win.

They had [illegible] them, and brought them under tribute. *[illegible]*

[illegible] come, great Stagyrite, and teach me now All I was born to know; [illegible] Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo; He conquer'd th' earth, the whole world you. *Cowley.*

'Twas fit, Who conquer'd nature, should preside o'er wit. *Pope.*

We conquer'd France, but felt our captive's charms; Their arts [illegible] triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast, Yet neither conqueror nor conquered. *Shakspeare.*

The conquer'd also, and inslav'd by war, Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose And fear of God. *Milton.*

Anna conquer'd but to save, And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight; he hath been us'd Ever to conquer and to have his word Of contradiction. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

[illegible] success had [illegible] their [illegible] high, As [illegible] resolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a conquering sword has no [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Possible to be overcome.

[illegible]

CO'NQUEROR. *n. f.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

[illegible] And had my daughter [illegible] *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The gain of civil wars will not allow Bays for the conqueror's brows. *Cowley.*

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave who cried out behind the conqueror, Remember, sir, [illegible] *[illegible]*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

[illegible]

CO'NQUEST. *n. f.* [*conqueste*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perpetual [illegible] of the people to the [illegible] *Davies.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

[illegible] Th' events of conquest [illegible] *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

[illegible] And the [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] Than all the conquests [illegible] kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath, And [illegible] *Addison.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not consanguineous? Am I not of her blood? *Shakspeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *n. f.* [*consanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; nearness of kin: distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father; I know no touch of consanguinity. *Shakspeare.*

There is the supreme and indissoluble consanguinity and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of consanguinity, and became a stranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Christ has condescended to a cognation and consanguinity with us. *South.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consarcino*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE. *n. f.* [*conscientia*, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of conscience, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith and conscience can be heard Infallible? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest [illegible] the will of God. *[illegible]*

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometime a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts, or actions.

[illegible]

The sweetest cordial we receive at [illegible] is conscience of our virtuous [illegible]

[illegible] and dejected with the [illegible] ill cause. *[illegible]*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

[illegible]

5. Scruple; principle of action.

[illegible] laws of [illegible] *[illegible]*

Why should not the one make as much conscience of [illegible] for gold, as the other of [illegible] *[illegible]*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make conscience not to mislead them. *[illegible]*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? can'st thou the conscience lack, To think I shall lack friends? *Shakspeare.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require. *[illegible]*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious.*] According to the direction of conscience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conſcience; and, if the conſcience happens to be deluded, ſin does not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly.* *South.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them, if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

A knave, coy voluble; no further *conſcionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane ſeeming. *Shakſpeare*

Let my debtors have *conſcionable* ſatisfaction. *Hayward*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs *Dict.*

CO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conſcionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common perſon. *Sanderſon's Hiſt. Encl.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath not the leaſt perception, and is not conſcious of its own exiſtence. *Tenilly*

A long fabulouſneſs, ſome nice thinking or conſcious buſineſs, or even a preſent thought. *Watts.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancred ſent,
Who, conſcious of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to.*

The rev'rend wood-monſters, ſtruck with awe divine;
Aſſ'ſtants, conſcious to the ſign,
Forſing'd to' exert. *Dryden's Fables.*

Rocks or honey cannot be thought to timed or made their own law-checks, or to organ be *conſcious* to its muſcle, or gunpowder to its ſtarting or running. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witneſs by the dictate of conſcience to any thing.

Perſpicuus had been laborious with the beſt on his friends, being *conſcious* to himſelf that he had been ſore outraged by her. *Carew.*

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always remained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcious.*]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If ſpirit be without thinking I have no idea of any thing like it: therefore *conſciouſneſs* muſt be its eſſential attribute. *Watts' Logick*

2. Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *conſciouſneſs* of his provocations, it become his intereſt there ſhould be none.
Government of the Tongue.

Such ideas no doubt they would have had, had not their *conſciouſneſs* to themſelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from ſo idle an attempt. *Locke.*

An honeſt mind is not in the power of a diſhoneſt; to break its peace, there muſt be ſome guilt of *conſciouſneſs.* *Pope*

CO'NSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conſcribo*, Latin.] A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti*, from their names being written in the regiſter of the ſenate

CONSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or regiſtering. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Latin]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes.

Enter in to the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus, by a new and living way which he hath *conſecrated* for us. *Heb.*

Shall I abuſe this *conſecrated* gift
Of ſtrength, by ſtretching it with my hair. *Milton*

A biſhop ought not to conſecrate a church which the patron has built for his own gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe or perſon: with *to.*

He ſhall conſecrate unto the Lord the days of his ſeparation, and ſhall bring a lamb of the firſt year for a treſpaſs offering. *Numbers*

3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *adj* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The wiſh conſecrate for facrifice
Appeas'd the gods. *Waller.*

Should I but hear I were conſecrate,
And that this body, conſecrate to thee,
By ruffian hands ſhould be entombed, I'd die. *Shak.*

The cardinal ſtanding before the altar, lets them know that they were aſſembled in that conſecrate place to ſing unto God. *Bacon.*

Infect the air, diſeaſes, and the ſhe,
How durſt thou be ſo bold
To enter, conſecrate to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Dryden's Cymon.*

CO'NSECRATOR *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Whether it be not againſt the conſecrator of a ſacrament, that the conſecrater alone ſhould partake of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONSECRA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *conſecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities. *Ayliffe's Par.*

At the erection and conſecration of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleaſed the Almighty to give a ſign. *Hooker*

The conſecration of his God is upon his head. *Numbers.*

We muſt know that conſecration makes not the place sacred, but only ſolemnly declares it to be the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and conſequently ſacred. *Swift.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The Indian ſwells with new conſecration of haute. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY. *adj.* [from *conſectarius*, Latin.] Conſequent; conſequential; following by conſequence.

From the inconſtant and contrary determinations there ariſe conſectary propoſitions and concluſions many times falſe. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY. *n. ſ* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premiſes; conſequence; corollary.

Theſe propoſitions are conſectaries drawn from the obſervations. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of conſequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.

Some *conſecutions* are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progreſs. *Hale.*

2. Succeſſion.

In a quick *conſecution* of the colours, the impreſſion of every colour remains in the ſenſorium. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. In aſtronomy.

The month is the *conſecution*, or, as ſome term it, of progreſſion, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun to another.
Peacham's Vade Mecum.

The moon makes four ſynodical months with in her whole year, or twelve of her *conſecutions.* *Holder.*

CONSECUTIVE *adj.* [*conſecutif*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; ſucceſſive.

That diſpoſition upon the lands did not come into diſuſe but by fifty *conſecutive* years of exemptions. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. Conſequential; regularly ſucceeding.

This is ſeeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

CONSE'CUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conſecutive.*] A term uſed in the ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to *antecedently*, and ſometimes to *effectively* or *cauſally.* *Dict.*

To CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Latin] To ſow different ſeeds together. *Dict.*

CONSE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of ſuch ſtrong and thinking principles could not poſſibly, by their mere concurrence, and jumping and hitting, compoſe ſo great individual as mind, with ſo true mind and understanding, and a vital *conſenſion* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting.

I am far more glad of your having had compaſſion upon poor Mopſa, than that it was to Kalander. When it ſhall pleaſe you to call theſe virtues mine, they ſhall be ſo, by heaven's conſent and mine. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would ſtop their and adverſe courſe,
Learning *conſent* and concords from this hoſt. *Davies.*

3. Coherence with; relation to; correſpondence.

Demons found
Incloſed, as they thought, or under ground,
Wrote power hath a true *conſent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In phyſick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the ſtone in the bladder, by irritating the fibres there, will affect and draw them to itſelf, as to unite the bowels in the ſame manner by the interpoſition of nerves as the cords, and cauſe ſickneſs and convulſive twitches ſometimes to the ſtomach, and occaſion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'ſt ſome doubt within me move,
But more deſire to hear, if thou *conſent*,
The full relation. *Milton.*

2. To co-operate to the ſame end.

3. To yield; to give conſent; to allow to admit: with *to.*

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have *consented unto* Henry's death. *Shakesp.*
In this we *consent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Genesis.*
What in sleep thou dost abhor to dream,
Waking thou never will *consent to* do. *Milton.*
Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy, who could not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of that act. *Brown.*

It will cost no pains to bring such [illegible] ing, nor to [illegible] and *consentaneous* [illegible]

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreeably; confidently; suitably.

Prince [illegible] *ously*, to himself, that [illegible] he ought to be excluded from every place of his worship, where [illegible]

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority [illegible] the common judgment and practice of [illegible] *Oliver Redivivus. Hist. Sacramental.*

CO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cause.

Speaks that know
All mortal *consequence* which yet unknown. *Shak.*
Shun the bitter *consequence*, for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good *consequence*, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary sufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty; prayer is commanded*, conf. *therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors soon with minors fight:
O, both in friendly comfort join'd,
The *consequence* impossible behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects; consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *South.*

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstructing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest *consequence*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison.*

These people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a cause: with *to*.

It was not a power politick to be inherited, because the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* one's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *n. s.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Do not follow that they, being not the people of God, are not rolling to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be followed. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could see [illegible] yet dormant in the [illegible] places and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate
A [illegible] which freedom draws:
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though the kind of arguments may seem [illegible] yet the [illegible] consideration of them, [illegible] ghly [illegible] and conclusive to [illegible] &c. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connexion of ideas.

Nobody writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it, although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequential* ills, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequential*.] Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connexion of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connexion of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat. to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY. *n. s.* [from *conservans*, Lat.] Courts held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames are called *Courts of Conservancy.*

CONSERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen [illegible] tions in the globe, yet they are such as [illegible] to the [illegible] and *conservation* of the earth, and its productions, than [illegible] the disorder and [illegible] of it. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preserving or slaying of [illegible] fishes; for [illegible] constitutive means of [illegible] *servation* of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONSE'RVATIVE *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The [illegible] figure, as to all heavenly [illegible] so agrees to light, as he must [illegible] *conservative* of all others. [illegible]

CONSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or effect of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you conclude that you have merited amongst you, he was warned by the [illegible] of the city, that he should keep [illegible]

Bacon's New Atl.

The heads of the several counties were also made [illegible] of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. [illegible]

Such individuals as are the [illegible] of their own species. *Ray's Creation of Man.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature: as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory*, of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in [illegible]

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispersed to the earth and [illegible] ly the great abyss, that subterraneous *conservatory*, is by that means restored back [illegible] *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the part of *conserving* what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.

Will 't please your honour, taste of these *conserves*? *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call ſerveta, which are like to candied *conſerves*, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

The more coſt they were at, and the more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more their *conſerves* ſtunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conſervatory or place in which any thing is kept. This ſenſe is unuſual.

Tuberoſes will not endure the wet of this ſeaſon; therefore ſet the pots into your *conſerve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CONSE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſerve.*]

1. A layer up; a repoſiter; one that preſerves any thing from loſs or diminution.

He hath been moſt induſtrious both collector and *conſerver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward.*

In the eaſtern regions there ſeems to have been a general cuſtom of the prieſts having been the perpetual *conſervers* of knowledge and ſtory. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conſerves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Latin.] A ſitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One that ſits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to ſift; to ſtudy.

At our more *conſider'd* time we'll read,
Anſwer, and think upon this buſineſs. *Shakſ.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It ſeems neceſſary, in the choice of perſons for greater employments, to *conſider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities *Temple*

3. To have regard to; to reſpect; not to deſpiſe.

Let us *conſider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Hebrews.*

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is ſummoned.

Conſider,
Thy life hath yet been private, moſt part ſpent
At home. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very ſervices thou haſt done, which if I have not enough *conſidered*, to be more thankful to thee ſhall be my ſtudy *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge haſtily or raſhly.

No one *conſiders* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor underſtanding *Iſaiah.*

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *conſider* of your ſuit;
And come ſome other time to know our mind.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Such a treatiſe might be conſulted by jurymen, before they *conſider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to heſitate.

Many mad'd *conſiderers* mid throng,
And preſs'd in with this common. *Shakſpeare.*

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
Within her ſoul; at laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards, in ſucceſſion flies
The tears that ſtood *conſidering* in her eyes.
Dryden's Fables.

CONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [from *conſider.*]

1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the moſt *conſiderable* duration. *Tillotſon.*

It is *conſiderable*, that ſome urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Reſpectable; above neglect; deſerving notice.

Men *conſiderable* in all worthy profeſſions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I am ſo *conſiderable* a man, that I cannot have leſs than forty ſhillings a year. *Addiſon.*

3. Important; valuable.

Chriſt, inſtead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his abſurdity, that could think his mean aids *conſiderable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his reſcue.
Decay of Piety.

In painting, not every action, nor every perſon, is *conſiderable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

Many can make themſelves maſters of as *conſiderable* eſtates as thoſe who have the greateſt portions of land. *Addiſon*

4. More than a little. It has a middle ſignification between little and great.

Many brought in very *conſiderable* ſums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *conſiderable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Wilkins.*

Thoſe earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conſtitute a body of a very *conſiderable* thickneſs and ſolidity. *Burnet.*

Every cough, though ſevere, and of ſome *conſiderable* continuance, is not of a conſumptive nature, nor preſages diſſolution and the grave. *Blackmore.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice.

We muſt not always meaſure the *conſiderableneſs* of things by their moſt obvious and immediate uſefulneſs, but by their fitneſs to make or contribute to the diſcovery of things highly uſeful. *Boyle*

Their moſt ſlight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *conſiderableneſs*, and are forcibly impoſed upon the company.
Government of the Tongue.

CONSI'DERABLY. *adv.* [from *conſiderable.*]

1. In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.

And Europe ſtill *conſiderably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains.
Roſcommon.

2. With importance; importantly.

I deſire no ſort of favour ſo much, as that of ſerving you more *conſiderably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope*

CONSI'DERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection; ſober thought.

After this cold *conſiderance*, ſentence me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate
What I have done that miſbecame my place.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

CONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*conſideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to conſideration; prudent; not raſh; not negligent.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And unreſpected boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *conſiderate* eyes. *Shakſ.*

Æneas is patient, *conſiderate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*

I grant it to be in many caſes certain, that it is ſuch as a *conſiderate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no juſt cauſe to doubt of. *Tillotſon*

The expediency, in the preſent juncture, may appear to every *conſiderate* man. *Addiſon.*

2. Having reſpect to; regardful. Little uſed.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be preſumed more *conſiderate* of manſe. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This ſenſe is much uſed in converſation.

CONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumſtances are of ſuch force, as they ſway an ordinary judgment of a wiſe man, not fully and *conſiderately* pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] Prudence; calm deliberation. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*]

1. The act of conſidering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to preſent happineſs and miſery, when that alone comes in *conſideration*, and the conſequences are removed, a man never chuſes amiſs. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; ſerious deliberation.

Let us think with *conſideration*, and conſider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs mortified in him;
Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him.
Shakſpeare's Henry V.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopſa hath brought you to the *conſideration* of her virtues, and that *conſideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and ſo the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *conſideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the uſe of the dauphin; becauſe the whole Pharſalia would have been a ſatire upon the French form of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Equivalent; compenſation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies under a good *conſideration*, but make little account of our ſouls. *Ray on the Creation.*

For goods can never take our bills for payment, though they might paſs as valuable *conſiderations* among our own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *conſideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth theſe things, was not becauſe thoſe nations did uſe them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *conſiderations*.
Clarendon.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *conſiderations*, to ſearch an asylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the ſame *conſiderations*. *Dryden.*

7. Reaſon; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with ſuch *conſiderations* as have been before ſet down. *Hooker.*

Uſes, not thought upon before, be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that which other *conſiderations* did procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

8. [In law.]

Conſideration is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract binds. It is either expreſſed, as if a man bargain to give twenty ſhillings or ſhorts; or elſe implied, as when a man comes to an inn, and takes both meat and lodging for himſelf and his horſe, without bargaining with the hoſt, he diſcharge not the houſe, but is bound in conſcience.
Cowell.

CONSI'DERER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain appearance of wit for an impious jeſt, or of reaſon for a deep *conſiderer*.
Government of the Tongue.

CONSI'DERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammati-

sally written *considered*; viz, French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer: sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *consign* over a place to the Divine worship. *South.*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rest and death? *Pr.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned* over to another state—a state of everlasting peace and security. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing the history. *Atterbury.*

Attides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful conduct to his care. *Pope.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. Not in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shakspeare.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A mind yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Shakspeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONSI'GNMENT. *n. f.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist.* *Colossians.*

2. To continue fixed, without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous, as it cometh to pass between *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have effected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in a little flights of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valies, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were disposed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared, or coexistent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may easily *consist* with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Sprat's Sermons.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consistent* with the fortune of a private man, or with the toil of any but an Alexander. *Dryden.*

It cannot *consist* with the divine attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright *Atterbury.*

Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope.*

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as is *consistent* with safety. *Swift.*

CONSI'STENCE. } *n. f.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it return unto its natural *consistence.*
Bacon's Natural History.

The *consistences* of bodies are very divers; dead, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, hard, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and assistance, to order and govern, conserve and keep together, the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it *Hale.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, figure, and *consistency.* *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Substance; form; make.

How contemptible is of a note make, and a lasting *consistence!* *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or lasting state

Men can work from principles of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

There are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and to which they have a *consistence* bearing and resting on it, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

This *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return.
Chambers.

CONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a kind, to terse, and to be true, the terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise. *Addison.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
So two *consistent* motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself an hour. *Pope.*

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pestilential miasms infinuate into the humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without itself did. *Woodward.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deputes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONSISTORY. *n. f.* [*consistorium*, Latin.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian. *Cowell.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to join and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory.* *Heylin, Presbyterians.*

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory.* *Howel.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, the design to step down from his throne. *Swift.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religious to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory.* *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tempestuous spread,
A gloomy *consistory.* *Milton, Paradise Regained.*

At Jove's assent, the deities around,
In *consistory* crown'd. *Pope.*

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakspeare.*

CONSO'CIATE. *n. f.* [from *consors*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset *Howel.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward complexions. *Wotton on Education.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a superior unio principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the cosmos *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consociating* into the huge conderie bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consociate.*]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness *Hayward.*

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [from *console.*] That admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *consolate* thine ear. *Shakspeare.*

What may somewhat *consolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONSOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*. *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. f.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *consolate*.] Tending to give comfort.

CONSO'LE. n. f. [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,
And empty heads *console* with empty sound.
Pope's Dunciad.

CONSO'LER. *n. f.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man.
Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man.

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated*, the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts upon the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*

The sandy, sparry, and flinty matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it *consolidated* and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That has the quality of healing wounds.

CO'NSONANCE. } *n. f.* [*consonance*, Fr.
CO'NSONANCY. } *consonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd,
In *consonance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times.
Hale's Law of England.

I have set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonance* of our youth. *Shakf.*

CO'NSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it *consonant unto* reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained. *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Duty of Man.*

Religion looks *consonant to* itself.
Duty of Man.

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

CO'NSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another; but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound, and, in all of them, more or less checking and altering it. *Holder.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as it but one temple did speak for all. *Hooker.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Taylor.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no mere philosophy, than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose.
Digby to Pope.

CO'NSORT. *n. f.* [*consors*, Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort*. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy *consort*
Female for race: then blest'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton.*

Thy Bona, who thy *consort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He fought chaste love, and thank'd the pow'rs above,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed.
Dryden's Fables.

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial *consort* of the crown of spades.
Pope.

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate.
Fairy Queen.

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold *Bacon.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakspeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll meet with you upon the mount,
And afterwards *consort* you till the time. *Shakſp.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not used.

He was *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [*consortio*, Latin.] Partnership; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *conspectus*, Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSPECTU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspectus*, Latin.] Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What Latin can your parts connect,
That you stand forth thus peerless with conspectuity
And elocution? *Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

CONSPE'RSION. *n. f.* [*conspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPI'CUITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this detection be clearer than the thing detected, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what change
Absents thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And lets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*.
Addison's Cato.

The house of lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epistle of Horace.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

Those methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and in a lively esteem. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear to but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*. *Bacon's Promus. Essays.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O *conspiracy*!
Sham'st thou to show thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shakspeare.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Against my life. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

When fervice we had escap'd the blow
Of faction and *conspiracy*,
Despis'd the promis'd hopes destroy *Daniel.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The appearing so malicious in this must the *conspiracy*, exacts a more particular regard.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.] Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shakspeare's K. Lear

CONSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so different premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment.
Decay of Piety.

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. s.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others the commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. 2 *Samuel*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*:
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord.
Shakspeare.

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryd.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *South*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shakspeare's Rich. III.*

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shaksp.*

They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let them all be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Rofcom.*

2. To agree together: as, *all things* conspire *to make him happy.*

So moist and dry, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Haigh.*

CONSPI'RER. *n. s.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakspeare.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conspurco*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *n. s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being to powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferiour *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*; because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferiour authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon*: but these are properly *castellani*, or governours of castles. *Cowell. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shakspeare*

The knave *constable*, had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shakspeare.*

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did.
Clarendon.

2. *To overrun* the CONSTABLE. [perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CO'NSTANCY. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by little failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witness'th than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*;
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shaksp.*

CO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle's Hist. of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immovable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakspeare's Mer. of Ven.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained
constant friends *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent: with *to*.

Now the upon the land his care of souls he first fix'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as made fast by our national constitution; and was *constant* to its offices in devotion both in public, and in his family *Addison's Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it.
Dryden.

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendant manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These ſcattered perfections which were divided among the ſeveral ranks of inferiour natures, were ſummed up and *conſtellated* in ours. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtellate.*]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars.

For the ſtars of heaven, and the *conſtellations* thereof, ſhall not give their light. *Iſaiah.*

The earth, the air, reſounded;
The heav'ns and all the *conſtellations* rung.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

A *conſtellation* is but one;
Though 'tis a train of ſtars. *Dryden.*

2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *conſtellation* or conjuncture of all thoſe goſpel graces, faith, hope, charity, ſelf-denial, repentance, and the reſt. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Lat.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; alienation of mind by a ſurpriſe; ſurpriſe; wonder.

They find the ſame holy *conſternation* upon themſelves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in *conſternation* wait
Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their liege.
Philips.

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condenſe.

Of cold, the property is to condenſe and *conſtipate.* *Bacon.*

It may, by amaſſing, cooling, and *conſtipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray.*

There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thruſt and crowded to the middle of thoſe whirlpools, and there *conſtipate* one another into great ſolid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To ſtop up, or ſtop by filling up the paſſages.

It is not probable that any aliment ſhould have the quality of entirely *conſtipating* or ſhutting up the capillary veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

To bind the belly, or make coſtive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of ſome loadſtones in this, doth rather *conſtipate* and bind, than purge and looſen the belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONSTIPA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *conſtipate.*]

1. The act of crowding any thing into leſs room; condenſation.

This worketh by the detention of the ſpirits, and *conſtipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

It requires either abſolute fulneſs of matter, or a pretty cloſe *conſtipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occaſions a *conſtipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The ſtate of having the body bound.

CONSTI'TUENT. *adj.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] That makes any thing what it is; neceſſary to exiſtence; elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts.

Body, ſoul, and reaſon, are the three parts neceſſarily *conſtituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

All animals derived all the *conſtituent* matter of their bodies, ſucceſſively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impoſſible that the figures and ſizes of its *conſtituent* particles, ſhould be ſo juſtly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *n. ſ.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing in its peculiar ſtate.

Their firſt compoſure and origination requires a higher and nobler *conſtituent* than chance. *Hale.*

2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing.

The obſtruction of the meſentery is a great impediment to nutrition: for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary *conſtituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. He that deputes another: as, the repreſentatives in parliament diſregard their *conſtituents.*

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but chriſtian virtue, ſuch as is neceſſary to the *conſtituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to eſtabliſh.

We muſt obey laws appointed and *conſtituted* by lawful authority, not againſt the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It will be neceſſary to conſider, how at firſt thoſe ſeveral churches were *conſtituted*, that we may underſtand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearſon.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *n. ſ* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; deputing; eſtabliſhing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *conſtitution.* *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the refraction of one, it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary refraction of the other, and ſo, being reſtored to its priſtine *conſtitution*, became of the ſame condition as at firſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongſt many bad effects of this oily *conſtitution*, there is one advantage; ſuch who arrive to age, are not ſubject to ſtricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health or diſeaſe.

If ſuch men happen, by their native *conſtitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leiſure to be ſick, or they uſe it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *conſtitution.* *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *conſtitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to ſhew himſelf wiſe than by ſuſpecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the *conſtitution*
Of any conſtant man. *Shakſpeare.*

He defended himſelf with undaunted courage, and leſs paſſion than was expected from his *conſtitution.* *Clarendon.*

6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms.

The Norman, conquering all by might,
Mixing our cuſtoms, and the forms of right,
With foreign *conſtitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; eſtabliſhed uſage; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution.

We lawfully may obſerve the poſitive *conſtitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker.*

Conſtitution, properly ſpeaking in the ſenſe of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by ſome king or emperor; yet the canoniſts, by adding the word *ſacred* to it, make it to ſignify the ſame as an eccleſiaſtical canon. *Ayliffe.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical.

It is not probable *any conſtitutional* illneſs will be communicated with the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Conſiſtent with the civil conſtitution; legal.

CONSTITU'TIVE. *adj.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. That conſtitutes any thing what it is; elemental; eſſential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, ſuch as neither naturally *conſtitutive* nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy. *Brown.*

The elements and *conſtitutive* parts of a ſchiſmatick, being the effects of himſelf, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr. *conſtringo*, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome action.

Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Conſtrains them weep. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

Namur ſubdued, is England's palm alone;
The reſt beſieg'd, but we *conſtrain'd* the town.
Dryden.

2. To hinder by force; to reſtrain.

My fire in caves *conſtrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his whiſtle, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryd.*

3. To neceſſitate.

The ſcars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *conſtrained* blemiſhes,
Nothing deſerv'd. *Shakſpeare.*

When to his luſt Ægyſthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *conſtrain*? *Pope.*

4. To violate; to raviſh.

Her ſportleſs chaſtity
Inhuman traitors! you *conſtrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak.*

5. To confine; to preſs.

When amidſt the fervour of the feaſt,
The Tyrian hugs and ſoons thee on her breaſt,
And with ſweet kiſſes in her arms *conſtrains*,
Thou may'ſt infuſe thy venom in her veins. *Dryd.*

How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waiſt *conſtrain.*
Gay.

6. To conſtringe.

When winter froſts *conſtrain* the field with cold,
The ſcanty root can take no ſteady hold. *Dryd.*

7. To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,
When ruſhing on with ſhouts, he binds in chains
The drowſy prophet, and his limbs *conſtrains*
Dryden.

8. To impriſon.

Conſtrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye.
Dryden.

9. To force; to produce in oppoſition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarſer throats
Utter unripe, and ill *conſtrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To reſtrain; to withhold.

The ſoft weapons of paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to reſiſt the firſt inclination of evil: or after, when it became habitual, to *conſtrain* it. *Raleigh.*

CONSTRA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint; obnoxious to compulſion.

Whereas men before ſtood bound in conſcience to do as reaſon teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *conſtrainable*; and, if they outwardly tranſgreſs, puniſhable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* [from *conſtrain.*] By conſtraint; by compulſion.

What occaſion it had given them to think, to their greater obduration in evil, that through a froward and wanton deſire of innovation we did *conſtrainedly* thoſe things, for which conſcience was pretended. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INER. *n. f.* [from *constrain.*] He that conſtrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *n. f.* [*contrainte*, Fr.]

1. Compulſion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the deſire; confinement.

I did ſuppoſe it ſhould be on *conſtraint*;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shak.*

Like you, a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *conſtraint*, but by my choice I came. *Dryd.*

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the *conſtraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of uſe.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Through long impriſonment, and hard *conſtraint*. *Spenſer.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, *conſtrictum*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink.

Such things as *conſtrict* the fibres, and ſtrengthen the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion; forcible contraction. *Compreſſion* is from an outward force, *conſtriction* from ſome quality: as the throat is compreſſed by a bandage, and *conſtringed* by a cold.

The air, which they receive into the lungs, may ſerve to render their bodies equiponderate to the water, and the *conſtriction* or dilatation of it, may probably aſſiſt them to aſcend or deſcend in the water. *Ray, on the Creation.*

CONSTRI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Lat.] That which compreſſes or contracts.

He ſuppoſed the *conſtrictors* of the eye-lids not to be diſtinct from the ſuperciliary. *Cheſelden.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itſelf.

The dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun. *Shak.*

Strong liquors, eſpecially inflammatory ſpirits, intoxicate, *conſtringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

Try a deep well, or a conſervatory of ſnow, where the cold may be more *conſtringent*. *Bacon.*

Winter binds
Our ſtrengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Conſtringent. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Latin.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to conſtitute.

Let there be an admiration of thoſe divine attributes and prerogatives, for whoſe manifeſting he was pleaſed to *conſtruct* this vaſt fabrick. *Locke.*

2. To form by the mind: as, he *conſtructed* a new ſyſtem.

CONSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.

2. The form of building; ſtructure; conformation.

There's no art
To ſhew the mind's *conſtruction* in the face. *Shakſpeare.*

The ways were made of ſeveral layers of flat ſtones and dirt; the *conſtruction* was a little various, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly choſen, together in ſuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete ſenſe. *Clarke.*

Some particles conſtantly, and others in certain *conſtructions*, have the ſenſe of a whole ſentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diſentangling tranſpoſitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whoſe containing
Is to from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him ſhew
His ſkill in the *conſtruction*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The ſenſe; the meaning; interpretation.

In which ſenſe although we judge the apoſtle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *conſtruction* more ſound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at eaſe, ſhould always put the beſt *conſtruction* on buſineſs and converſation. *Dryden on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good-will towards men, and puts the kindeſt *conſtruction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spect.*

6. Judgment; mental repreſentation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reaſonable *conſtructions* ſeem ſtrange, or favour of ſingularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown.*

7. The manner of deſcribing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRUCTION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonſtration.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They ſhall the earth's *conſtructure* cloſely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts conjoin'd. *Blackmore.*

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Lat.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to diſentangle tranſpoſition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read,
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can ſpell,
Will ſoon conceive, and learn to *conſtrue* well. *Spenſer.*

Conſtrue the times to their neceſſities,
And you ſhall ſay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injure. *Shak.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to ſhow the meaning.

I muſt crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*, as if any ſuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and aſſiſtance of God's moſt bleſſed ſpirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires, (I may almoſt ſay) a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *conſtrue* and paraphraſe our own words, to free ourſelves either from the ignorance or malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet.*

When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes *Addiſon.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indiviſible unity, notwithſtanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf, we glorify that *conſubſtantial* Word, which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that co-eſſential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the ſame kind or nature.

It continueth a body *conſubſtantial* with our bodies; a body of the ſame, both nature and meaſure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their concents the human nature of Chriſt was not *conſubſtantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*]

1. Exiſtence of more than one, in the ſame ſubſtance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the ſame nature.]

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *conſubſtantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *n. ſ.* [*conſul*, *conſulendo*, Lat.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be ſo noble as a *conſul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakſpeare.*

Conſuls of moderate power in calms were made,
When the Gauls came, one ſole dictator ſway'd *Dryden.*

2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conſul.

The *conſular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spect.*

2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who had been conſul.

Rate not the *conſular* men, and left their places
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down? *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'NSULATE. *n. ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Latin.] The office of conſul.

His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all public regiſters and inſcriptions *Arbuthnot.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.

The patricians ſhould do very ill,
To let the *conſulſhip* be ſo debaſed. *Ben Jonſon.*

The lovely boy with his auſpicious face,
Shall Publick *conſulſhip* and triumphs grace. *Dryden.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the perſon admitted to conſultation.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd, and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Dallying the garment of this peace, abodes
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſenate-houſe wherein three hundred and twenty men ſat *conſulting* always for the people. *1 Maccabees.*

Conſult not *with* the ſlothful for any work. *Ecclus.*

He ſent for his boſom friends, *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*, and ſhewed the letter to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Carendon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice of: as, *he* conſulted *his friends*; to *conſult* an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to.

We are, in the firſt place, to *conſult* the neceſſaries of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with ſo great a ſoul *conſults* its ſafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.
Addiſon.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou haſt *conſulted* ſhame to thy houſe, by cutting off many people. *Habakkuk.*

Many things were there *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clar.*

CO'NSULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of conſulting.

Yourſelf in perſon head one choſen half,
And match t' oppreſs the faction in *conſult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

2. The effect of conſulting; determination.

He ſaid, and roſe the firſt; the council broke,
And all their grave *conſults* diſſolv'd in ſmoke.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *conſults* of our whole number, to conſider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *conſult* of ſuſpects below
Was call'd to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*]

1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation.

The chief prieſts held a *conſultation* with the elders and ſcribes. *Mark.*

2. A number of perſons conſulting together; a council.

A *conſultation* was called, wherein he adviſed a ſalvation. *Wiſeman of Aſſyſters.*

3. [In law.]

Conſultatio is a writ, whereby a cauſe, being formerly removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court, or court chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the ſuggeſtion of the party, they do find the ſuggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the cauſe to be wrongfully called from the court chriſtian; then, upon this *conſultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowell.*

CONSU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults, or aſks counſel or intelligence.

There ſhall not be found among you a charmer, or a *conſulter* with familiar ſpirits, or a wizard. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction; poſſible to be waſted, ſpent, or deſtroyed.

Aſbeſtos does truly agree in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being incombuſtible, and not *conſumable* by fire; but it doth contract ſo much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with ſome of the pureſt oil, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguiſh the flame. *Wilkins.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or leſs, our importation or exportation of *conſumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Latin.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *conſume* the thing that feeds their fury
Shakſpeare.

Thou ſhalt carry much ſeed out into the field and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſts ſhall *conſume* it. *Deuteronomy.*

Thus in ſoft anguiſh ſhe *conſumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomſon.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted.

Theſe violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *conſume*. *Shakſ.*

CONSU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

Money may be conſidered as in the hands of the *conſumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finiſh; to end. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

Yourſelf, myſelf, and other lords, will paſs
To *conſummate* this buſineſs happily. *Shakſ.*

There ſhall we *conſummate* our ſpouſal rights.
Shakſpeare.

The perſon was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker ſufficient to *conſummate* the fraud in the ſtronger. *Brown.*

He had a mind to *conſummate* the happineſs of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSU'MMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finiſhed: *omnibus numeris abſolutus.*

How quickly may your marriage be *conſummate*
Shakſpeare.

Earth, in her rich attire
Conſummate, lovely ſmiles. *Milton.*

Gratian, among his many ways for raiſing a man to the moſt *conſummate* greatneſs, adviſes to perform extraordinary actions, and to ſecure a good hiſtorian. *Addiſon.*

If a man of perfect and *conſummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raiſes our pity, but not our terrour. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That juſt and regular proceſs, which it muſt be ſuppoſed to take from its original to its *conſummation*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; the end of the world.

From the firſt beginning of the world unto the laſt *conſummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwiſe. *Hooker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghoſts, unland, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
Unremoved be thy grave! *Shakſ.*

CONSU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.

In commodities, the value riſes as its quantity is leſs and rent greater; which depends upon its being preſerved in its *conſumption*. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.

Etna and Vetuvius have ſent forth flames for this two or three thouſand years, yet the mountains themſelves have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption* but are, at this day, the higheſt mountains in thoſe countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyſicians into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its cauſes. *Quincy.*

Conſumption ſo
In hollow bones of man. *Shakſ. Timon.*

The ſtoppage of women's courſes, if not looked to, ſets them into a *conſumption*, dropſy, or other diſeaſe. *Harvey.*

The eſſential and diſtinguiſhing character of a confirmed *conſumption*, is a waſting of the body by reaſon of an ulcerated ſtate of the lungs, attended with a cough, a diſcharge of purulent matter, and a hectick fever. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting; having the quality of conſuming.

A long *conſumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diſable France. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Nothing taints ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of *conſumptive* lungs *Harvey.*

The lean, *conſumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and ſlender maid. *Dryd.*

By an exact regimen a *conſumptive* perſon may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSU'TILE. *adj.* [*conſutilis*, Lat.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonicks hold, that the ſpirit of the lover doth paſs into the ſpirits of the perſon loved, which cauſeth the deſire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the light fell ſo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it ſeemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly tranſmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at ſome diſtance, and deſtructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Lat.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being ſtumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakſpeare.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paſſive; but yet is, by the ſtrength and good diſpoſition thereof, repulſed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.

Nor will the goodneſs of intention excuſe the ſcandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiſs renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakſ.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poiſonous; peſtilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night
From their miſty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkneſs in the air.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair.
Prior.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being *contagious.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

There are many other things which Jeſus did, the which if they ſhould be written every one

I ſuppoſe that even the world itſelf could not contain the books that ſhould be written. *John.*

Greatly inſtructed I ſhall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this veſſel can *contain*.
Milton.

What thy ſtores *contain* bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to compriſe.

What ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now
Mean, or in her ſumm'd up, in her *contain'd*.
Milton.

The earth,
Though in compariſon of heav'n ſo ſmall,
Nor gliſt'ring, may of ſolid good *contain*
More plenty than the ſun, that b rren ſhines.
Milton.

3. To compriſe, as a writing.

Wherefore alſo it is *contained* in the ſcripture.
1 *Peter.*

4. To reſtrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men ſhould be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Their king's perſon *contains* the unruly people from evil occaſions. *Spenſer.*

I tell you, ſirs,
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourſelves.
Shakſpeare.

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe, till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the colipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Latin.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with baſe bribes? *Shak.*
A baſe pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilſt by a ſlave, no gentler than a dog,
His faireſt daughter is *contaminated*. *Shakſpeare.*
Do it not with poiſon; ſtrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed ſhe hath *contaminated*. *Shakſ.*
I quickly ſhed
Some of his baſtard blood, and in diſgrace
Beſpoke him thus: *contam nated*, baſe,
And miſbegotten blood I ſpill of thine. *Shakſp.*
Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial converſe; yet 'tis, like the ſun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanv.*
He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than ſtill *contemned* and flattered. *Shakſpeare.*
Live, thy contempt of life and pleaſure ſeems
To argue in thee ſomething more ſublime
And excellent than what thy mind *contemns*.
Milton.

Pygmalion then the Tyrian ſceptre ſway'd,
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws;
Then ſtrife enſued. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

He counſels him to proſecute innovators of worſhip, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but diſturbers of the ſtate. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moiſture. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *contemperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

CONTEMPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The uſe of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of ſervour in the heart. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat. This ſeems to have been once accented on the firſt ſyllable.] To conſider with continued attention; to ſtudy; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know. *Watts.*

CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

So many hours muſt I take my reſt;
So many hours muſt I *contemplate*. *Shakſpeare.*
Sapor had an heaven of glaſs, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the ſame as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*
How can I conſider what belongs to myſelf, when I have been ſo long *contemplating* on you?
Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.

CONTEMPLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject; continued attention.

How now? what ſerious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakſpeare.*
Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.

I have breath'd a ſecret vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Neriſſa here. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The faculty of ſtudy: oppoſed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general diviſion of objects; ſome of which entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.

Firſt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in ſtate affairs; my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*
Contemplative men may be without the pleaſure of diſcovering the ſecrets of ſtate, and men of action are commonly without the pleaſure of tracing the ſecrets of divine art. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exerciſe the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One employed in ſtudy; an inquirer after knowledge; a ſtudent.

In the Perſian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly ſcience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
The Platonick *contemplators* reject both theſe deſcriptions, founded upon parts and colours.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, Fr.]

1. Living in the ſame age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with himſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time.

It is impoſſible to make the ideas of yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the ſame; or bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryd.*
As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindneſs from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, cenſorious, and detracting. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*
The active part of mankind, as they do moſt for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deſervedly gain the greateſt ſhare in their applauſe.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the ſame age.

The indifferency of their exiſtences, *contemporiſed* into our actions, admits a farther conſideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTE'MPT. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſlight regard; ſcorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Eſther.*
The ſhame of being miſerable,
Expoſes men to ſcorn and baſe *contempt*,
Even from their neareſt friends. *Denham.*
There is no action, in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs and inability, and a ſpiteful endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame ſlight eſteem of him. *South.*
His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
Nothing, ſays Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*.
2 *Mac.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.

No man truly knows himſelf, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor.*

From no one vice exempt,
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.
There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal, that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous. This is no proper use.
If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'd scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptible.*] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.
Who, by a steddy practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.
Know'st thou not
Their language, and their ways? They also know,
And reason not *contemptibly.* *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.
To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, calling our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws, and precepts. *Roberts.*
Some more averse I found, and wond'rous
Lastly,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.
Milt. Agon.
Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, even framed the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.
I know my name against the bruising stone,
Trampling *contemptuously* on thy diadem. *Sandys.*
The apostles and most eminent christians were poor, and called *contemptuously.* *Locke.*
If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age, and the baler his enemies, the more intolerable the affront.
L'Estrange.
A wise man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions *Locke.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptuous.*] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *D. L.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]
1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.
Hector's fortune
Is that which builds I'll tell you blood
At Grecian swords *contending.* *Shakspeare.*
His wonders and his praises do *contend*
Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare.*
Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Disturb not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.
You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. It has *for* before the ground or cause of contention.
The question which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is, what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about.*
He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.
This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.
If we consider him as our Maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *against.*
In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize.
Dryden's Æneid.
A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *extend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*
Thus low we lie,
Shut from the day and that *contended* sky. *Dryd.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. f* [from *contend.*] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. Not used.
In all notable changes and revolutions, the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.
The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*
Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two *contenders* do really perceive the different propositions which they support. *Watts.*

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Lat.]
1. Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.
Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought she should have been *content*
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryd.*
Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*
A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*
Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose.
Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease, without plenary happiness or complete gratification.
Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*
Great men sometimes *content* themselves to connive, when they could destroy. *Tacitus.*
Pleasures *content* themselves with obscure and common objects, which are not far removed. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To please; to gratify.
Let Apollo's self be *content* with the owl
Because his penetrating eyes
Can discern objects in the dark. *Cowley.*
The mind is to be heard. *Spectator's Humour.*
It is hard to temper his actions, so as to please one of them he doth *content* every faction, the malice of private will be fuller. *Bacon.*
Wheat is *contented* with a meaner earth, and corresponds with a portable gain. *Carew.*

CONTE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.
Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without *content.* *Shakspeare.*
One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*
A wife *content* his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd.
Smith on Phillips.

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.
Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress:
Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content.* *Pope.*

3. [from *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included, in any thing.
Though my estate be fall'n, I was well born,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear.
Shakspeare.
Scarcely any thing can be discerned of the particular *contents* of any tree, even of one by mere inspection. *Wotton.*
Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals, in a weak solution of sea salt and other *contents.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.
This island had then fifteen hundred frame ships of great *content.* *Locke.*
It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to several heights. *Graunt.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.
I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.
Shakspeare.
I shall prove those writings not counterfeits, but such books and records, and worthy of credit. *Sir Thomas More.*
The *contents* of the books are the title of the first book, in the head of the story.
Addison's Spectator.

CONTENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. Out of use.
I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own *contentation.* *Sidney.*
Fourteen years space, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applause and *contentation* in the hands of Misitheus, a pedant. *Bacon.*
The shield was not long after recruited with a new suit, and is the same, a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Addison and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.
But angels, in hope by difference to obtain another kingdom, seemed not *contented* with one answer. *Raleigh's Hist.*
Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n.
Milton's Par. Lost.
If he could find
Some nobler flie approach, to me he calls,
And begs me turn, and there with ease obey.
Prior.
Tyrants and Vice their most known names,
Licentious freedom and illegal graces. *Pope.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contented.*] State of satisfaction in any lot.
Angling was, after too much study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of *contentedness.* *Walton's Angler.*

CONTE'NTION. *n. f.* [*contentio*, Lat.]
1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.
Can we with manners ask what was the difference?
——Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick. *Shakspeare.*
Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and *contentions* and strivings. *Titus.*
Can they keep themselves in a perpetual *contention* with their ease, their safety, and their

God, and not endure a ſhort combat with a ſinful cuſtom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at firſt, and then love; the one to expreſs the diviſions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a ſtrife?
What is your quarrel? how began it firſt?
——No quarrel, but a ſweet *contention*. *Shak.*

3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earneſtneſs and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually ſuggeſt to you ſeveral artifices. *Hooker.*

This is an end, which at firſt view appears worthy our utmoſt *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe; not peaceable.

Thou think'ſt much that this *contentious* ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleaſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſt made them idle, idleneſs more them curious, and curioſity *contentious*. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices, and judges, have a *contentious* juriſdiction; but the lords of the treaſury, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranſactions. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely.

We ſhall not *contentiouſly* reject, or only to juſtify our own, but to applaud and confirm by maturer aſſertions. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs.

Do not *contentiouſneſs*, and cruelty, and ſtudy of revenge, ſeldom fail of reaſon? *Bentley.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied; uneaſy.

Beſt ſtates, *contentleſs*,
Have a diſtaſted and moſt wretched being,
Worſe than the worſt, content. *Shakſpear.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence, without plenary ſatisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* muſt be wrought by ſtratagem; the uſual method of fate is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submiſſion is the only reaſoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* to his will is the beſt remedy we can apply to our miſfortunes. *Taylor.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleaſure of external temperance. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some place the bliſs in action, ſome in eaſe,
Thoſe call it pleaſure, and this *contentment* theſe. *Pope.*
But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or *contentleſs* tears. *Dryden.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince ſpent one whole day, to give his mind ſome *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed to many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garriſons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, French, probably from *contra teſtari*, Lat.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queſtion.

'Tis evident upon what account none have preſumed to *conteſt* the proportion of theſe ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrive; to contend: followed by *with.*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleaſure of *conteſting* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *conteſt*
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakſpeare.*

Or man, who dares to ſtomp *with* Jove *conteſt*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and ſupremely bleſt? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'NTEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the firſt ſyllable.] Diſpute; difference; debate.

This of old no leſs *conteſt* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth ſeven cities drove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *conteſt* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noiſy *conteſt*, all immoral diſcourſe, and ſtrange beguiling. *Hall.*

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *conteſt.*] That may be conteſted; diſputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife.

Does that, unite to heaven, and make wars,
Divers *conteſtations* even with the powers
Herſelf. *Ben Jonſon.*

After years ſpent in domeſtick, unſucceſsful *conteſtations*, ſhe found means to withdraw herſelf. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpoſition of parts. Not in uſe.

Nature may *contex* a part, though that be a part ſo abſtract, as that it cannot be diſcerned but by the underſtanding. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CONTE'XT. *adj.* [from *context.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightneſs; but withal *contexture* ſtrong, for ſtrength. *Denham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *context.*] The diſpoſition of parts one among others; the compoſition of any thing out of ſeparate parts; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather ſturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every ſpecies, afterwards expreſſed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden.*

Hence 'gan relax
The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur and nitrous ſpume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darkſome caves. *Philips.*

Thie apt, this wiſe *contexture* of the ſea,
Makes it the ſhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants ſail from ſhore to ſhore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a ſtory.

We mean a porch, or cloiſter, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in ſtoried buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Where more of the orders than one ſhall be ſet in ſeveral ſtories or *contignations*, there muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns one over another. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONTIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He aſſigned magnetical attraction to be a natural inclination and diſpoſition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex ſurface. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate.

Fire doth not mingle with flame as a diſh with ſalt, or water with wine, but only remains *contiguous*; as it cometh to paſs between conſiſting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The loud tempeſt
O'erchaſe far remov'd: cold feſtive extremes,
Contagious, in gelid diſmay, or the whole force. *Milton.*

The roll and wit,
Upon the globe, a mathematick joint
Only touches thus by points and nicety,
And ſolid cones, are thus *contiguous*. *Dryden.*

Diſtinguiſh them by the diminution of the lights and ſhadows, leaving the *contiguous* parts by the perſpective ſhadows. *Dryden.*

When I viewed it more near, the two hills of the prior did not appear any ſeparated from one another, but ſeemed *contiguous* upon the ſides. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. It is ſometimes *with*

Contiguously, *adv.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces.

Aſſiſted with the ſame aſſiſtance, and *contiguously* to the ſame object. *Glanville.*

And ſtretch'd out all the chalky line,
And *contiguously* ſtand on the ſame ſpace. *Pope.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connexion; coherence. *Dict.*

CO'NTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*continentia*, Lat.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.

He knew when to leave off, knew alſo when to leave off, and practiſed by rule writers. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Chaſtity in general.

Where is me?—
—In her chamber, making a confeſſion of *continence* to her, and vows, and tears, and ſighs. *Shak.*

Suffer not diſhonour to approach
Th' immortal ſeat; to your chaſte *continence*,
To your fair *continence*, and faith. *Shakſp.*

2. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without both, chaſtity. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continence*: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* of married perſons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe.

Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continence* of the courſe ſhould be divided; or, in other terms, leſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-eaſt part of Aſia, if not *continent* with the weſt ſide of America, yet certainly is the leaſt disjoined by ſea of all that coaſt of Aſia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Oppoſing; reſtraining.

My deſire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did appeal my will. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NTINENT. *n. ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the ſea from other lands.

Were this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was ſure deſign'd
To be the fenced refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be ſo much the leſs, and therefore the *continents* will be the leſs drained, and will gradually become the more moiſt. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in *Shakſpeare.*

O cleave, my boſom!
Heart, once be ſtrong rather than ty *continent*;
Crack thy frail caſe. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cloſe pent up guilts
Rive your concealing *continents*. *King Lear.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTI'NGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*]
CONTI'NGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

Their credulities affect unto every prognoſticks, which, conſtituting the *contingency* in events, are only in the preſcience of God. *Brown.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
Print not thy ſtern immutable decree,
At leaſt the ſecond page of fate *contingency*. *Dryd.*

Ariſtotle ſays, we are not to handle certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard has really nothing in it, but is meerly the future, ſecondly, ſometimes *contingent*. *Scott.*

I firſt informed myſelf in all material circumſtances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing eſſential or *contingent* in any one of thoſe circumſtances. *Woodward.*

CONTI'NGENT. *n. ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human foreſight. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

His underſtanding could almoſt pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

It is plunged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyrites and agates. *Woodw.*

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs; fortuitouſneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption; ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feaſt. *Proverbs.*

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbidder *Milton.*

'Tis all black tidneſs, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diſſeiſed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter for fear of beating; it behoveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beſt opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and ſo I ſave the right of entry to my heir. *Cowell.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for *perpetual.*

CONTI'NUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual.*]

1. Without pauſe; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inſide of a room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been uſed with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceaſing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs, during the whole ſpace of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*]

1. Succeſſion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preſervation, or the *continuance* of his ſpecies. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Permanence in one ſtate.

Continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ſtay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increaſed. *Sandys.*

The Romiſh catuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by aſſuring ſomething which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; laſtingneſs.

Your late fear has no cauſe, or my negligence, that you ſhould call in queſtion the *continuance* of his love. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of more likely *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleaſure is not of greater *continuance*, which ariſes from the prejudice and malice of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Perſeverance.

To thoſe who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, ſeek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Romans.*

6. Proſeſſion of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which were *continued* were faſhioned. *Pſalms.*

7. Reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw ſilk, have beſides the deſire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greedineſs of moiſture *Bacon.*

CONTI'NUATE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are one with him and in him, even as though our very fleſh and bones ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A moſt incomparable man, breath'd, as it were,
To an untirable and *continuate* goodneſs. *Shakſp.*

A clear body broken to ſmall pieces produceth white; and becometh moſt black while it is *continuate* and undivided, as we ſee in deep waters and black jaſpis. *Peacham.*

CONTI'NUATELY. *adv.* [from *continuate.*] With continuity; without interruption.

The water aſcends gently, and by intermiſſions: but it falls *continuately*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

Theſe things muſt needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the ſpecies, and upholding the world *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Iliad; a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryd.*

CONTI'NUATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

To theſe may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts' Logick.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

It ſeems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which ſhould deſtroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator*. *Brown.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the ſame ſtate, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew.*

The popular vote
Inclines me here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for ſo happy ill ſecur'd,
Long to *continue* *Milton.*

He ſix days and nights
Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To laſt; to be durable.

Thy kingdom ſhall not *continue*. 1 *Samuel.*

For here have we no *certain* city, but we ſeek one to come. *Hebrews.*

They imagine that an animal of the long eſt duration ſhould live in a continued motion, without reſt whereby all others *continue*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To perſevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed. *John.*

Down ruth'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth
No more was ſeen. *Milton.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindneſs unto them. *Pſalms.*

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

The uſe of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments and ſuſtenance. *Brown.*

The dark abyſs, whoſe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmoſt orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradiſe L. ſ.*

Here Priam's ſon, Deiphobus, he found,
Whoſe face and limbs were one *continued* wound;
Diſhoneſt, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears.
Dryden's Æneid.

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a constant uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER. *n. f.* [from *continue.*] That which has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINU'ITY. *n. f.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and extension to preserve *continuity.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

After the great lights were made to give great shadows, which we call reflexes, [reflexes] really the light was [illegible] we are attracted by a [illegible]

Dryden.

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its contiguity hinders any air or matter from coming at it, which is necessary *Newton's Opticks.*

2. [In physick.] That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity.* *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Barrow's Works.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a tube, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and woven wonders of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contorto*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted.* *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of fibres *contorted* into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of fire may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTO'RTION. *n. f.* [from *contort.*] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Distraction they would be under, upon a great and sudden motion or *contortion.* *Ray.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against.*

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If those happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a too wanton, in the cargo, let them be seized or detained, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To export goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known?
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things defuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On our days we did liberty bestow;
But find *contracted*, that, if ever found,
He must behold pay the forfeit. *Dryden.*

5. To betroth; to affiance.

The fourth is, the maid I long since *contracted*,
And now to fare that nothing can dissolve us.
Shakspeare.

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of calamities he could not but *contract* good store, while moving in so high a sphere.
King Charles.

He that but conceives a crime in thought, *contracts* the danger of an actual fault. *Drayton.*

Like frenzy colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Swift.*

7. To shorten: as, life was *contracted.*

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to *contract.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, *to* contract *for a quantity of provisions.*

CONTRA'CT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rule of their government. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

To wed you the bastardy of Edward's children? —
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakspeare.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contracted.*] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *contractible.*] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this universal *contractibility* and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood full forward. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice by omissions or *contractions.* *Pope.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into an involuntary *contraction* and *convulsion.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things reduce a *contradiction* in the region placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is the great cause of appetite. *Arbuthnot.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each, I found it greater by the last. *Newton.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, *the writing is full of contractions.*

CONTRA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affection reduce the understanding of your *contractor* to that deceives the opinion of the seller: what is true, is not to be moved by other, but not to be *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, for kingdoms, and lesser dominions and the worst of all, where the *contractors* are not equal. *Bacon.*

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to affirm the contrary to what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a piece of law which is known to all the world, as that of Hannibal and Scipio contemporaneous to one another. *Locke.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker.*
I *contradict* your bitter scorn. *Shakspeare.*
If you will marry, make your loves to me.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

CONTRADI'CTER. *n. f.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, the fact will surely be good. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters.* *Swift's Views of Human Nature.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial affection.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Hebrews.*

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself
Impossible is held; an argument
Of weakness, not of pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apoſtle's advice, to be angry and ſin not, was a *contradiction* in their philoſophy. *South.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby alſo perceive whatſoever is falſe in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in thoſe minds, which neither abſolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human muſt be made without *contradiction* unto any poſitive law in ſcripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconſiſtent.

The rules of decency, of government, of juſtice itſelf, are ſo different in one place from what they are in another, ſo party-colour'd and *contradictious*, that one would think the ſpecies of men altered according to their climates *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictious* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictious*]

1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety to itſelf.

This opinion was, for its abſurdity and *contradictiouſneſs*, unworthy of the refined ſpirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Diſpoſition to cavil; diſputatious temper.

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

Such as have diſcerned hereon, have ſo diverſely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themſelves, that no affirmative from thence can be rationally deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictory.*] Oppoſition in the higheſt degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADI'CTORY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.

The Jews hold, that in caſe two rabbies ſhould happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* aſſertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The ſchemes of thoſe gentlemen are moſt abſurd, and *contradictory* to common ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition, where both the terms of one propoſition are oppoſite to thoſe of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *n. ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconſiſtency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the ſoleciſm of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To aſcribe unto him a power of election, not to chuſe this or that indifferently, is to make the ſame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *contradiſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

We muſt trace the ſoul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the diſtinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradiſtinction* to ſome other powers. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

That there are ſuch things as ſins of infirmity, in *contradiſtinction* to thoſe of preſumption, is a truth not to be queſtioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh not ſimply by differential but by oppoſite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed* to ſpirit, are the cohęſion of ſolid, and conſequently ſeparable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulſe. *Locke.*

Theſe are our complex ideas of ſoul and body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*]

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or crack of the ſkull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called a fiſſure, or in the contrary part, in which caſe it obtains the name of *contrafiſſure*. *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out ſome peculiar or incidental ſymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their uſe in this malady; but the age and ſex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* ſymptoms, muſt be obſerved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the moſt ſimple idea of the diſtemper, and the proper cure; abſtracting from the complications of the firſt, or the *contraindications* to the ſecond. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [*contremure*, Fr.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chamb.*

CONTRANI'TENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*] A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its oppoſing, or at leaſt its natural aptneſs to oppoſe, the greateſt and beſt of ends, ſo that it is not ſo properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves being falſe, various, *contrariant*, ſingle, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTRARIES. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other, but of which the falſehood of one does not eſtabliſh the truth of the other.

If two univerſals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every man is juſt, no man is juſt.* Theſe can never be both true together, but they may be both falſe. *Watts' Logick.*

CONTRARI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; oppoſition.

The will about one and the ſame thing may, in contrary reſpects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

He which will perfectly recover a lick, and reſtore a diſeaſed, body unto health, muſt no endeavour ſo much to bring it to a ſtate of ſimple *contrariety*, as of due proportion in reſpect unto thoſe evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my meeting in her ſoulneſs I beheld Pamela's fairneſs, ſtill looking on Mopſa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

It principally failed by late ſetting out, and by ſome *contrariety* of weather at ſea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between thoſe things that conſcience inclines to, and thoſe that entertain the ſenſes. *South.*

Theſe two intereſts, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will alſo prove oppoſite, and, not reſting in a bare diverſity, quickly riſe into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly diſbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third fully believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can theſe *contrarieties* agree? *Shakſpeare.*

CONTRA'RILY. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conſpire to one and the ſame action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of ſpecifick gravity, in whatever poſture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo *contrarily*, and conſequently ſome of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That thou towards him, with hand ſo various,
Or might I ſay *contrarious*,
Temper'ſt thy providence through his ſhort courſe? *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference
To one conſent, may work *contrarious* eaſily. *Shak.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wiſe.*]

1. Converſely.

Divers nouns of number in greater quantity move *contrariwiſe*, and ſo, *contrariwiſe*, have in greater quantity more time, and in ſmaller leſs. *Ray's Nat. Hiſt.*

Every thing that acts upon the ſenſes, muſt, at the ſame time, act upon the paſſions, and *contrariwiſe*. *Addiſon on Ancients.*

2. Oppoſitely.

The matter of ſuch is conſtant; the matter, *contrariwiſe*, of actions, daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This requeſt was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwiſe*, they were humble ſuitors to have the benefit and protection of the Engliſh laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The ſun may ſet and riſe;
But we, *contrariwiſe*,
Sleep, after our ſhort light,
One everlaſting night. *Raleigh.*

CO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different, or not alike, but repugnant, ſo that one deſtroys or obſtructs the other.

Perhaps ſome thing, repugnant to her kind,
By thing contrary the ſoul may kill;
But what can be *contrary*, to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord ſtill? *Davies.*

2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reaſon for what he does. *Tillotſon.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all purſue good; but that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Matthew.*

Co'ntrary. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contrary* could more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare.*

He sung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.
Cowley's Davideis.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often found
From its self poisons. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to royal power and dominion in the heathens, and could rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. *On the* Contrary. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded that not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the *contrary*,
Urg'd on examination, proofs, confessions,
Of diverse witnesses. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

If justice stood on the side of the losing person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place. But when, on the *contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament? *Spenser.*

4. *To the* Contrary. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*. *Swift.*

To Co'ntrary. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I come to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CO'NTRAST. *n. s.* [*contraste*, French.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To Contra'st. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shows another to advantage.

2. To show another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their faces, and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

Contravalla'tion. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first applied himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Wotton.*

To Contrave'ne. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

Contravi'ner. *n. s.* [from *contravene.*] He who opposes another.

Contrave'ntion. *n. s.* [French.] Opposition.

If christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws and the state. *Swift.*

Contraye'rva. *n. s.* [*contra*, against, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

Contrecta'tion. *n. s.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

Contri'butary. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To Contri'bute. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance toward some common design.

Foreigners *contribute* much more than any other of the subjects. *Addison on the War.*

His majesty *contributed* a great sum of money to the Italian church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison's Italy.*

To Contri'bute. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute* first. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

Contribu'tion. *n. s.* [from *contribute.*]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath been the constant Macedonian to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Ralegh.*

Parents owe their children not only maintenance for their infancy, but much more a portion and *contribution* for human life. *Locke.*

Bogs are now maintained by voluntary *contribution*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shakspeare.*

Contri'butive. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] That has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper motives to virtue, so the manner of propounding we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

Contri'butor. *n. s.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we should be *contributors*,
And bear our part of losings, whatsoever.
Shakspeare.

A grand *contributor* to our differences in politicks. *Decay of Piety.*

Are these a true lover of thy country's actions for the common civil liberties, and a careful observer of all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Atterbury.*

The whole people were witness to the founding of the ark and tabernacle; they were all *contributors* to it. *Forbes.*

Contri'butory. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To Contri'state. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon.*

Contrista'tion. *n. s.* [from *contristate.*] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used.

Lascivious and hideous gaudy, such as were used in those sacrifices, were thought to intimate [illegible] and to dispose men to devotion; which [illegible] do by a kind of sadness and [illegible] spirits, and partly also by heavy [illegible] them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Contri'te. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the [illegible] of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I R[illegible]'s days have been so run;
And now have left a heart so *contrite*,
That not a thought, one sigh must light
On any minute of them all,
Which does not weep itself to gall. *Cowley.*

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign
Of sorrow unfeigned, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

The *contrite* sinner was relieved by pardon through faith in Christ, our repentance serving to salvation. *Bp. Taylor.*

Contri'teness. *n. s.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

Contri'tion. *n. s.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of these coloured powders, which precipitate, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; which I see not what can be justly pretended to make changes, besides the breaking the corpuscles into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God; distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance, produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A grieved with the consciousness of sin, [illegible] we have ever incurred the displeasure of God, that we have thankfully grieved the Holy Spirit of so good a God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

[illegible] of more piercing wound, [illegible]
Such as can enter soft relenting hearts,
Which, broken with the blows of *contrition*,
Or Parcae could have made [illegible]
Your fathers, conscious, and [illegible]
Whom [illegible] have aggravated
Your punishments by your sins of greater [illegible]
Spenser.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*,
A tempest will I hourly weep out, which
Were every tear a thousand [illegible]
Should all not up for mercy and [illegible]
Dryden.

Contri'vable. *adj.* [from *contrive.*] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will here [illegible] may seem easily [illegible]

Contri'vance. *n. s.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; invention; excogitation of the thing contrived.

There is no work [illegible] to their [illegible] *contrivance*, but there may be as much intention of art as can be fancied by imagination. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

Inſtructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.

Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*.
Glanville's Sceptis.

4. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?
Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh.
Atterbury.

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that ſlept in the *contriving* loft, and waked to do it. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom?
Wilkins.

Our poet has always ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of uſe.

Three ages, ſuch as mortal men *contrive*.
Fairy Queen.

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health.
Shakſpeare.

To CONTRI'VE. *v. n.* To form or deſign; to plan; to ſcheme; to complot.

I ſit enough
That maſking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Cannot hide my plenitude of ſhame? *Prior.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive*.] Invention. *Dict.*

CONTRI'VER *n. ſ.* [from *contrive*.] An inventer; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer.

I, the miſtreſs of your charms,
The cloſe *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.
Shakſpeare.

Lycus, who the ſtand's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not hunt on hope,
I have to your *contrivance*, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet more was ever leſs their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and deſolation, I had painted as the common effects of thoſe deſtructive machines: which root, he ſaid, ſome evil genius, enemy to mankind, muſt have been the firſt *contriver*.
Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

CONTRO'L. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; reſtraint.

Let patriot ſpirits ſhed aloud complain,
I ſink themſelves oppreſs'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty. Our where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He ſhall feel a force upon himſelf from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the ſinner ſhall win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all thoſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, lay no reſtraint upon his laſt, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too ſtrong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inſpir'd thy ſoul,
For common good, and ſpeak without *control*.
Dryden's Homer.

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the wingèd fowls,
Are their males' ſubjects, and at their *controls*.
Shakſpeare.

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to puniſh, as far as with excommunication, whomſoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a ſtaff of honour for mine age;
But not a ſceptre to *control* the world. *Shakſp.*

Who ſhall *control* me for my work? *Eccluſ.*

I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul;
But ſtronger paſſion does its pow'r *control*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and ſilly ſtole;
Clad like a country ſwain he pip'd and ſung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryd.*

O, deareſt Andrew, ſays the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of his adverſary.*

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

Paſſion is the drunkeneſs of the mind, and therefore, in its preſent workings, not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining; a ſuperintendent.

He does not claim his contumelious ſpirit,
Nor ceaſe to be an arrogant *controller*. *Shakſpear.*

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eſtate.
Dryden.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining.

2. The ſtate of being reſtrained; reſtraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Oppoſition; confutation.

Were it not certain that we ſhould ſuffer the ſame by paſſing without *controlment*, in that current in many places is every where to be paſſed. *Hakewill.*

4. Reſiſtance; hoſtility.

Here ſhall we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment*. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *adj.* [from *controverſy*.] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious.

It happens in *controverſial* diſcourſes as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no further enquiry whom it belongs to, ſo it affords but a fit rife for the preſent purpoſe.
Locke.

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a *diſpute* is commonly oral, and a *controverſy* in writing.

How cometh it to paſs that we are ſo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is ſo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all theſe *controverſies* might have died the very day they were firſt brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *controverſy* great is the myſtery of godlineſs. *1 Tim.*

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the priſts from rum'd cloiſters leapt. *Dunh.*

This left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachments on the right of others.
Locke.

2. A ſuit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgement, that the judges may judge them, then they ſhall juſtify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations.
Jeremiah.

4. Oppoſition; enmity. This is an unuſual ſenſe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy*. *Shakſ.*

To CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

If any perſon ſhall think fit to *cent overt* them, he may do it very ſafely for me. *Cheyne.*

Hooker ſeems to uſe the word *controverſe*, if it be not an erratum.

Perſuaſion ought to be fully ſettled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and *controverſial* cauſes of ſuch quality, the will of God is to have them to go whoſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert*.] Diſputable; that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy inherit a credulity, or implore any farther aſſent than the probability of our reaſons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *controvert*.] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

Who can think himſelf ſo conſiderable as not to dread this mighty man of demonſtration, this prince of *controvertiſts*, this great lord and poſſeſſor of firſt principles? *Tillotſon.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Lat.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn; inflexible.

He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for ſubduing of the moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinners, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious*.] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly; perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious*.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of cure. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Higheſt
To make death in us live. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe certificates do only, in the generality, ment on the party's *contumacy* and diſobedience.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [*contumelioſus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick; contemptuous.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakſpeare.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none at all. *Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the flaw
Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war. *Shak.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hayward.*

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shak.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the form of civil government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

Eternal *contumely* attends it guilty rule, which claims exemption from the ugliness and arrogance to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison.*

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth the like much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips of the vessels, so that they require to be digested before they unite. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *contusio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of goose, and reduce it by water, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter he, who no age forgets
Aged *contusions*, and all brunt of time. *Shakspeare.*

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and *contusions*, in cold weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

CONVALE'SCENCY. }

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*. *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, Fr.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not in use.

He is so meek, wise, and mercible,
And with his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others, wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the heav'nly abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*convenientia*, Latin.]

CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

Convenience is when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Peacham.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another? *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one coach: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

I beg many favours of my friends for the *convenience* of books, which I know they must be obliged to grant. *Pope's Letters.*

There is another sense in which this word is, during a winter. *Swift.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

He have not such a *convenience* every day, as he must be very uncourteous to refuse. *Walton's Compl. Angler.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and would have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Locke.*

These was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniences*, I could not but think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Fitness of time or place.

The no further means;
But, with all brief and plain *convenience*
Determine judgment. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

CONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*convenient*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedic. to the Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for* me. *Proverbs.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* some particular nations. *Temple.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently*. *Shak.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the end proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be made *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, which force may be impressed from their motion equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT. *n. s.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot
With all his *convent* honourably receiv'd him. *Shakspeare.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of any more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He will have
By oral probation will make up full clear,
Whensoe'er he's *convented*. *Shakspeare.*

They sent forth their precepts to summon, and *convent* them before themselves to receive their doubts. *Bacon.*

CONVE'NTICLE. *n. s.* [*conventicle*, Lat.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abhor the *conventicles* of men whatsoever; except those of the church, to have nothing to do with those assemblies. *Bacon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including falsely or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God is to be served by the whole church be appointed; for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may be the dangerous practices. *Hooker.*

Who, far from steeples and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are commonly called of the church of England, who pretend to serve God in the morning, and have their *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Addison.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together
(My life had notice of your *conventicle*)
And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shakspeare.*

4. An assembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea to a *conventicle*, he found the expected council was drawn into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of bishops; not a free convention of fathers but a faction. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTICLER. *n. s.* [from *conventicle.*] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongſt the moſt general affections of the *conventions*, or aſſociations, of ſeveral particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An aſſembly.

Public *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional ſervices reſerved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights ſervice. *Hale.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulations.

The ordinary covenants of moſt *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harveſt journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick.

Thoſe are called *conventual* biſhops, that have the chief ruling power over a monaſtery. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a ſermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to converge by reflection or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Inſweeping firſt
The lower ſkies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven *Thomſon.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*]
CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *converſe.* It is ſometimes written *converſible*, but improperly; *converſant*, *converſation*, *converſable.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ſcarce *converſible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addiſon*

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner; with the qualities of a pleaſing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT. *adj.* [*converſant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in.*

The learning and ſkill which he had by being *converſant in* their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make ſome towns near to the mountain's ſide, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *converſant in* the view of the world. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe who are *converſant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgement of it. *Dryden.*

He uſes the different dialects as one who had been *converſant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourſe with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowſhip; cohabiting: with *among* or *with.*

All that Moſes commanded, Joſhua read before all the congregation of Iſrael, with the women, and the little ones, and the ſtrangers that were *converſant among* them. *Joſhua.*

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *converſant with* eaſe and idleneſs. *Shakſp.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *converſant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou ſhalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *converſant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that ſolemn meſſage. *Milton.*

To turn a one, an ordinary coffeehouſe gleaner of the city is an arrant Bedlamite, and as much ſo, more too, than a man converſant about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary ſhopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about* formerly *in.*

The miniſters where a church polity is *converſant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, becauſe it is *converſant about* children, to be but a private and domeſtick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himſelf *Wotton on Education.*

Diſcretion, conſidered both as an accompliſhment and as a virtue, is not only as is *converſant ab out* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole exiſtence. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *converſant about* objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance to ourſelves and our country. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CONVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*converſatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk: oppoſed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to ſpy her thoughts with the ſweet *converſation* of her ſiſter. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned ſome time ago in *converſation*, was not a new thought, but then ſtarted by accident or occaſion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject: as, *we had a long* converſation *on that queſtion.*

3. Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *converſation* with the beſt company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt,
I mean his *converſation* with Shore's wife
Shakſpeare.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *converſation* honeſt among the Gentiles 1 *Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I ſet down, out of long experience in buſineſs and much *converſation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this buſineſs *Bacon.*

By experience and *converſation* with theſe bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any man. *Woodward.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little ſtudious and contemplative, ſhe choſe to endue him with *converſative* qualities of youth. *Hayward.*

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr. *converſor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with; to be a companion to: followed by *with.*

By approving the ſentiments of a perſon *with* whom he *converſed*, in ſuch particulars as were juſt, he won him over from thoſe points in which he was miſtaken. *Addiſon.*

For him who lonely loves
To ſeek the diſtant hills, and there *converſe*
With nature. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converſe with* iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſiderate eyes *Shakſp.*

Men have come to be furniſhed with fewer or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converſe with* afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

God there did hold his day-ſpring with the ſon, *Converſing with* Adam *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Much hath he learn'd *with* beaſts, or fiſh to ſpeak,
Or fowl *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *converſed* often *on* that ſubject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it ſo fully to me, that I had not the leaſt remaining diſcourſe *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different ſex.

Being aſked by a man of her ſex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *converſed with* a man? It it were a huſband, ſays ſhe, the next day; if a ſtranger, never. *Guardian.*

CO'NVERSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt. *Pope* has uſed both: the firſt is more analogical.]

1. Converſation; manner of diſcourſing in familiar life.

His *converſe* is a ſyſtem fit
Alone to fill up all her wit *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converſe*, a ſoul exempt from pride,
And love to praiſe with reaſon on his ſide. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converſe* happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial *converſe*; yet it is, like the ſun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville.*

By ſuch a free *converſe* with perſons of different ſects, we ſhall find that there are perſons of good ſenſe and virtue, perſons of piety and wit. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. In geometry. [from *converſus.*]

A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when after drawing a concluſion from ſomething that propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. Thus, if two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the *converſe* of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.

Artificial *converſion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's ſpace *Bacon.*

There are no ſuch natural gradations, and *converſions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward.*

The *converſion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They paſſed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts.*

4. The interchange of terms in an argument: as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. CONVERSION of *Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute.

If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven inches water all over the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Auguſtin was *converted* by St Ambroſe's means, when he came to underſtand them. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He was *converted* from the error of his way, that he might ſave a ſoul from death, and hide a multitude of ſins. *Tames.*

Then will I teach thy ways unto the wicked, and ſinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſalms.*

4. To turn toward any point.

Cyder will ſcarce any more be drawn, and *converted* the needle here very much. *Bacon.*

5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles ſhall come unto thee. *Iſaiah.*

He acquitted himſelf not like an honeſt man, for he *converted* the prize to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*, all ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. The apoſtle therefore turns it for us, all unrighteouſneſs, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is unrighteouſneſs, ſays Auſtin, upon the place. *Hall.*

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear to hate. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*

They rub out of a red cloth which *converts* into worms, white ſpeck Lanthorn. *Sandys.*

CO'NVERT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images. *Stillingfleet.*

When Platonism prevailed, the *converts* to chriſtianity of that ſect preſſed Holy Writ according to that ſyſtem. *Locke.*

Let us not make the firſt *converts* to it of chriſtianity were ſuborned to defend their religion. *Keſtell.*

CONVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus; nor a ductile into a brittle genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alkali; but it is alſo a cauſtick, conceptible and *convertible* into a cauſtick alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

Though it be not the real eſſence of any ſubſtance, it is the ſpecifick eſſence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many that call themſelves proteſtants, look upon our worſhip to be idolatrous as well as that of the papiſts; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible.* *South.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perſon ungrateful, who was not alſo proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South.*

CO'NVERTITE. *n. ſ.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in uſe.

Sir Edward is a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue ſhall hush again this ſtorm of war.
Shakſpeare.

Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tend. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

It is the office of a power, even in this alſo, to preſerve the *convex* in motion, and to place nothing which gives it the border of his purſuit. *Dryden.*

An orb or ball to ſtand its own axis wheel,
Will not the motion to a diſtance curl
Whatever duſt or ſand you on it place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face? *Blackmore.*

CO'NVEX. *n. ſ.* A convex body; a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet deſcribes a long extended tract;
From out it well burnſt thro' heaven's ſame,
And half heav'n's *convex* gutters with the flame.
Dryden.

CONVE'XED. *participle. adj.* [from *convex.*] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Do you not draught, not have they their ſpace *convexed* or more roundedly embowed than other ſtarks, purpoſes, wiſes, or other receptacles do? *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form.

I have drawn a ſtroke crooked on one piece, yet the diviſion, that cuts the Action, is concavely inverted, and hath its ſphere reflected. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaſſes help the defect of ſharpneſs in the eye, and, by increaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſo much ſooner, as they are more diſtant from the eye, if the eye have a due degree of *convexity.* *Newton.*

If the eye were ſo long as to delineate an object on the *concave* ſurface of the humours, it would be ſo much more remote from the cryſtalline, as the *convexity* of that is greater, or the ſame, or leſſer and evener, or, by the very *convexity* of the coat. *Ray.*

CONVE'XLY. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

All ſtones, coals, and ſharp, are *convexly* rounded, for they will ſlip to and fro, or univerſally embrace, but concave things. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inſide correſponding to the external protuberance.

The appearances of thick *convexo-concave* priſms of glaſs, which are every where of the ſame thickneſs. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over till I come into Judea. *Nehemiah.*

I will *convey* them by ſea, in ſtalls, unto the place thou ſhalt appoint me. 1 *Eſdras.*

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove ſecretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in two baſkets. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the ſenſes have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the underſtanding are coeval with ſenſation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Deſmond, before his taking forth to rebellion, *conveyed* ſecretly all his lands to feoffees in truſt. *Spenſer.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not exclude any foreſignty or rule in his heirs, who, not having a right to inherit all their father's poſſeſſions, could not thereby come to have any ſovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of ſomething.

Men hit one another's heads with bodies and ſounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts into

That which uſes to produce the idea, when *conveyed* in by the uſual organ, but being taken in the eye follows no ſenſation. *Locke.*

Some ſingle imperceptible bodies muſt come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain ſome motion which produces that idea. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe paſſions, than any in our own tongue.

7. To impart; to introduce.

What celeſtial light the heav'nly mind
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A conſtant warrant of intended deaths.

Others *convey* themſelves into the world by more ſecret than ordinary

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the buſineſs as I ſhall find means, and acquaint you withal.

Hugh Capet alſo, who uſurp'd the crown
To his poſterity, alleging his
Deſcent from the wife of Charlemain,
Convey'd himſelf as heir to the Lady Lineage.

CONVE'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Her ſtreet, for much uſe of *conveyance* of
Heroical Riders, is, and muſt be kept
More ſtraight than ſtreets, where Ladies
Donne.

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation.

Knowing the moſt convenient, ſhorteſt, and eaſieſt *conveyance* of commodities. *Raleigh.*

Iron works ought to be ſet where the *conveyance* of the ore, wood, and coals to them is eaſy, and where the coſt of the carriage is leaſt.

3. The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another.

You muſt obſerve a time of hard, be ſure you of ſome new *conveyance* in the houſe you cannot have in. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.

When upon the morning, are unapt
To give their audience; but when we ſtand
Their pipes, and their *conveyance* cleared of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls.
Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.

How ſuch a variety of motions ſhould be regularly conducted, in ſuch a wilderneſs of paſſages and diſtinct avenues, by mere impetuous and material *conveyances*, I leave to the learned to conſider. *Grew.*

5. Tranſmiſſion; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the deſcending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or parental dominion, to poſterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind the heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly be in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakspeare*

This begot a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle *conveyance*, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker.*

Clefts, *conveyance*, and each practice all
Of cozenage and knavery. *Spenser.*

I on this day come to fury'y the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance*. *Shakspeare.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight
Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudib.*

CONVE'YANCER. *n. f.* [from *conveyance*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *n. f.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John*

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by sipping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility. *Bacon*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of my head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be yielded. *Brown.*

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

CONVI'CT. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by course of laws
To threaten me with death, is most unlawful. *Shakspeare.*

By the civil law, a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Addison.*

Convict a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope.*

CO'NVICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to put confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment *Addison's Parergon.*

CONVI'CTION. *n. f.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The land hath absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction of the fernent none but ings. *Milton.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth ability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason? *Hooker.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterb.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift*

CONVI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That when I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for us in our confideration. *Tillotson.*

But having shifted every form to 'scape,
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dryden.*

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude.*

The discovery of a truth formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

O look not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M Cheynel's part was to *confute*. *Dr. Maine*

4. To overpower; to surmount. Obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls
That fly his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great essay of art. *Shakspeare.*

Knaves be such abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinc'd or supplied them, they cannot chuse
But they must blab *Shakspeare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

They had did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion *Clarendon.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the reality of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you. *Shak. Tro. and Cr.*

CONVI'VAL. } *adj.* [*convivalis*, Latin.]
CONVI'VIAL. } Relating to an entertainment; festal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;
Not with high tables and appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse,
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

CONU'NDRUM. *n. f.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diophantus, making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Leviticus.*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowell.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon his spiritual *convocation*,
As to call a France, to whose greater sum
To ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfl.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to exercise them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple east,
Come to the peerage *Pope's Odyssey.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell not within their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He with'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor has any texture at all, contrive the stubborn leaf, and bind it with a thread it weaves from its body *Derham*

Us'd to murmurs, the tender race
By thousands turn from their honey'd domes,
Now wild and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson*

Co'NVOLUTED *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

Those reflect from Muscovy glass of [illegible] that the plates of [illegible] are flat and plain, whereas these are somewhat [illegible] *Newton*

CONVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Of the [illegible] other glands, is the cause of [illegible] *Grew's Cosmology*

A thousand little pipes I drew,
From which, by [illegible] wound,
Wrapp'd with the attending strings, and twisted round *Sir W. Temple*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And roll'd wide round,
O'er the calm sea, in convolution swift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn*

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French, from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence: as, *he was* convoyed *by ships of war.*

Co'NVOY. *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's convoy to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermons*

My soul grows hard, and cannot dare endure;
Your convoy makes the dangerous way secure
Dryden's Juvenal

Convoy ships accompany their merchants, that they may prosecute their voyage without danger. *Dryden's Life of Dalby*

2. The act of attending as a defence

Such fellows will seem very little worse than [illegible] done, without any [illegible] *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Swift, as a [illegible]
I shot my [illegible] convoy. *Milton. Paradise Lost*

3. Conveyance. Not in use.

She, as a [illegible]
And convoy'd [illegible]
But let me never [illegible] *Fairfax.*

Co'NUSANCE. *n. s.* [*connoissance*, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulso*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the [illegible]
End-long, deep-ploughing [illegible]
Crush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson*

CONVU'LSION. *n. s.* [*convulsio*, Lat.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy*

If my hand be put into motion by convulsion, the [illegible] of that operative theory is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some concussions, and fall under the same convulsions of state, by diverse storms or invasions *Temple*

CONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That produces involuntary motion; that gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and convulsive motions, or struggling of the spirits *Hale*

Shew me the flying soul's convulsive strife,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden*

Her colour changed, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her [illegible] rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her [illegible]
breast *Dryden*

I [illegible] weep.
And by convulsive throws inward keep. *Prior*

CO'NY. *n. s.* [*konin*, Germ. *connil* or *conin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With [illegible]
Lemons and [illegible]
Is not to be despair'd of, for no money.
Beaumont and Fletcher's Elder Brother

The husbandman suffers by mice and moles, which eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To Co'NYCATCH *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have more wit in my head against you, and your *cony-catching* rascals *Shakspeare*

Co'NYCATCHER. *n. s.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Obsolete.

To Coo. *v. n* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon

The [illegible] through the forest [illegible]
Mournfully bewails *Shakspeare's Sonnets*

COOK. *n. s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly is the mother of his wife, or his dry-nurse, or his cook, or his laundress, his washer, and his wringer *Shakspeare*

The new-born babe by nurse sophisticate,
And the cook caring within the night, [illegible]
made *Dryden*

These [illegible] keep their proud lords and tables, in [illegible] and which exceed their own [illegible] *Mortimer*

COOK-MAID. *n. s.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A [illegible] may [illegible] but how to [illegible] and [illegible] one [illegible] in [illegible] *Addison*

COOK-ROOM. *n. s.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new *cook-room* the mere [illegible] used to be so great, as that in all our ships [illegible] are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been [illegible] *Raleigh's Essays.*

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had [illegible] the crime [illegible] to their palates, they might have changed [illegible] *Decay of Piety*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, sir; if you be ready for that you are well [illegible] *Shakspeare*

COO'KERY. *n. s.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wife
Found th' art of *cook'ry* to delight his sense.
More bodies are confum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Hen. V.*
Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Cookery.*
These are the ingredients of plants [illegible] are prepar'd by *cookery* *Arbuthnot.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He let his leg in a pail of [illegible] well endure it, renewing it as it grew [illegible] *Temple*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* deceiver.

COOL. *n. s* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high marble dome,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze [illegible]

Philander was enjoying the [illegible] of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing [illegible] and that gave the [illegible]

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use at Naples instead of [illegible] cards, as they say, it cools [illegible] *Addison*

[illegible] fly of currants, or the jelly of [illegible] acid fruit, is [illegible] and very [illegible] to [illegible] stomach *Arbuthnot*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be [illegible] *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

He will keep his jealousy to [illegible] and [illegible] because he will be apt to [illegible] [illegible] that it may produce [illegible] [illegible] *Addison*

Had they thought they had [illegible] other [illegible] quarrels, perhaps it [illegible] *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My [illegible] will not [illegible] to deal with [illegible] I [illegible] yet [illegible] *Shakspeare*

You never cool where you feel [illegible]
I'm [illegible] that [illegible]
myself liberty to think, but I dare not [illegible] *Cowley and Denham*

Co'OLER. *n. s.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of [illegible] the body.

Coolers are of two [illegible] both [illegible] produce an [illegible] such as [illegible] of the organs of [illegible] by particular [illegible] a greater [illegible] they had before, whereby [illegible] fast, and the [illegible] face on which [illegible] are fruits, [illegible] and the latter are such as [illegible] and substances [illegible]

In digestion can there be [illegible] coolly or a better [illegible] *Harvey*

Acid things were used [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your best worthies [illegible] put off [illegible] more *coolers*, [illegible] the [illegible] behind, and [illegible] *Ascham's Toxophilus*

Co'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

[illegible] in the [illegible]
And [illegible]
Site *coolly* calm. *Thomson's Summer*

2. Without paſſion.

Motives that addreſs themſelves *coolly* to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

Co'olness. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold.

This difference conſiſteth not in the heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits; for cloves and other ſpices, naptha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot ſpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

The toil loveth ſhade and *coolneſs*. *Bacon.*

Yonder the harveſt of cold months laid up,
Gives a freſh *coolneſs* to the royal cup;
There ice, like cryſtal, firm and never loſt,
Tempers hot July with December's froſt. *Waller.*

The ſheep enjoy the *coolneſs* of the ſhade
Dryden's Virgil.

2. Want of affection; diſinclination.

They parted with ſuch *coolneſs* towards each other, as if they feared hereafter to meet again. *Carendon*

3. Freedom from paſſion.

Coom. *n. ſ.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals.

Coomb, or Comb *n. ſ.* [*comble*, Fr *cumulus*, Latin, a heap. *Skinner.*] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

Glaccus was ſlain the day the chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the auguriary augmations. *Brown*

There were a great many crammed up as together in a *coop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Coop *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to confine; to cage; to impriſon: when it is uſed abſolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intenſive particle *up*.

Upon that white-faced ſhore,
Whoſe foot ſpurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And coops from other lands her iſlanders. *Shak.*

The Lacedæmonians did *coop up* the lord Ravenſtein, that he could not ſtir, and likewiſe held in ſtrait ſiege the town. *Bacon*

In the taking of a town the poor eſcape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up*. *L'Eſtrange*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your ſhame is ſhown,
Coop'd up a ſecond time within your town!
Who dare not iſſue forth in open field. *Dryden.*

One world ſuffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up he ſeem'd, in earth and ſea confin'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Coop'd up in a narrow iſle, obſerving dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls ſo long,
Unbar their gates, and iſſue in a throng *Dryden*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in compariſon of law or phyſick, of aſtrology or chymiſtry, *coops* the underſtanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in cloſe by the laws of their countries, and the firſt guards of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again! *Pope.*

Coope'e. *n. ſ.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

Co'oper. *n. ſ.* [from *coop*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradeſmen, belonging to ſome towns corporate, ſuch as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and juriſdiction. *Child.*

Co'operage. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To Coo'perate *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzles and perplexeth the counſels of many, that perſons would oftentimes *cooperate* to a thing, and makes a man walk almoſt alone to his own ends. *Bacon*

By grace a man a free will, he allows man the power and faculties and privilege of *cooperating* to his own ſociety. *Boyle*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate to* their converſion.
Boyle's Uſefulneſs.

All theſe cauſes *cooperating*, muſt, at laſt, weaken their motion *Cheyne.*

The ſpecial acts and impreſſions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this change, and how far human liberty *cooperates with* it, are ſubjects beyond our comprehenſion *Rogers*

Coopera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

We might work my effect without and againſt nature; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

Coo'perative. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

Coopera'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

Coopta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank; not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhellfiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analyſis ſignifies the general and particular heads of a diſcourſe, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and ſubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts*

Coo'rdinately. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation; without ſubordination.

Coo'rdinateneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

Coordina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholeſome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy.
Howell's Preeminence of Parliament.

When theſe petty intrigues of a play are ſo ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muſt grant that Lyſidius has reaſon to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ſtate. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

Coot. *n. ſ.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotée*, Fr.] A ſmall black waterfowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

... like, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden.*

COP. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock*, of hay; a *crab-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill; a *cob* of cherry-ſtones, for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Co'pal. *n. ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

Copa'rcenary. *n. ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In default of all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter *Hale.*

COPA'RCENER. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] *Coparceners* are otherwiſe called parceners; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowell.*

This great lordſhip was by ken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

Copa'rceny. *n. ſ.* An equal ſhare of coparceners. *Phillips' World of Words.*

COPA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner.] *Milton* has uſed it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners of* our loſs. *Milton.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Rather by this
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in theſe regions of the world. *Milton.*

Copa'rtnership. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner.*] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In caſe the ſiſters were only daughters, the daughters equally ſucceeded to their anceſtors in *coparcenſhip* *Dyer.*

Co'patain. *adj.* [from *cop.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Or I'll have this ſwain's ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakſ.*

Copa'yva. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *copivi*, *copivi*, *copayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba.*] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

Cope. *n. ſ.* [See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.

3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,
Their being have, and daily are increaſed *Spenſer.*

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery cope, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as his master. *Dryden*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy*

2. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker-bit,
Yet am I noble as the adversary
I come to *cope*. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.
Shakspeare

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with* signifies to *interchange* blows, or any thing else, with another.]

Let our arms
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *coped* withal. *Shakspeare*

It is likely that we will decline
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That *cope* with death so nobly. *Shakspeare*

Earl Percy was there;
This far his over-match, who, undertook
And rash, beforehand had no more weigh'd
The strength he was to *cope* withal, or else.
Milton

They perfectly understand how to manage a war against the enemy they were to *cope* with. *L'Estrange*

One entire body,
Built up of diverse limbs, did wage a war
Against the troops of Athens, with [illegible]
Sir J. Denham

If the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] parts of knowledge by [illegible] alike, in [illegible] happy [illegible] *Watts on the Mind*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

I [illegible]
Of excellent wretchedness, whose [illegible]
The royal [illegible]
[illegible]
As ever my [illegible] *Shakspeare*

To COPE. *v. a.* To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him to [illegible]
Where, how, how oft, how long, and when,
He hath, and is likely to [illegible] *Shakspeare*

CO'PESMATE. *n. f.* [perhaps for *cutsmate*, a companion in drinkings, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever he drew sword in field or fight,
Till that the fox his *copesmate* him advised.
Hubberd's Tale.

CO'PIER. *n. f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tiber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.
Tickell

CO'PING. *n. f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the [illegible]. *1 Kings*

The *coping*, the mouldings, or dentelly make a noble shew by their [illegible] *Wotton's Architecture*

CO'PIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Rise, as in dance, the lively trees, and spread
Their branches hung with [illegible]
Full many a [illegible] bounds
Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who shower'd
With [illegible] hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton*

This [illegible] acrimony [illegible] the *copious* use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

The tender heart is prone,
And kindly pours its [illegible]
In [illegible] use. *Thomson's Spring*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Source of Good, Sacred [illegible] name
Shall be the [illegible]
Henceforth, and never shall my [illegible]
Forget, not from the Power's praise debarr'd.
Milton

CO'PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

These letters from me have been so *copiously* decanted by the dance of travellers, and other ways, that it is very difficult to make any new discovery between us. *Locke*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman [illegible] the [illegible] Homer, and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] Dryden

CO'PIST. *n. f.* [from *copy*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. *n. f.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

CO'PPED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head.

Two bucks [illegible] fire, and [illegible] like a bull's front. *Howell on Surveying*

A [illegible] being *copped* and [illegible] *Howell's Letters*

CO'PPEL. *n. f.* [This word is variously spelt: as *pel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cupple*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry, in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it on the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

CO'PPER. *n. f.* [*koper*, Dutch; *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal, and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produce what the French call bronze, used in figures and statues. *Chambers*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; more [illegible] than silver, lead, and gold. *Grew on Metals*

Two vessels of fine *copper*, pressed [illegible]

CO'PPER. *n. f.* A vessel made of [illegible] commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They [illegible] in a *copper* to the [illegible] they [illegible] it into earthen vessels. *Locke*

COPPER-NOSE. *n. f.* [*copper* and *nose*.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the [illegible] bought a large price for a [illegible] placed. I find as fiery Hela's [illegible] had commenced Troilus to a *copper-nose*.
Gentleman Instructed

Gutta rotacea [illegible] affecting the face all over with great [illegible] which, being [illegible], looks red, [illegible] great welts, resembling the [illegible] makes [illegible] as we generally express [illegible] *Wiseman*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the press. [illegible] pression, distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. f.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

[illegible] *Wotton*

CO'PPERAS. *n. f.* [*koperwas*, Dut. *couperose*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *coppras* is an artificial vitriol, made of the [illegible] of stones found on the seashore in Devonshire, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in heaps above ground, and receive the rains and dews which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, by boiling, dissolves. This fastitious *efflorescence*, in many respects agrees with the native green vitriol.
Woodward's Fossils

It may be questioned, whether [illegible] can be [illegible] and the [illegible] *Boyle*

COPPERSMITH. *n. f.* [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Sir Proteus, as a Greek [illegible]
Was a mad *coppersmith* at Ilion;
Up [illegible] by main force. *Hudibras*

CO'PPERWORM. *n. f.* [*teredo*, Lat.]

1. A little worm in flaps.

2. A worm that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's head.
Ainsworth.

Co'PPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, diſſolve the body of iron put into the ſpring, and depoſite, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COʼPPICE. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe*.] A low wood cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place overrun with bruſhwood.

A ſtand, each ſide whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A ſtand, where you may have the faireſt ſhoot
Shakeſpeare.

In *coppice* woods, if you leave ſtaddles too thick, they run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows, and the hazel *copſes* green,
Shall now no more be ſeen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their ſoft lays.
Milton.

Roſe trees in your ſemmaries and nurſeries, and you may tranſplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the diſcovery of coalmines *Locke*

CoʼppLE-DUST. *n ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt*.] Powder uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

It may be alſo tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *coppel-duſt*, by pounding into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

CoʼppLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

CoʼppLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

There is ſome difference in this ſhape, ſome being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Wotton's Reflections.*

Copse. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] A low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

The eaſt quarters of the ſhire are not deſtitute of *copſe* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copſe* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the ſame aſhes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the copſe they lay,
His eye by certain level could ſurvey *Dryden.*

To Copse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil conſequence. *Swift.*

CO'PULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition: as, *books* are *dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a propoſition; it repreſents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To COʼPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

To Coʼpulate. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

Not only the perſons to *copulating* are infected, but alſo their children. *Wiſeman.*

Copula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate*.] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneſt. *Hooker.*

Coʼpulative. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches *and* honour are temptations to pride; Cæſar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britains; neither gold *nor* jewels will purchaſe immortality. *Watts.*

COʼPY. *n ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin; *quod cuipium facta eſt* copia *exſcribendi. Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κοπος, labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's ſelf were loſt, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Dennam.*

He ſtept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but alſo the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or repreſentation of the Deity in ſmall *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having ſent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the beſt laws, choſe ten ſignificant to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, *a good* or *fair* copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no ſmall charge, as they could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies*. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our converſence;
In bed he ſlept not for my urging;
At board he fed not for my urging it. *Shakſ.*

Let him firſt learn to write, after a *copy*, all the ſcrews in the vulgar alphabet. *Locke.*

The firſt of them I have forgotten, and cannot fully retrieve, becauſe the *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.*

4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy* 's not eternal *Shak.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

Copy-book. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Copy-hold. *n. ſ* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhow but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court: for the ſteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, ſo he regiſters ſuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranſcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence.

Copy-hold is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord, yet not ſimple, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder breaks not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary, in one point or other, almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and ſome certain, that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it, that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary; becauſe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two ſhillings for an acre, or ſo, cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy-holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne: and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem*, and *vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land eſcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowell.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addiſon.*

Copy-holder. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copy-hold.

To Coʼpy. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original: it has ſometimes *out*, a kind of pleonaſm.

He who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who lives a lye, ſame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope.*

2. To imitate: to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it out, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and then ſafely blame
To *copy out* their great forefathers fame. *Dryden.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her virtues fewer dwarfs admir'd. *Swift.*

To Coʼpy. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent, and never fail, when they dare, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Coque'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coqueting* the ſtranger, my lord looking on to ſee how the grandees pay, and I taking at you both. *Swift.*

To Coque'r. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandiſhments.

Phryne, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t'other night,
In public, with a hideous knight. *Swift.*

Coque'try. *n ſ* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a dram of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſon.*

COQUE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſpirit and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are parkied. *Arbuth.*

Co'racle. *n. f.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh; probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *n. f.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of as great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſmaller. It grows to rocks, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourihment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

In the ſea, upon the moſt weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſtirpa ine plant; it hath no leaves; it branceth only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and ſhining red, as we ſee. *Bacon.*

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, caſted a net to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Fuller's Holy State.*

He hears the cracking ſound of ſtruggling waves,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of unbeheld floods
[illegible] *King.*

A [illegible] was ſeen to ſtand
Within the main, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of ſea,
Who takes in Sylvan ſports her chief delight.
Dryden.

Or where's the ſcale, that can the gold reſiſt,
The *coral* ſtrong, or the pearl orient? *Pope.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew,
The bells the gingle, and the *coral* drew. *Pope.*

Coral-tree. *n. f.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.] It is a native of America, and grows to a beautiful ſcarlet flower that never ripens ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

Co'rralline. *adj.* [*coralinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſeed is ripe, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, before it fell again, as it becomes coral. *Woodward.*

Co'rralline. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a capillaceous plant, but muſt refer to the *coral* to be duſky, ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Ibid.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that breeds under the water. *Mortimer.*

Co'rralloid. } *adj.* [κοραλλοειδης.]
Co'rralloidal. } Reſembling coral.

Now if ſtones and ſpecial bodies may indurate under the water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The petaloid, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of pieces ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Cora'nt. *n. f.* [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *coranto* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walſh.*

Co'rban. *n. f.* [קרבן] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by ſome *corbans* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his tythe and moſtacle, was declared *corban*, he was not legally compelled to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to demand their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the goſpel, with their inſatiable and irreligious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant, as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and his temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

Corbe. *adj.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

For lowe my head very tottered is,
Sy thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs. *Spenſer.*

Co'rbels. *n. f.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

Co'rbel. } *n. f.*
Co'rbil. }

1. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemgirders of a platform.
2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. f.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Lat. *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſhua.*

I am ſtill of his mind concerning the *cords* of a ſhip, that they muſt be of hemp. *Addiſon.*

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down, not one of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah.*

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

Cord-makER. *n. f.* [*cord* and *make*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

Cord-wood. *n. f.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

***To* Cord.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

Co'rdage. *n. f.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

Our *cordage* from her ſtore, and cables, ſhould be made,
Of any in that kind moſt fit for marine trade.
Drayton.

They faſtened their ſhips, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh.*

Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called ſpartum, uſeful for *cordage* and other parts of ſhipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Co'rded. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder
To climb celeſtial Sylvia's chamber window. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cordeli'er. *n. f.* A Franciſcan friar ſo named from the cord which forms him for a cincture.

And who to aſſiſt but a grave [illegible]
Swift.

CO'RDIAL. *n. f.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.

A [illegible], properly ſo called, is what increaſeth the force of the heart and arteries, by increaſing the ſpirits, the animal may be weakened as in a flammatory diſeaſe. Whatſoever increaſeth the natural or animal ſpirits, either by way of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a cordial: of this ſort are ſuch medicines as bring the blood into the proper circulation, as the right conſtitution and mixture of it, as both in the ſame faſhioned, mild, ripe fruits, and whatever endued with a wholeſome balſamick nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek to appeaſe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my ſelf will ſeek thy ſafety out,
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* pain paſt phyſicians cure.
Spenſer.

Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purges grow.
Your war on me is rage that upheld the crown.
The ſcarlet hangman of treaſon, a ſceptred gown,
And the moſt pleaſing ſight the land had,
Charms to my ſight, and *cordials* to my mind.
Dryden.

Co'rdial. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.

It is of my Maker, which is the water I ſye times redeemed from death. I do not know What is more *cordial*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which were infuſed ſome precious ingredients. *Bacon.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Deſtroyers of unfolded and *cordial* virtues, who are apt to obſtruct or intercept the *cordial* ſupplications of ſuch an life of ſanctity, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

He, with looks of *cordial* love,
Hung ever her ornament'd. *Milton.*

Cordia'lity. *n. f.* [from *cordial*]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any ſuch reſpects of *cordiality*, or reference into the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

Co'rdially. *adv.* [from *cordial*] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocriſy.

Where a ſtrong inveterate love of ſin has made any doctrine or propoſition wholly unſuitable to the heart, no argument or demonſtration, no miracle whatſoever, ſhall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with, and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

CO'RDINER. *n. f.* [*cordouanier*, Fr.] A ſhoemaker. Is ſo uſed in divers ſtatutes.

CO'RDON. n. f. [Fr.] In fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *n. f.* *Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain. Spaniſh leather.

Her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were embas'd
In golden buſkins of coſtly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWA'INER. *n. f.* [uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Trevoux.*] A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *n. f.* [*cœur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the ſquare ſhe raiſed a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Dig out the *corer* below the ſurface. *Mortimer.*
They waſteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.
Thomſon.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or ſtone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore.

Launce the ſore,
And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed, and gathers round.
Dryden's Virgil.

5. It is uſed by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raiſing of forces to reſiſt the rebels, than of the reſiſtance itſelf; for that he was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon's Henry VII*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of leather.

2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

A ſtronger projectile motion of the blood muſt occaſion greater ſecretion and loſs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps ſpiſſitude and *coriaceous* excretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. f.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller teſticulated *coriander*. The firſt is cultivated for the ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine: the ſecond ſort is ſeldom found. *Miller.*

Iſrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* ſeed, white. *Exodus.*

CO'RINTH. *n. f.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A ſmall fruit, commonly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the raſps ſupply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*
The chief riches of Zant conſiſt in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities.
Broome.

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*.

This is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius aſcribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian ſculptor, who is ſaid to have taken the hint by paſſing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a baſket with ſome of her playthings had been placed by her nurſe, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it ſprung up, the branches encompaſſed the baſket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the baſket by the vaſe of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Vitalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whoſe leaves were thoſe of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind theſe figures are large columns of the *Corinthian order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. f.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, feſtus
Corticem *aſtrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ fumum bibere inſtitutæ
Conſule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakſpeare.*
Be ſure, nay very ſure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages ſhall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale ſo well.
King.
Nor ſtop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay.
Pope.

CORKIN-PIN. *n. f.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

When you put a clean pillow-caſe on your lady's pillow, be ſure to faſten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift.*

CO'RKY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Conſiſting of cork; reſembling cork.

Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'RMORANT. *n. f.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, ſpite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shakſpeare.*
Thoſe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham.*
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Nor far from thence is ſeen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fiſhing *cormorant*. *Dryden.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. f.* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kalldaſtur corna.
Hail is the coldeſt grain.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. *John.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd.
Shakſpeare.

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn*. *Shakſpeare.*
Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe. *Knolles.*
Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomſon.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthraſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in his ſeaſon. *Job.*

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form, though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakſpeare.*
The man that makes his toe
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Shakſpeare.*
Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards froſt.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavus*. *Wiſeman.*
He firſt that uſeful ſecret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain.
Gay's Paſt.
It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in ſome people as *corns*. *Arbuthnot.*
Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff ſcorns. *Swift.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. f.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs. *Shakſp.*
You may ſoon enjoy the gallant ſights of armies, encampments, and ſtandards waving over your brother's *corn-fields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. f.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant. *Miller* enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. f.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.
Hoſea.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn; as the bluebottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Corn-flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March; they require a good ſoil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn lands*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *maſter*.] One that cultivates corn for ſale. Not in uſe.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great corn-master, and a great lead man. *Bacon.*

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *marigold*] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. s.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal.

[illegible] to [illegible] grow [illegible] of hemp, by mixing the [illegible] with [illegible] and placing [illegible] the large [illegible] *Mortimer.*

CORN PIPE. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *pipe*] A pipe made by fitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now [illegible] Pan [illegible] and [illegible] reeds,
To [illegible] the [illegible] *Dryden.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *rocket.*] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. s.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *sallad.*] An herb, whose top-leaves are a fallet of themselves. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNAGE. *n. s.* [from *cornu*, Lat. a horn.] A tenure which obliges the land-holder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *n. s.* [*corn* and *chandler.*] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whose profession is to exterpate corns from the foot.

The [illegible] into the neck; [illegible] who had [illegible] *Spectator.*

I have [illegible] education, would have been [illegible] corn [illegible] *Spectator.*

CO'RNEL.
CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } *n. s.* [*cornus*, Lat.]

[illegible] the four common [illegible] called the [illegible] of [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] wood is [illegible] and [illegible] *Mortimer.*

Take a [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] *Bacon.*

A [illegible]
Running [illegible] the [illegible]
On [illegible]
Cornels and [illegible]
And [illegible]
Mean time [illegible]
The malt and [illegible]
The [illegible] *Dryden.*

CORNE'LIAN STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CORNEMUSE. n. s. [Fr.] A kind of rustic flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance like [illegible] horn.

Such [illegible] eyes, is [illegible] and crustaceous [illegible] generally distinguished *Ray.*

The [illegible] or [illegible] consisting chiefly of a [illegible] *Woodward.*

CO'RNER. *n. s.* [*cornel*, Welsh; *cornier*, French.

1. An angle; a place enclosed by two walls or lines which would interfect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,
Deserves a *corner.* *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs.*

I am perswaded that none of these things are hidden from him, for this thing was not done in a *corner.* *Acts.*

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his tyrannick subjection. *Dawies.*

Those vices, that lurk in the secret *corners* of the mind *Addison.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

My [illegible] every [illegible] once a day,
[illegible] all [illegible] of the earth
[illegible] *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

I [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of my bed,
To find a sleep were there. But sleep was lost.
Dryden.

CORNER-STONE. *n. s.* [*corner* and *stone.*] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

[illegible] you [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

A [illegible] *Isaiah.*

CO'RNER-TEETH *of a Horse*, are the fore-teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wise.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET. *n. s.* [*cornette*, Fr.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

[illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible]
Over [illegible] *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

[illegible] *Spectator.*

Under [illegible] *Dryden.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. Five [illegible] now disused.

[illegible] men were [illegible] and [illegible] to put them [illegible] which [illegible] were [illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] day drew the field, and [illegible] *Hayward.*

[illegible] cornets of horse [illegible] very good order to receive [illegible] *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. CORNET *of a Horse*, is the lowest part of his pasterns, that runs round the coffin, and is hedged by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A headdress. *Dict.*

7. CORNET *of Paper*, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CO'RNETTER. *n. s.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, that even Cæsarius himself might have heard them. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE. *n. s.* [*corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Pozzuo Palace, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have [illegible] measure. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The walls were mostly black, the [illegible] Blue metals crown'd, in colours [illegible] *Pope.*

CORNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Cyclopæd.*

CO'RNICLE. *n. s.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

[illegible] were found, on either side, two [illegible] blements, or membranous [illegible] which [illegible] into the long and slender [illegible] fusion. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

[illegible] plants are such as [illegible] dent out and horned pods, and [illegible] are inclosed in flowers [illegible] pointed out of [illegible] *Quincy.*

CORNI'FICK *adj.* [from *cornu* and Lat.] Productive of horns; [illegible] horns *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns.

Notice, in other [illegible] placed the nares higher, [illegible] backs *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CORNUCOPIA. n. s. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornuto*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED *adj.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grown with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. s.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

[illegible] *Addison.*

CO'RNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton.*

2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

[illegible]
Milk [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
Her stores, and [illegible] *Dryden.*

3. Containing corn.

[illegible]
By their huge crops and [illegible] *Dryden.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. s.* [*corollarium*, Latin; from *corolla*; *finis est unus ejus corollarium*, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of [illegible] of detraction, it is but a natural [illegible] *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As [illegible] to this preface, in what I [illegible] upon [illegible] to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Being a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

CORONA. n. s. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the

corona, the coping, the modillions or denteli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*

CO'RONAL *n. s.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown'd god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenser*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about fifty five years of age came to me, with a round tumour between the *coronal* and *coronal* future. *Wiseman.*

CORO'NARY *adj.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of olden times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley*

CORONA'TION *n. s.* [from *coronal*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a theatre of *coronation*. *Sidney*

Willingly I come to Denmark,
To shew my duty in your *coronation*. *Shakesp.*

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shakesp.*

Now empress fame! had publish'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* throughout the town. *Dryd.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In prospective thought recall the fancied scene,
See *coronation* rise on every green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER *n. s.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

Gorboduc took the crown, and from first day of his reign held the same state and majesty of all duke; he ordained *Sacrepear*

CO'RONET *n. s.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In this heav
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*; realms and islands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shakspeare.*

All the rest are countesses
——Their *coronets* say so. *Shakspeare.*

Nor could ungrateful nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryden*

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope.*

2. An ornamental headdress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearl. *Sidney.*

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton.*

CO'RPORAL. *n. s.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel *corporal* whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if night'y tipt, would set me clear
Gay.

CORPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and senteries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint soldiers with their *corporal* load,
A hundred almshouses right well supplied. *Shakspeare.*

Render to me some *corporal* sign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakspeare*

That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Raleigh*

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains; and therefore are stronger to all those anxious and tormenting passions which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. *Addison.*

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to *spirit*, the word *corporal* is used, as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporeal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporal*, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air, and what seem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakspeare*

And if in these *corporal* instruments, perhaps,
You have not sway enough to quit your *Milton*

CORPORA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being imbodied.

It is right to call the not spiritual, yet of a purer consistence than to spirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all others the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh's Apology.*

CO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

The sun is *corporally* conjoined with half stars. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, to overturn all Municipal and Corporate rights, and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* body, therefore the resolution of the commons was already turned against particular persons. *Swift*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at full. *Shakspeare*

CO'RPORATENESS *n. s.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowell.*

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves and of society with men *Hooker.*

Of this we find some foot steps in our law,
Which does derive its custom from God and nature take;
To which for time the rest together draw,
And by their common good *corporations* make. *Davies.*

CORPOREITY *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being imbodied. *Dict.*

CORPO'REAL *adj.* [*corporeus*, Lat.]

1. Having a body; material; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

The various modes of those endless attribute,
Though infinite, to his own power co'd,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are next to count those characters that God impressed upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense. *Tillotson.*

The counsels fulfil'd which they fates decreed,
And freed from by *corporeal* prison freed. *Dryd.*

To my *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young child, or new engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Ambury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a pointed one. *Swift.*

CORPOREITY. *n. s.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; the quality of being imbodied; the state of having a body; bodilmess.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances 'twixt the soul and the body, they must a mist of some *corporeity*, which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects, and the lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Two are attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stilling fleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CO'RPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To imbody; to unspiritate into body. Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

CORPS. }
CORPSE. } *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. A body.

The dead corpse
Laid first in earth, may like a wicked seed,
Perish in the ground, so from the weeds
Of sinful flesh may a fair body spring. *Spenser.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though I lose out, all too little seems
To shut this man, this vast unbinde-bound *corps*.
Milton

He looks as man was made with face erect,
That seems this mortal *corps*, and seems asham'd
He's not a spirit. *Dryden.*

3. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend
Greet my poor *corps*, where my bones shall be thrown. *Shakspeare.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And recent death in mould'ring shapes display'd.
Dryden's Fables.

See where the *corpse* of thy dead son appears.
Addison.

The *corpse* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and march about the dead body. *Addison's Guardian.*

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Could numbers count the frailties of the *corps*,
Her *corps* of frailty, and the soul reveal'd.
Dryden.

5. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
CO'RPULENCY. }

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To wear a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burdenous *corpulence*, my love had grown.
Donne.

It is but one species of *corpulency*, for there may be lank wolves as fat, from the great quantity of insipid flesh, the diet of rabid people.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The muscular flesh serves to the dilatation of the part: the *corpulency* and tenacity of the water resisting a great force to dilate it. *Ray.*

CO'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy style, when there is much periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the cattle *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE *n. s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscopes.
Newton.

Who knows what are the figures of the least *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies? *Wotton's Logick.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *adj.* [from *corpusculum*, Latin.]
CORPUSCU'LARIAN. }

Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy, which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be said, and the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripatetics. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure true in itself, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley.*

CO'RRACLE See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*con* and *radius*, Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The image of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertex in the eye; so as there is a *corradiation*, and consimilitude of beams. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning. *Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him.
Locke's Education.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious doings, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. To amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things.

There is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet.*

Correct Nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was intended. *Dryden.*

I wish, because it obliged me, I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestick concern: to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do so qualify and *correct*, that one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness, nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

As, to a bilious gout or fever,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his.
Dryden.

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is corrupted. *Watts.*

CORRE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shak.*

An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakspeare.*

We are all but exiles here under the great master of the family, and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in our duty. *Watts.*

One fault was too great levity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle *corrections*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings: if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery. *Brown.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness: do not add
Corrections, but as thy mists purge the head. *Denn.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *n. s.* [from *correction*.] One that has been in the house of correction; a jailbird. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakspeare*.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correctioner*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Muscles are pectoral, *corrective* of the alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, with all animals of prey do swallow, are a fit and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their gredination from killing themselves with too much food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the ill *correctives* applied by art and discipline, it is from hence but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an influence in the argument which the human soul carries with relation to the body, that, without these cautions and exceptions, may give some kind of exemption or adumbration to these. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing the terms and principles, adverbs and prepositions, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the colleges methods of grammar schools. *Locke.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope.*

CORRE'CTNESS *n. s.* from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often obscures, by adding to the polishing, what naturally remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, without any considerable fault or any beauties. *Addison.*

The softness of the flesh, the exactness of shape, air, and posture, and the *correctness* of design, in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do suffer on some fits, than to forbear all sin! How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion. *Spratt's Sermons.*

With all his faults he sets up to be a universal reformer and *corrector* of morals, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults: as, the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the

frivial faults prevent the grievous vellications of ſeſinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes; and as ſpices and carminative ſeeds aſſiſt the operation of ſome cathartics, by diſſipating wind. In making a medicine, ſuch a thing is called a *corrector*, which deſtroys or diminiſhes a quality that could not otherwiſe be diſpenſed with; thus turpentines are *correctors* of quickſilver, by deſtroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *n. ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

It is one thing for a father to ceaſe to be a father by caſting off his ſon; and another for him to ceaſe to be ſo, by the death of his ſon: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a correlate. *South.*

CORRI'LATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of one in a particular ſtate depends upon the exiſtence of another.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other *correlative* terms, ſeem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and ſo requires a correlative to anſwer it: giving, on one part, ceaſes no property, unleſs there be an acceptance on the other. *South.*

CORRELA'TIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correlative*.] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*corripio*, *correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof.

If we muſt be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our deteſtation into admonition and fraternal *correption*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

Five days, if one be compared with another ſucceſſively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juſtly correſpond with any artificial or mechanical equal meaſures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty ſound, any further than they are ſigns of our ideas, we cannot but aſſent to them, as they *correſpond* to thoſe ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *cor-*
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *reſpond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our ſtate of mortality, ſuch *correſpondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in ſome ſort the one, for the other's more perfect direction. *Hooker.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their courſe; and their habitudes, *correſpondencies*, and relations, keep the ſame to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence.

I had diſcovered thoſe unlawful *correſpondences* they had uſed, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correſpondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I ſhould have the ſame thought much about the ſame time: my enemies will be apt to ſay, that we hold a *correſpondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addiſon.*

3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let ſuch military perſons be aſſured, and well reputed of rather than factious and popular; holding alſo good *correſpondence* with the other great men in the ſtate. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action *correſpondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath impoſed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally purpoſed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind,
Five *correſpondent* are to earth aſſign'd. *Dryden.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

He was pleaſed to command me to ſend to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correſpondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Deſcription.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's ſix gates i' th' city, with maſſy bolts,
And *correſponſive* and fulfilling bolts
Spernes up the ſons of Troy. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'RRIDOR. n. ſ. [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compaſs of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long iſle round about a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other. *Harris.*

There is ſomething very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high walls and *corridors* that went round it are almoſt entirely ruined. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That may be altered or amended.

2. That is a proper object of puniſhment; puniſhable.

He was taken up very ſharp, and adjudged *corrigible* for ſuch preſumptuous language. *Howell.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor uſed.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that, if we will either have it ſteril with idleneſs, or manured with induſtry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

CORRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adverſaries and *corrivals* one againſt the other. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He, that doth redeem her thence might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shakſpeare.*

CORRI'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition.

CORRO'BORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength.

There be divers ſorts of bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon.*

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by cuſtom. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways, the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repair it and refreſh it. *Bacon.*

It was ſaid that the prince himſelf had, by the ſight of foreign courts, and obſervations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his ſpirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exerciſed grows ſtronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* the cloſer. *Watts.*

CORROBORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming; confirmation by ſome additional ſecurity; addition of ſtrength.

The lady herſelf procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of her marriage. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORRO'BORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate.* Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an aſtringent faculty; and the ulcer alſo requireth to be dried. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menſtruum; to prey upon; to conſume; to wear away gradually.

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrole*
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad;
For ſo ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigreaſe, is wont to reduce it to a green-blue ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itſelf, would ſoon have fallen into diſſolution, without the inceſſant and *corroding* invaſions of ſo long a time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans paſt,
And ſteepy Alps, the mounds that nature caſt;
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A paſſage through the living rock he rent. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Fiſhes, which neither chew their meat, nor ſtrain it in their ſtomachs, do, by a diſſolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into acidities. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the veſſels, producing almoſt all the diſeaſes of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Should jealouſy its venom once diffuſe
Corroding every thought, and blaſting all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CORRO'DENT. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting any thing away.

CORRODIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodible.*] The quality of being corrodible; poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not ſuffer a ſolution from the powerfulleſt heat communicable unto that element. *Brown.*

CO'RRODY. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or ſalary, for ſome other than the original purpoſe.

Beſides theſe floating burgeſſes of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which preſcribe for a *corrody* therein. *Carew.*

In thoſe days even noble perſons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and penſions to their chaplains and ſervants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible.*

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosible.*] Susceptibility of corrosion; rather *corrodibility.* *Dict.*

CORRO'SION. *n. s.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of [illegible] ... metals [illegible] ... quors, [illegible] salts [illegible] ... the attraction [illegible] ... easily [illegible] ... the places [illegible] ... and open and loose [illegible] *Quincy.*

A kind of [illegible] worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them, [illegible] from injuring and preying upon the [illegible] viruses, that it contributes to their [illegible] and preservation. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady. *Fairy Queen.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives.* *Hooker.*

Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakspeare.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shaksp.*

CORRO'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive.*]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively.* *Boyle.*

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retiring to bitterness. *Boyle.*

CO'RRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews; it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

CORRUGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of a cold [illegible] parts is the *corrugation* [illegible] when the [illegible] *Floyer.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo, corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I am [illegible] by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. *2 Cor.*

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. [illegible]

[illegible]
By underhand *corrupted* foul injustice. *Shakesp.*

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. [illegible]

[illegible] I smell a [illegible]
[illegible]
It is the fifth of a *corrupted* [illegible]

[illegible] knowledge, [illegible] of it, though he does not *corrupt* the [illegible] of knowledge, which are in things, yet [illegible] the pipes. [illegible]

[illegible]
That [illegible] *corrupted* [illegible] frame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blastings, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT. *adj.* [from *To corrupt.*]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

[illegible] upon the [illegible] Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and [illegible] *Knolles.*

2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenser.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Ephesians.*

Corrupt, corrupt, and tainted in desire. *Shaks.*

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRU'PTER. *n. s.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! [illegible]

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the [illegible] *Raleigh's History.*

Those great *corrupters* of [illegible] indeed of [illegible] the [illegible]

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *corruptible.*] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never [illegible] they that live, were it not that [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible]

It is a devouring [illegible] *corruptible* [illegible] moisture, [illegible]

The several parts of which [illegible] being [illegible] nature *corruptible*, it [illegible] possible, that [illegible] frame of things would [illegible] dissolved. [illegible]

2. Susceptible of external depravation, possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corruptible.*] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible.*] In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late, the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly.* *Shakesp. King John.*

CORRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

[illegible]

3. Putrescence.

[illegible]

4. Matter or *pus* in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.

[illegible]

6. Cause, or means, of depravation.

[illegible] of other languages, [illegible]

All these four kinds of *corruption* [illegible] common in their language; for which reason the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages.*

7. In law.

An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue; for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentle-

man, he and his children are made ignoble and ungenerale, in reſpect of the father. *Cowell.*

CORRU'PTIVE *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a ſettled habitude unto the *corruptive* grounds *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

It ſhould be endued with an acid ferment, or ſome *corruptive* quality, for ſo ſpeedy a diſſolution of the meat, and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation*

CORRU'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying. *Addiſon*

The borders with *corruptleſs* myrtle crown'd. *Dryden*

CORRU'PTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

Offices, dignities, and offices,
Were not priz'd *corruptly* that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer *Shakſpeare*

We have dealt very *corruptly* againſt thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Nehem. ix.*

2. Vitiouſly; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corrupt'y* contracted moſt names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains*

CORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrefcence; vice.

CORSAIR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A pirate; one who profeſſes to ſcour the ſea, and rob in ſchoats

CORSE. *n. ſ.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body. Not in uſe.

I will fight, and to mighty *corſe*,
And ſpirit perdurable. *Spenſer*

2. A dead body; a carcaſe: a poetical word.

Cumber *Corſe*, fad of fleſhly ſin,
Hateful Hearſe, that all men terrifies;
Foul mouth'd Hag, brood forth, wicked from Hell,
Sad down thy *corſe*; ne ever Prieſt Paul,
Thoſe ſacred Rites unto thy Grave ſhall
Whatever Man
Death, deadly fright, all in compaſſe dwell
Hourly round with many forces,
Exceeding fiends, and every woe at hand
The bloody *corſe*, and cauſe thoſe ghaſtly wounds

CORSELET. *n. ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some ſhunts of mail, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuiriace, ſome a *corſlet* bright. *Fairfax.*

They laſh, they foam, they pant, they ſtrive to bore
Their *corſlets* and their thorax ſtiff parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which, in Fate's head,
Againſt their very *corſlets* beat. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laſt extremities form a little gland (all theſe little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain), terminating in two little veſſels *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CO'RTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous, or thin, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown*

CO'RTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticoſus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVE'TTO. *n. ſ.* The curvet.

You muſt drive the rider in his career with his manage, and turn, during the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORUSCANT. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCATION. *n. ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

We have great lightnings and *coruſcations*, which are never heard, yield no ſound. *Bacon's Phyſics*

We may here take up phoſphoreſcent ſtones found in the bowels of the earth, conſiſting of ſeveral mineralls, and ſometimes take fire when expoſed to *coruſcation* and exhalations. *Woodward's Foſſils*

How neat and quaint are mingle in winds,
O'ercaſt thunder, and lightning blaze;
Why are *coruſcations* ſtrike the eye,
And ſtill tomorrow's find out the ſky. *Garth*

CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garniſhed with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches

Corymbiferous plants are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have a radiated flower, as the ox-eye, and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the tanſy, gromwell and mugwort, to which are added to make a third account, ſuch as feabious, teaſel, thiſtle, and the like. *Quincy*

CORYMBUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

Amongſt the ancient botaniſts, it was uſed to expreſs the branches or cluſters of berries of ivy and aſparagus; but modern botaniſts it is uſed for a compounded diſcous flower, whoſe ſeeds are not pappous, as corymbus downy in the ox-eye, ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold. *Quincy*

CORYNOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from κορυνη a club, and μαντεια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſtaff. A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and ſtill uſed in ſome parts of England, to find out perſons unknown. *Chambers*

CO'SECANT. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SHERING. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh.]

Coſherings were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants wherein he did eat them (as the Engliſh proverb is) out of houſe and home. *Davies*

CO'SIER. *n. ſ.* [from *couſer*, old French, to ſew.] A botcher. *Hammer.*

Do you make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe, that ye ſqueak out your *coſier* catches, without any mitigation or remorſe of voice? *Shakſpeare.*

CO'SINE. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK. *adj.* [κοσμητικος.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *coſmetick* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility, a gracious temper and calmneſs of ſpirit; no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

Firſt, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *coſmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

COSMICAL. *adj.* [κοσμος.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun; not acronycal.

The *coſmical* aſcenſion of a ſtar we term that, which it maketh together with the ſun, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptick wherein the ſun aſcendeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COSMICALLY. *adv.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronycally.

A conſtellation riſing or ſetting not *coſmically*, that is, with the ſun, but heliacally, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed from ſun-riſe day. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY. *n. ſ.* [κοσμος and γονη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [κοσμος and γραφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world; diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

The ancient *coſmographers* do place the diviſion of the eaſt and weſtern hemiſphere, that is, the firſt term of longitude, in the Canary or Fortunate Iſlands, conceiving thoſe parts the extremeſt habitations weſtward. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſcience by which the ſtructure of the world is diſcovered and deſcribed.

The terreſtrial, or ſpherical magnet, *coſmographically* cut with circles of the globe. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [κοσμος and γραφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world: diſtinct from geography, which delivers the ſituation and boundaries of particular countries.

He that might ſee the world without travel; as long as the ſyſtem of the creation, nature contracted, a little *coſmography*, or map of the univerſe. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *n. ſ.* [κοσμος and πολιτης.]
COSMO'POLITE. } A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COSSET. *n. ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

It ſhou will bewail my woeful teen,
I ſhall thee give yond' *coſſet* for thy pain. *Spenſer.*

COST. *n. ſ.* [*koſt*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remoteſt Teutonick dialects, even in the Iſlandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *conſto*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couſter* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury.

The city women bears
The *coſt* of princes on unworthy ſhoulders. *Shakſpeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boaſt
The rude effects of pride and *coſt*
Of vaſſel full of ſticks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *coſt*, he was content to be deaf to any noiſe of infamy. *Sidney.*

I ſhall never hold that man my friend,
Whoſe tongue ſhall aſk me for one penny *coſt*,
To ranſom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakſpeare.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *coft*? or hath he given us any gift? *2 Samuel.*
And will thou, O cruel beaſt!
Put poor nature to ſuch *coſt*?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of luch another. *Croſhaw.*
It is ſtrange to ſee any eccleſiaſtical pile, not by eccleſiaſtical *coſt* and influence, riſing above ground; eſpecially in an age in which men's mouths are open againſt the church, but their hands ſhut towards it. *South's Sermons.*
He whoſe tale is beſt, and pleaſes moſt,
Should win his ſupper at our common *coſt*.
Dryden's Fables.
Fourteen thouſand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchaſe or his patents: what were his other viſible *coſts*, I know not; what his latent, is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loſs; fine; detriment.
What they had ſondly wiſhed, proved afterwards to their *coſt* over true. *Knolles.*

To COST. *v. n.* pret. *coſt*; particip *coſt*. [*couſter*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.
The dagger and poiſon are always in readineſs; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and coſt him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTAL. *adj.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.
Hereby are excluded all cetacious and cartilaginous fiſhes; many pectinal, whoſe ribs are rectilineal; and many *coſtal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COSTARD. *n. ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]
1. A head.
Take him over the *coſtard* with the hilt of thy ſword. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*
2. An apple round and bulky like the head.
Many country vicars are driven to ſhifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to ſuch conditions, they will make us turn *coſtard* mongers, greſiers, or ſell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

COSTIVE. *adj.* [*conſtipatus*, Latin, *conſtipé*, French.]
1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obſtructed.
When the paſſage of the gall becomes obſtructed, the body grows *coſtive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*
While taſter than his *coſtive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His eaſe appears to me like honeſt Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; unpermeable.
Clay in dry ſeaſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun and wind, till unlocked by induſtry, ſo as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COSTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtive*.] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.
Coſtiveneſs diſperſes malign putrid fumes out of the guts and meſentery into all parts of the body, occaſioning headaches, fevers, loſs of appetite, and diſturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*
Coſtiveneſs has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by phyſick; purging medicines rather increaſing than removing the evil. *Locke.*

COSTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtly*.] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs.
Though not without ſerious conſiderations, yet with chearly ſufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney.*
Nor have the ſingulareſt turns of fortune any reaſon to object the *coſtlineſs*; ſince they frequently pay dearer for leſs advantageous pleaſures. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

COSTLY. *adj.* [from *coſt*] Sumptuous; expenſive; of a high price.
Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakſp.*
Brave for a while thy *coſtly* country ſeat;
And, to be great indeed, forget
The nauſeous pleaſures of the great. *Dryden.*
The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the moſt *coſtly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addiſon.*
He is here ſpeaking of Paradiſe, which he repreſents as a moſt charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only uſeful and convenient, but even the moſt rare and valuable, the moſt *coſtly* and deſirable. *Woodward.*

COSTMARY. *n. ſ.* [*coſtus*, Lat.] An herb.

COSTREL. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from *coſter*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT, COTE, COAT, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon cot, a cottage. *Gibſon.*

COT. *n. ſ.* [cot, Sax. *cott*, Welſh.] A ſmall houſe; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.
What that uſage meant,
Which in her *cot* ſhe daily practiſed. *F. Queen.*
Beſides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on ſale; and at our ſheep-*cot* now,
By reaſon of his abſence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakſp. As you like it.*
Hezekiah made himſelf ſtalls for all manner of beaſts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chronicles.*
A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies;
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns riſe;
The pavement, poliſh'd marble, they beholds;
The gates with ſculpture grac'd, the roofs and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and P.*
As Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT. *n. ſ.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To COTE. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *To leave behind*, *To overpaſs*.
Worth her worth had plow'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and
coted his fleed. *Chapman's Il.*

COTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous; contemporary.
What would not, in a rational man, *cotemporary* with the firſt wearer, have appeared probable, is now uſed as certain, becauſe ſeveral have ſince, from him, laid it one after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n. ſ.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. ſ.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.
Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for coſt.——
——Go go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
A *flatterwoman* is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the ſexes ſhould keep within its bound. *Addiſon.*
You have given us a lively picture of huſbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who go by the name of *cotquean*. *Addiſon.*

COTTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little houſe.
The ſea coaſt ſhall be dwellings and *cottages* for ſhepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zephaniah.*
They were right glad to take ſome corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to ſerve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*
The ſelf-ſame ſun that ſhines upon his court
Hides not his viſage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurſe their children, look to the affairs of the houſe, viſit poor *cottages*, and relieve their neceſſities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
It is difficult for a peaſant, bred up in the obſcurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the ſplendors of a court. *South.*
Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haſte,
And here, unenvied, taſte dainty taſte. *Pope.*

COTTAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *cottage*.]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.
Let us from our farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*
The moſt ignorant Iriſh *cottager* will not ſell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Adv. to Parliament.*
2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.
The huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers; or elſe mere *cottagers*, which are but houſed beggars. *Bacon.*
The yeomanry, or middle people of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon.*

COTTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict.*

COTTON. *n. ſ.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital *cotton*, French.]
1. The down of the cotton-tree.
The pin ought to be as thick as a ſwan-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that the ſides may not be offenſive. *Wiſeman.*
2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON. *n. ſ.* A plant.
The ſpecies are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The moſt excellent American *cotton*, with black ſeed. 3. Annual ſhrubby *cotton*, of the iſland of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. The herbaceous, with a yellow flower. The firſt ſpecies is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples, as alſo between Jeruſalem and Damaſcus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually in the beſt quantities to all parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which cloſely wraps up the ſeeds, and is contained in a kind of brown huſk, or ſeed veſſel, growing upon this ſhrub. It is from this ſort that the beſt quantities of *cotton* are taken, which is uſed in many parts of the world. The ſecond and third are annuals: theſe are cultivated in the Weſt-Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth ſorts grow in Egypt; theſe laſt are tree-like, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To COTTON. *v. n.*
1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.
A quarrel will cotton in one of you before it be fairly ſtarted off, in which caſe it will not be eaſy to part with a broken. *Swift.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French]
1. To lie down on a place of repoſe.
If I could more women, you'd *couch* with more men. *Shakſpeare.*
Doth not the gentleman
Deſerve as full as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice ſhall *couch* upon? *Shakſpeare.*
When beer's ſad goddeſs
Cauſe'd drunk her huſband in his golden bed.
Dryden's Æneid.
2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt.
Troys bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*
There, when death
Comes like a ruſhing lion, *couch* like ſpaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

4. To lie down in ſecret, or in ambuſh.
We'll *couch* i' th' caſtle-ditch, till we ſee the light of our lances. *Shakſpeare.*
The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was paſſed over for dead, until a horſe was brought for his eſcape. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or ſtratum.
Bleſſed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.*

5. To ſtoop or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in reſpect.
Theſe *couchings*, and theſe lowly curtſies,
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakſp.*
Patience is a ſtrong aſs *couching* down between two burdens. *Geneſis.*

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe.
Where unbruis'd youth, with unſtuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or ſtratum.
If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* it about a foot thick, but if a hotter ſeaſon require it, we ſpread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
The ſea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* them, as cloſe as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a ſpherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.
Not this day in the city of Gaza, to couch pot-herbs, or veſſels of earth, in their walls, to gather it with ſtones from the top, and to paſs it down a ſpout into the ſea. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. To involve; to include; to compriſe.
But who will call theſe noble, who debaſe,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whoſe only title to their father's fame
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name?
Dryden's Juvenal.
That great argument for a future ſtate, which St Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include ſecretly; to hide: with *in*.
The foundation of all parables, is ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the topical or alluſive part of the parable, and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South.*
There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*
The true notion of the inſtitution being loſt, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length ſuſpended and loſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To lay cloſe to another.
And over all with brazen ſcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of ſteel, ſo *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenſer.*

7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt, in the poſture of attack.
The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his ſteady ſpear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Spenſer.*
Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights, and *couch* their ſpears,
Till thickeſt legions cloſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The former wav'd in air
His flaming ſword; Æneas *couch'd* his ſpear.
Dryden's Æneid.

8. To depreſs the condenſed cryſtalline humour or film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of *couching the patient*.
Some artiſt, whoſe nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes ruſhing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be waſted by being ſeparated from its veſſels, I have never known poſitively, by diſſecting one that had been *couched*. *Sharp.*

COUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lie down dreſſed.
So Satan ſpake; and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating *couch*, through the blithe air.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.
To loll on *couches* rich with citron beds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian weeds.
Dryden's Virg. Georgicks.
O ye immortal pow'rs, that guard the juſt,
Watch round his *couch*, and ſoften his repoſe!
Addiſon's Cato.

2. A bed; a place of repoſe.
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned inceſt. *Shakſp.*
Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from *couch* to *couch*.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
This gentle knight, inſpir'd by jolly May,
Forſook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden.*

3. A layer, or ſtratum.
The ſheep is called by huſbandmen a *couch*, or bed, of raw mold. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'UCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting.
If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet we muſt not probably a lion rampant but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown.*
As a tiger, who by chance hath ſpy'd,
In ſome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches cloſe: then riſing, change oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CO'UCHEE. n. ſ. [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night.
None of her tyrant ſubjects made their court,
Levees and *couchees* paſs'd without reſort. *Dryd.*

CO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *couch*.] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; companion.
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim: or elſe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* A weed.
The *couchgraſs* for the firſt year, inſenſibly robs moſt plants in ſandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COVE. *n. ſ.*
1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *n. ſ.* [*convenant*, French; *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a ſtipulation.
He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the ſea
Surpaſs his bounds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The Engliſh make the ocean their abode,
Whoſe reaſy ſails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' inconſtant ſky.
Waller.
Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, ſay what they will, they ſtop their ears againſt them.
L'Eſtrange.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.
A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now conſider it, betwixt God and man; conſiſting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God.
Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.

3. A writing, containing the terms of agreement.
I ſhall but lend my diamond till your return: let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to ſtipulate.
His lord uſed commonly to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant diſliked, he might freely depart at his pleaſure. *Spenſer.*
It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them ſhould treat of peace or truce with the French king.
Hayward on Edward VI.
By words men come to know one another's minds; by theſe they *covenant* and confederate.
South.
Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it ſhould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant ſhould direct. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for* before either the price or thing purchaſed.
They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of ſilver. *Matthew.*
Pointing to a heap of ſand
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;
But ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant for* youth and prime. *Garth.*

COVENANTE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer.
Both of them were reſpective rites of their admiſſion into the ſeveral covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the reſpective privileges. *Aylife's Parergon.*

COVENA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
The *covenanters* ſhall have no more aſſurance of mutual aſſiſtance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before.
Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh.
I wiſh ſome means deviſed for the reſtraint of theſe inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thouſands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe.
The paſtures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys alſo are *covered* over with corn. *Pſalms.*
Sea *cover'd* ſea,
Sea without ſhore. *Milton.*
The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*
Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.
Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

2. To conceal under ſomething laid over.
Nor he their outward only with the ſkins
Of beaſts, but inward nakedneſs, much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's ſight. *Milt.*
Cover me, ye pines!
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never ſee them more.
Milton.
In life's cool vale let my low ſcene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Temple's thickeſt ſhade.
Cowley.
Or lead me to ſome ſolitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryden.*

3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.
Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame, when reaſon has firſt proved it to be mere nonſenſe. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or puniſhment.
Charity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins.
1 *Peter.*
Thou may'ſt repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May'ſt *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.
His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.
Naturalists observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence.
That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or significancy to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king. *Dryden.*

Co'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another.
The securities are but a general *cover*, not shaped according to the parts, the skin is shaped according to the parts. *Bacon.*
The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*
Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finished yet.
Dryden's Juvenal.
With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel so as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray.*

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.
The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a supposed one. *L'Estrange.*
As the spleen has great inconveniencies, so the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.
In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the fields, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

Co'VER-SHAME. *n. s.* [*cover* and *shame*.] Some appearance used to conceal infamy.
Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Co'VERING. *n. s.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.
The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.*
Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakspeare.*
Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,
And see the lily through its glass. *Cowley.*
Thus from the sea she rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread. *Dryd.*
Sometimes proverbs cast things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Co'VERLET. *n. s.* [*couverclit*, Fr.] The outermost of the bed clothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.
Lay her in lilies and violets,
And silk in curtains over her display,
And all her bed with roses and sweet violets. *Spenser.*
This *coverlet*, the last provided bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread.
Dryden's Fables.
I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Swift.*

Co'VERT. *n. s.* [from *cover*; *covert*, Fr.]
1. A shelter; a defence.
Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler. *Isaiah.*
There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain. *Isaiah.*
They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *covert*, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton.*
It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton.*
Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.
Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shaksp.*
I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*
Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Dryden.
Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*
The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:
Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.
Addison's Cato.

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.
You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. *Bacon.*
The sea is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer.*
Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.
And let us presently go sit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered. *Shakspeare.*
By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband: as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.
Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myself! to have my body disabled, and my head hot fired! *Dryden.*

COVERT-WAY. *n. s.* [from *covert* and *way*.]
It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged palisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris.*

Co'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.
Yet that Aragnol (so his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprise. *Spenser.*
How can'st thou cruise this marriage?——
——Not honestly, my Lord; but *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. *Shakspeare.*
Amongst the poets, Persius *covertly* derides at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co'VERTNESS. *n. s.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

Co'VERTURE. *n. s.* [from *covert*.]
1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.
It may be it is rather the shade, or other *covert* that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He saw their shame, that sought
Vain *coverture*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*
The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]
1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.
If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive. *Shakspeare.*
I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn,
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith. *Shakspeare Macbeth.*
O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To desire earnestly.
All things *covet* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*
But *covet* earnestly the best gifts. 1 *Cor.*

To Co'VET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.
The love of money is the root of all evil, which whilst some *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.*

Co'VETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

Co'VETISE. *n. s.* [*convoitise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.
Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*.
Fairy Queen.

Co'VETOUS. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, French.]
1. Inordinately desirous; eager.
With encumber'd with my dropping cloths like,
The cruel matron, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast.
Dryden's Æneis.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.
An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices. *Peter.*
What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must pass no words, for he is *covetous*. *Shakspeare.*
Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasonings, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.
Such a wife was never
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue. *Shakspeare.*
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair soul shall be.
He that is envious or angry at a virtue in another, does not hurt him, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor.*

Co'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous.*] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it? *Shakspeare.*

Co'VETOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *covetous.*]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ambition to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it to the earth. *Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

Such workmen strive to do better than well, They do confound their skill in *covetousness.* *Shakspeare's King John.*

Co'VEY. *n. f.* [*couvée*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and cockers, as partridges went to a farmer, and begged a hopper him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our faces, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of birds. *Addison.*

COUGH. *n. f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *coff.*

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore, While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou dost ride
The stale of horses, and the gilded puppelle
Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of calling it up by *coughing.* *Ray on the Creation.*

I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am short. *Pope's Epistles.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs; then into the arteria arteria, or weasand; and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Co'UGHER. *n. f.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs. *Dict.*

Co'VIN. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement
Co'VINE. } between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

Co'VING. *n. f.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterit of *can.*] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I *could* and desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. *2 Mac.*

What if he did not all the ill he *could?*
Am I oblig'd by that t'assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

Co'ULTER. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share.

The Philistines went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Samuel.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for stiff clay is long and broad; and the *coulter* long and very little bending, with a very sharp wing. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witness. *Matthew.*

The Assyrian *council* thus resolv'd; and forth In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In factions composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of cruelties, and professing a constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addison.*

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The people call'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assembly, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some deviated from the religion from the fathers of the christian church, or from their synods or *councils.* *Wits.*

4. Persons call'd together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus admitted, are more properly a *council* to the king the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people than a court. *Bacon.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shakspeare.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. f.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convened. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield to her foe the stronger cause;
A shame to one so much adorn'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board.* *Swift.*

CO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy *counsel*, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *council* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakspeare.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Ecclus.*

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Proverbs.*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakspeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psalms.*

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed. *Common Prayer.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviature usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel.* *Shakspeare.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon.*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But fly, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?

Truth shall nurse her;
Holy and heavenly thoughts still *counsel* her. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counselled*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counselled.* *Bacon.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her smiling side, though she seemed to make peace with them. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,
The less his *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel.*] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarend.*

Co'UNSELLOR. *n. f.* [from *counsel.* This should rather be written *counseller.*]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. *2 Chronicles.*

She would be a *counseller* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisdom.*

Death of thy soul! those linen cheeks of thine
Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

2. Confident; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old *counsellors* they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuse you. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *consiliarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons; but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law; a lawyer.

A *counſellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *counſellor.*] The office or poſt of a privy counſellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moſt part are ſuch as cannot well be ſevered from the *counſellorſhip.* *Bacon.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakſpeare.*

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous their acts. *Johnſon.*

For the preſerments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the ſands, or to ſum up infinity. *Swift.*

When men in ſickneſs lying long lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoices, for Thebes lies low;
Thy daughters widows now bemoan, and Greece they woe,
When they can *count* more Thebans ſlain than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preſerve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteouſneſs. *Genеſis.*

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat, the labour of thoſe who brake the oxen, muſt all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To eſteem; to account; to reckon; to conſider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in ſpeech, we then *count* it to have ſome uſe of natural reaſon. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.*

Nor ſhall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

You will not with to *count* this man a foe!
In friendſhip, and in hatred, obſtinate. *Philips' Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme: with *upon.*

I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a ſtanding argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints for to increaſe the *count.* *Spenſer.*

2. Reckoning; number ſummed.

By my count,
I was your mother much upon theſe years.
Shakſpeare.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a change upon you.——
——Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune caſts upon my face.
Shakſpeare.

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of foreign nobility, ſuppoſed equivalent to an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count.*] That may be numbered.

The evils which you deſire to be recounted are very many, and almoſt *countable* with thoſe which were hidden in the baſket of Pandora. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features.

2. Air; look.

A maid *countenance* about her mouth, between ſimpering and ſmiling; her head, bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over-much idleneſs. *S. Jury.*

Well, Suffolk, yet thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arreſt:
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakſ.*

So ſpake our ſire, and by his *countenance*
ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts abſtruſe. *Milton.*

To whom, with *countenance* calm, and ſoul ſedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face.

She ſmil'd ſevere; nor with a look reſtrain'd
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral wreath took;
Ev'n kept her *countenance*, when the bluſhes ſtain'd
Diſcover'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden.*

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance: it is commonly uſed in theſe phraſes, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance.*

The night beginning to perſuade ſome reſting place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before ſhe began her ſpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anſwer ye ſhall receive *Bacon.*

Their beſt friends were *out of countenance*, becauſe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will ſoon loſe confidence. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion and virtue were once a practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceſſary conſequence. *Swift.*

If thoſe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that ſhould gain the ſuperiority in ſuch a conteſt: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the faſhionable part of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Kindneſs or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the fleet fairy, 'mongſt the middeſt crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knighthly view,
And that great prince's too, exceeding proud,
That to ſtrange knight no better *countenance*
allow'd. *Spenſer.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide; ſupport.

The church of Chriſt, which held that profeſſion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not uſe the exerciſe of the chriſtian religion, but in private. *Hooker.*

His majeſty maintained an army here, to give ſtrength and *countenance* to the civil magiſtrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then we'll uſe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

This is the magiſtrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneneſs. *Atterbury.*

7. Superficial appearance; ſhow; reſemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

O you bleſſed miniſters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance.* *Shakſpeare's Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ſtate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town.
Shakſpeare.

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.

Never ſhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cauſe. *Exodus.*

I am content, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reaſon. *Bacon.*

This national fault, of being ſo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that poſſeſſes it to the higheſt meaſure. *Addiſon.*

2. To make a ſhow of.

Let not time in this love dull *countenance*,
And to our miſtreſs each himſelf ſhove to advance. *Sidney.*

3. To act ſuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Macdonwald's Banquet
As from your graves riſe up, and walk like ſprites,
To *countenance* this horror. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not encumbered with a wooden veſſel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Howell.*

COU'NTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or ſupports another.

CO'UNTER *n. ſ.* [from *count.*]

1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counters* ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite? *Shakſpeare.*

Though theſe half-pence are to be received in money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters.* *Swift.*

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous,
To lock ſuch raſcal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a ſhop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counter* every night; and then goes out, and ſpends it upon our cuckold makers. *Dryden.*

In half whipt muſlin needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttlecocks acroſs the *counter* fly. *Gay.*

Sometimes you would ſee him behind his *counter* telling broad-cloth, ſometimes meaſuring linen. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether thy *counter* ſhine with ſums untold,
And tiny wide-graſping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. COUNTER *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to: it is commonly uſed with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. *Child on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

8. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs! *Shakſ.*

9. Contrarywise.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may with may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run *counter*. *Locke.*

4. The face, in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandy.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In two case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *Scott.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are. *Dryd.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots
amain,
Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again.
Dryden.

COUNTERBU'FF. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Philantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show
What house you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caſter.*] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd,
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaſter*. *Shakſ.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her business, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is severally in all *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and to *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us.
Decay of Piety.

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would lay I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelsome. *Shakſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter-evidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no *counter-evidence*, nor any witness, that appears against it.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the person of a king? *Shakſ.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon.*

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as, when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whose rude
throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewell. *Shakſpeare.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency; Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.
Milton.

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room, but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Rescommon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakſpeare.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addiſon.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stamp. Some coiner with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakſpeare.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFER'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

COUNTERFE'ISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his main Reynold, with fine *counterfeisance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeisance* known. *Fairy Q.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*]

Counterforts, buttresses, or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terrasses subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

Countergage. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] In carpentry, a method uſed to meaſure the joints, by tranſferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

Counterguard. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover ſome part of the body of the place *Military Dict.*

Counterlight. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage. *Chambers*

To Countermand. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

   I ſtirs not coldly to perform a ſecret and irreſiſtible power to *countermand* their deepeſt projects, and ſmites their policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South*

2. To oppoſe; to contradict the orders of another.

   For me to alter any thing, is to lift up ourſelves againſt God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

   Avicen *countermands* letting blood in chollerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

Countermand. *n. ſ.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

   Have you no *counter mand* for Claudio yet,
   But muſt he die to-morrow? *Shakſpeare.*

To Countermarch. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

Countermarch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

   How are ſuch an infinite number of things placed with ſuch order in their motions, notwithſtanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal ſpirits? *Locke*

2. Change of meaſure; alteration of conduct.

   They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch *countermarches* and contradictions, as we do not eaſily imagine or underſtand. *Bacon*

Countermark. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mark*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldſmiths company, to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers*

To Countermark. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

   A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a falſe mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horſe's age. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Countermine. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mine*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine, and diſappoint it. *Military Dict.*

   After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured ſuch a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of oppoſition; means of counteraction.

   He thinking himſelf contemned, knowing no *countermine* againſt contempt but valour, began to ſet nothing pale, which might bear the colour of a fault without ſharp puniſhment. *Sidney*

3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

   The matter being brought to a trial of ſkill, the *countermine* was only an act of ſelf preſervation. *L'Eſtrange*

To Countermine. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without miſchief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

   Thus infallibly it muſt be, if God do not not ſecretly *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do againſt ourſelves *Decay of Piety*

Countermotion. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; oppoſition of motion.

   That reſiſtance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is preſſed muſt needs preſs again on the body that preſſes it. *Dalton on the Soul*

   If any of the returning ſpirits ſhould happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, theſe *countermotions* would obſtruct them, or occaſion a later arrival. *Addiſon*

Countermure. *n. ſ.* [*contremure*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to ſupply its place.

   The great ſhot beating through the breach, did beat down both; but the *counter mure*, now built againſt the breach, ſtanding upon a low ground, is ſeldom touched. *Knolles*

Counternatural. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

   A conſumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body *Harvey on Conſumptions*

Counternoise. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

   They encountered, either by a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſolid ſights to chain and halt all eyes on either ſide, or by a *counternoiſe* of trivial and vulgar excellies to drown, the loſer whiſpers of their conſcience. *Cary's Sermons*

Counteropening. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary ſide.

   A tent, you gag up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening* *Sharp's Surgery*

Counterpace. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *pace*] Contrary meaſure; attempts in oppoſition to any ſcheme.

   When the leaſt *counter paces* are made to their reſolutions, it will then be time enough for new malecontents. *Swift*

Counterpane. *n. ſ.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. It is ſometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint.*

   In ivory coffers I have ſtuff'd my crowns;
   In cypreſs cheſts my arras *counterpanes* *Shakſp.*

Counterpart. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part; the part which anſwers to another, as the two paper of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

   In ſome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; ſo that they ſeemed, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

   An old fellow with a young wench, may paſs for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

   On *counterpoint*
   Of our ſoft ſex; well are you made our lords;
   So lov'd, to great, for god-like are you ev'ry,
   How can you love ſo filly things as women?
   Dryden.

   He is to conſider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterparts* to each in another language *Dryden*

   In the diſcovery, the two different plats look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addiſon*

Counterplea. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as, if a ſtranger to the action begun, deſire to be admitted to ſay what he can for the ſafeguard of his eſtate, that which the demandant allegeth againſt this requeſt is called a *counterplea.* *Cowell.*

To Counterplot. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot*] To oppoſe one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Counterplot. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

   The wolf that had a plot laid for him, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the ſheep upon the wolf; and ſo a *counterplot* to the wolf, with a like legacy, was not able to reach it. *L'Eſtrange*

Counterpoint. *n. ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares, commonly ſpoken *counterpane.* See Counterpane.

To Counterpoise. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act againſt with equal weight.

   Our pleas we have brought home
   Do more than *counterpoiſe* a full third part
   The charges of the action. *Shakſpeare*

   The force and the diſtance of weights *counterpoiſing* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Dalton*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

   The heavineſs of bodies muſt be *counterpoiſed* by plummets faſtened about the poles to the axis *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

   So many tenderneſſes of Engliſh will be able to behold and not *counterpoiſe* the reſt. *Spenſer*

Counterpoise. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

   Take her by the hand,
   And tell her ſhe is thine; to whom I promiſe
   A *counterpoiſe*, if not in thy eſtate,
   A balance more replete. *Shakſpeare.*

   Putting that to our exact balance, we put a multitude *counterpoiſe* into the oppoſite ſcale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

   In Heav'n their fates in golden ſcales,
   Wherein all things created muſt be weigh'd,
   The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
   In *counterpoiſe* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The ſecond nobles are a *counterpoiſe* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magiſtrates and other civil officers, a ſort of *counterpoiſe* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poiſon are obviated.

Counterpoiſons muſt be adapted to the cauſe; for example, in poiſon from ſublimate corroſive, and arſenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this ſingle point direct their courſe;
That ſo the *counterpreſſure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions ſtay,
And by a ſteady poiſe the whole in quiet lay.
Blackmore.

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

A clear reaſon why they never ſent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was ſtruck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is ſpoken, *control.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exerciſing of this office, hath many teſtimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and reſting in the power, of many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſehood. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *ſcarp.*] That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often underſtood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and ſo it is to be underſtood when it is ſaid the enemy lodged themſelves on the *counterſcarp.* *Harris.*

To COUNTERSI'GN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are ſigned by the king, and *counterſigned* by a ſecretary of ſtate, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf: this deafneſs unqualifies me for all converſe, except a few friends with *counter-tenor* voices. *Swift.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and ſo
Preſaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'ME. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that intercepts his cadence, and the meaſure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Defence; oppoſition.

Let cheerfulneſs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd.*

COUNTERTU'RN. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The cataſtaſis, called by the Romans ſtatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far diſtant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power.

In them in all we may be found ſuch qualities as are able to *countervail* thoſe exceptions which might be taken againſt them, and ſuch men's authority is not likely to be ſhaken off. *Hooker.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him aſſail'd;
Who, ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd.* *Fairy Q.*

The outward ſtreams, which deſcend, muſt be of ſo much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the aſcending ſide does exceed the other. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at laſt will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value ſufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe.

Surely, the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterneſs of the review, which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIE'W. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was ſinn'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell ſat ſin and death,
In *counterview.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Contraſt; a poſition in which two diſſimilar things illuſtrate each other.

I have drawn ſome lines of Lingee's character, on purpoſe to place it in *counterview* or contraſt with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *n. ſ.* [*comteſſa*, Lat. *comteſſe*, Fr.] The lady of a earl or count.

I take it, ſhe that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutcheſs of Norfolk
—It is, and all the reſt are *counteſſes.* *Shakſp.*

It is the peculiar happineſs of the *countys* of Abingdon to have been ſo truly loved by you while ſhe was living, and ſo gratefully honoured after ſhe was dead. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade ſeldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houſes*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiſs for kiſs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O were the ſum of theſe that I ſhould pay
Countleſs and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakſpeare.*

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of miſchief, *countleſs* multitudes
Of former curſes *Donne.*

By one *countleſs* ſum of woes oppreſt,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I ſee, I cried, his woes, a *countleſs* train;
I ſee his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CO'UNTRY. *n. ſ.* [*contré*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; ſuppoſed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region, as diſtinguiſhed from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the deſcriptions of thoſe *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region diſtant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a houſe for happineſs erect,
Nature alone ſhould be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtleſs in the *country* chuſe her ſeat.
Cowley.

I ſee them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.*
Spectator.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at preſent reſides.

Send out more horſes, ſkirre the *country* round,
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil.

The king ſet on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country* *Spratt.*

O ſave my *country*, Heav'n! ſhall be your laſt.
Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their pray'rs and love
Were ſet on Hereford. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'UNTRY. *adj.*

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a ſhilling from one that owes her three, and a ſhilling alſo from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

He comes no nearer to a poſitive, clear idea of a poſitive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to paſs the channel of the river where he ſtood *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you ſhall find that the not ons they apply this name to, are ſo odd, that no body can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the univerſity, removes thence to his manſion-houſe. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do ſomewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. T— ſhould confine himſelf to *country* dances. *Spect.*

Come, with'd elves to our *country* ſeat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Of an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts: as, the *country* party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She longing the cruel tyrant to ſcorn, ſpake in her *country* language. 2 *Maccabees*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man doubt, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

Co'UNTRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the ſame country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakſ.*
Homer, great bard! ſo fate ordain'd, aroſe;
And, bold as were his *countrymen* to fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading proſe,
And ſet their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The Britiſh ſoldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not conſider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have buſineſs to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a huſbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Co'UNTY. *n. ſ.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A ſhire; a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the adminiſtration of juſtice.

Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a ſheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of theſe *counties* four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaſter, Cheſter, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a juriſdiction of ſo high a nature, that the chief governors of theſe, by ſpecial charter from the king, ſent out all writs in their own names, and did all things touching juſtice as abſolutely as the prince himſelf, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and ſovereign. But this power has, by a ſtatute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewiſe *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to beſtow extraordinary liberties. Of theſe London is one, York another, the city of Cheſter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to theſe may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordweſt, and the *county* of Lichfield. *County*, in another ſignification, uſed for the county-court. *Cowel.*

Diſcharge your powers unto their ſeveral *counties*,
As we will ours *Shakſpeare.*

He caught his death the laſt *county* aſſizes, where he would go ſee juſtice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherleſs children. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. An earldom.

3. [*comté.*] A count; a lord. Obſolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakſpeare*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Cheſter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the ſame *ita libere ad gladium. Juſtitiarius tenebat Angliam ad coronam. Dugdale.*

COUPE'E. *n. ſ.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

CO'UPLE. *n. ſ.* [*couple*, French; *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my ſtable-ſtand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and ſee no further truſt her. *Shakſpeare.*

It is in ſome ſort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they ſhould be of the ſame ſize and humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of ſhepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A ſchoolmaſter, who ſhall teach my ſon and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do coſt me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Aſcham.*

A piece of cryſtal incloſed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were ſhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So ſhall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh! alas!
I loſt a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ſtood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakſpeare.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to ſee one another naked. *Bacon.*

He ſaid: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley.*

To **Co'UPLE.** *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakſpeare*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in ſtore,
To *couple* coming harms with ſorrow paſt. *Sidney.*
And wherelo'er we went, like Juno's twins,
Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable. *Shakſ.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together that it may be one. *Exodus.*

They behold your chaſte converſation *coupled* with fear. 1 *Peter.*

The ſe concernments were ſo *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reaſon, who is meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he ſhould be mending his own ſoul, and ſecuring his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I ſhall rejoice to ſee you ſo *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your ſatisfaction. *Sidney*

I am juſt going to aſſiſt with the archbiſhop, in degrading a prieſt who *couples* all our beggars, by whom I ſhall make one happy man. *Swift*

To **Co'UPLE.** *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers ſorts of beaſts come from ſeveral parts to drink; and in being refreſhed, fall to *couple*, and many times with ſeveral kinds. *Bacon*

Thou, with thy luſty crew,
Caſt wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race *Milt.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reaſon of the meeting together of hutes of ſeveral ſpecies, at water, and the promiſcuous *couplings* of males and females of ſeveral ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,
Let tygers march with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

Co'UPLET. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Two verſes; a pair of rhymes.

Then would they caſt away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would uſe in ſinging ſome ſhort *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half ſhould anſwer *Sidney.*

Then at the laſt, an only *couplet* fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needleſs Alexandrine ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a ſigh I wiſh it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit! *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are diſclos'd,
His ſilence will ſit drooping. *Shakſpeare*

CO'URAGE. *n. ſ.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; ſpirit of enterpriſe.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakſpeare*

Their diſcipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakſpeare.*

Hope arms their *courage*; from their walls they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from conſtitution, very often ſo takes a man when he has occaſion for it, and when it is only a kind of inſtinct in the ſoul, it breaks out on all occaſions, without judgment or diſcretion. That *courage* which ariſes from the ſenſe of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reaſon. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cauſe of their miſfortune. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage*]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterpriſing; adventurous; hardy; ſtout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, ſhall flee away naked in that day. *Amos.*

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who choſe then to magnify his office when ill men conſpired to aſperſe it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is uſed ludicrouſly by *Shakſpeare* for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakſpeare.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly.

The king the next day preſented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageouſly* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courageous*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage.

Nor can hearing of the manlineſs and the *courageouſneſs* that they had to fight for their country, durſt not try the matter by the ſword. 2 *Mac.*

COURA'NT. **COURA'NTO.** } *n. ſ.* [*courante*, Fr.] See CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll have a maid to her better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, ſhe is able to lead her a *coranto*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.

To **COURB.** *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To

bend; to bow; to ſtoop in ſupplication. Not in uſe.

In the fatneſs of theſe purſy times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

CO'URIER. *n. ſ.* [*courier*, Fr.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.
Shakſpeare's Timon.

This thing the wary baſſa well perceiving, by ſpeedy *couriers* advertiſed Solyman of the enemy's purpoſe, requeſting him with all ſpeed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles.*

COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*courſe*, Fr. *curſus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And ſome ſhe arms with ſinewy force,
And ſome with ſwiftneſs in the *courſe*. *Cowley.*

2. Paſſage from place to place; progreſs. To this may be referred, *the* courſe *of a river.*

And when we had finiſhed our *courſe* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts.*

A light, by which the Argive ſquadron ſteers
Their ſilent *courſe* to Ilium's well known ſhore
Denham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *courſe*, he received of Philantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed.

To the *courſes* we have deviſed ſtudding ſails, ſprit-ſails, and top ſails. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

7. Progreſs from one gradation to another; proceſs.

When the ſtate of the controverſy is plainly determined, it muſt not be altered by another diſputant in the *courſe* of the diſputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of ſucceſſion: as, *every one in his* courſe.

If any man ſpeak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the moſt by three, and that by *courſe*, and let one interpret. *1 Cor.*

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If ſhe live long,
And in the end meet the old *courſe* of death,
Women will all turn monſters. *Shakſpeare.*

The duke cannot deny the *courſe* of law.
Shakſpeare.

It God, by his revealed declaration, firſt gave right to any man, he, that will claim by that title, muſt have the ſame poſitive grant of God for his ſucceſſion; for, if it has not directed the *courſe* of its deſcent and conveyance, no body can ſucceed to this title of the firſt ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure.

The glands did reſolve during her *courſe* of phyſick, and ſhe continueth very well to this day. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. Hence our *courſes* of philoſophy, anatomy, chymiſtry, and mathematicks.
Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus, perceiving the diſgrace he was in, began to doubt with himſelf what *courſe* were beſt for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common miſery, took the beſt *courſe* he poſſibly could to eſtabliſh a commonwealth in Ireland
Davies on Ireland.

He placed commiſſioners there, who governed it only in a *courſe* of diſcretion, part martial, part civil *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your ſafeſt *courſe*. *Dryd.*

But if a right *courſe* be taken with children, there will not be ſo much need of common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we ſhould decree
What *courſe* to take. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſenate obſerving how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people thought it their wiſeſt *courſe* to give way alſo to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of ſo working a mind, and ſo vehement ſpirits, as it was happy ſhe took a good *courſe*; for otherwiſe it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addition was to *courſes* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and ſhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports.
Shakſpeare's Henry V.

As the dropſy-man, the more he drinks, the dryer he is, and the more he ſtill deſires to drink: even ſo a ſinner, the more he ſins, the apter is he to ſin, and more deſirous to keep ſtill a *courſe* in wickedneſs. *Perkins.*

Men will ſay,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courſes* took,
Her father's home and civil life forſook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is beſt to leave nature to her *courſe*, who is the ſovereign phyſician in moſt diſeaſes. *Temple.*

So every ſervant took his *courſe*,
And, bad at firſt, they all grew worſe. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The ſtoppage of women's *courſes*, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them undoubtedly into a conſumption, dropſy, or ſome other dangerous diſeaſe *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

16. Orderly ſtructure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and ſetteth on fire the *courſe* of nature. *James.*

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ſtones, level or of the ſame height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of conſequences.

19. Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table.

Worthy ſir, thou bleed'ſt:
Thy exerciſe hath been too violent
For a ſecond *courſe* of fight. *Shakſpeare.*

Then with a ſecond *courſe* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god *Dryd.*

You are not to waſh you hands till after you have ſet up your ſecond *courſe*. *Swift.*

So quick retires each flying *courſe*, you'd ſwear Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.
Pope

20. Regularity; ſettled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promiſes are no more than words of *courſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

22. *Of courſe.* By conſequence.

With a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors and commentators of any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been uſed to, will of *courſe* make all chime that way, and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

23. *Of courſe.* By ſettled rule.

Scote is *of courſe* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muſe is proof againſt a golden ſhower. *Gay.*

Neither ſhall I be ſo far wanting to myſelf, as not to deſire a patent, granted *of courſe* to all uſeful projectors. *Swift.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to purſue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent noſe
In piteous chaſe. *Shakſpeare.*

The king is hunting the deer: I am *coursing* myſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpoſe
To be his purveyor. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried alſo in flying of hawks, as in *courſing* of a deer, or hares with greyhounds.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

I am continually ſtarting hares for you to *courſe*: we were certainly cut out for one another: for my temper quits an amour juſt where thine takes it up. *Congreve.*

3. To put to ſpeed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *courſe* them oft, and tire them in the heat
May's Dog.

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quickſilver it *courſes* through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body. *Shak.*

The blood, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of puſillanimity and cowardice; but the ſherris warms it, and makes it *courſe* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakſpeare.*

She did ſo *courſe* o'er my exteriours, with ſuch a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning glaſs.
Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe and *courſ'd* around his chair. *Dryden.*

All at once
Relapſing quick, as quickly re-aſcend
And mix and thwart, extinguiſh and renew,
All eaſier *courſing* in a maze of light *Thomſon.*

CO'URSER. *n. ſ.* [from *courſe*; *courſier*, French.]

1. A ſwift horſe; a war horſe: a word not uſed in proſe.

He proudly pricketh on his *courſer* ſtrong,
And Atin ay him pricks with ſpurs of ſhame and wrong. *Spenſer.*

Then to her abſent gueſt the king decreed
A pair of *courſers*, born of heavenly breed:
Who from their noſtrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire. *Dryd.*

The impatient *courſer* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And, ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt.
Pope

2. One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

A leaſh is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courſer* leads his greyhound. *Harmer.*

COURT. *n. ſ.* [*cour*, Fr. *hoert*, Dutch; *curtis*, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince reſides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſſolute, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn: epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakſpeare.*

It ſhall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Iſaiah.*

His exactneſs, that every man ſhould have his due, was ſuch, that you would think he had never ſeen a *court*: the politeneſs with which this juſtice was adminiſtered, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior.*

A ſuppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope.*

2. The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court*?
Shakspeare.

St Paul being brought into the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to insinuate on those magistrates a favourable opinion. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*; a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished with little towers, or other embellishments, upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall. *Bacon.*

Suppose it were the king's bed-chamber, yet the inclosed room in the *court* must come no disputed by passengers, more than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter that it should be so) for fear the siege should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, and advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held forth a *court* at Durot-like. *Shakspeare.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did regard.
Spenser.

Hast thou been never base? Did love never bend
Thy stiffer virtue to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and lay it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.
Dryden.

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke.*

I have been considering why poets have such all success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter openly in writing. *Swift's Gulliver.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it still flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue:
So *court* a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben Jonson.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed.
Dryden's Æneid.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Marcia, wouldst not first *court* a wife's ear danger?
Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring.
Addison's Cato.

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they court in vain.
Pope.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been lately convinced by a famous *court-chaplain.* *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. s.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke. *Aylyffe's Parergon.*

COURT-DRESSER. *n. s.* [*court* and *dresser.*] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by the *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We put with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *Hopkins.*

COURT-HAND. *n. s.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.* *Shakspeare.*

COURT-LADY. *n. s.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same colour or fashion is to a *court-lady.* *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *adj.* [*courtois*, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

They are one whose manners, civil, and obliging, built within a wall of true stone, are fujected to, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. *Swift.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

When Cæsar was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously.* *Broome.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN. } *n. s.* [*cortisana*, low
CO'URTEZAN. } Lat.] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan.* *Shaksp.*

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind: nay they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon.*

The Corinthian is a column lasciviously decked like a *courtezan.* *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison.*

CO'URTESY. *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy.*
Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his *courtesy* to strangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courtesy* towards all kinds of people, brought himself to a habit of negligence and even of rudeness, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes, where it first was nam'd
And planted. *Milton.*

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courtesy* was blown.
Dryden's Fables.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spur'd me such a day; another time
You call me dog; and, for those *courtesies*,
I'll lend you thus much money. *Shakspeare.*

Reprove you there, while I to the house repair
Return, and force their scanted *courtesy*. *Shak.*

When I was all at Exeter,
The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a *courtesy*. *Shakspeare.*

Other Parts, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not playing for the first blow, or not accepting; Polyphemus's *courtesy*, to be last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, to come to a *courtesy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, superstitious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.
Dryden's Juvenal.

The poor creature was as full of *courtesy* as if I had been her godmother: the truth is, I endeavoured to make her look something chamber-like. *Congreve's Will Honeycomb.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others: as, *to hold upon* courtesy.

5. COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her, that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy* of England. *Cowell.*

To CO'URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.

Toby approaches, and *courtsies* to me. *Shakspeare.*

The petty tradesmen,
That *courtesy* to them, do them reverence.
Shakspeare.

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *courtesy* to each other. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER. *n. s.* [from *court.*]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears ——
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure, I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three tailors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakspeare.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll *be a courtier*. *Shakspeare.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2 One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakspeare.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wisdom. *Sackling.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

CO'URTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*. *Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

CO'URTLING. *n. s.* [from *court*] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it fruitfully.
Ben Jonson.

CO'URTLY. *adj.* [from *court*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time (excuse some *courtly* strains)
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing to *courtly* writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as sir John Suckling. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *court.*]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*, and such fair offents of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shak.*

In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain.
Dryden.

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addison.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gamester's share. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Much th unlearn'd cou
—Oh valiant *cousin!* worthy gentleman. *Shak.*
Tybalt, my *cousin!* O my brother's child!
Unhappy sight! alas, the blood is spill'd
Of my dear kinsman. *Shakspeare.*
Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin* german to great Priam's seed. *Shak.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *n. s.* [in the plural anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part, are larger than the bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the river is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He fought himself some hospitable house:
Good Cleton entertain'd his godlike guest.
Dryden's Fables.

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd———
———Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shak.*

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of course are understood. *Hudibras.*

COW-HERD. *n. s.* [*cow* and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*cow* and *house*] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. s.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. s.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. s.* [*cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.

CO'WARD. *n. s.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.].

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes gives the lie to his life. *South.*

To noble ye not, ob friends! and *coward* fly,
Dismiss'd by the stern Telamonian to die! *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cry. *Shakspeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* vows,
And ills foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *n. s.* [from *coward*] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, in knight, he been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.
Fairy Queen.

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into native and heroick valour, and make them out-do the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryd.*

'Tis great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *coward.*]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, to prevent
The time of life. *Shakspeare.*

Let all such as can reduce their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *Sanderson.*

CO'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

CO'WARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *coward.*] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness. Not in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare; his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'WER *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks *cow'r'd* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.
Shakspeare.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two; these *cow'ring* low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing
Milton.

Our dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire.
Dryden.

CO'WISH. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the weak torture of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs,
Which are too much to answer. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WKEEPER. *n. s.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and bogherd are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Bentley.*

COWL. *n. s.* [*cuhle*, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invente-

ed, to signify his name, saint Francis with his three cockle in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What cider more, you cry, than crown and cost?
I tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COW-STAFF. *n. f.* [*cowel* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Nothing [illegible] upon a cow-staff,
Wrest (turning from something)
He applied [illegible] the Parcæ [illegible]
The way [illegible] is to try the chief mast have a [illegible] in the mast [illegible] wedge-like, and covered with a cap [illegible]

CO'WSLIP. *n. f.* [*cuslippe*; cuslippe, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often in eating; the *cow's lip.*]

[illegible] the meadows, in [illegible]
He might as well say, that a [illegible] as white as a lily. *Shakspeare.*
Where bees do suck, there suck I;
In a [illegible] bell I lie. *Shakspeare.*
Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures gladly they
Will mow the *cowslips* pores, for they sweet. *Dryden.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. f.* A species of *mullein.*

CO'XCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb.*]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney cut the cock's, when she put them i' the pasty a-cross, the legs them o' the [illegible] with a prick, and cried down, [illegible] down! *Shakspeare.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my [illegible] who, [illegible] has banished two of his daughters, and [illegible] a fleering against his wife [illegible] him, [illegible]

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

[illegible]
By this same [illegible] that we have o' the wind,
Tokens and letters, which she [illegible]
Quarter or counsel from a fop. *Hudibras.*
[illegible] vanity [illegible] every pretending [illegible] one of the party that with no [illegible] ters. *Dryden.*
The [illegible] flowed with [illegible] repetitions, and were [illegible] guished from the [illegible] by being called [illegible], though they [illegible] not for [illegible] Some are born [illegible] the mere [illegible] And some made [illegible] nature meant but [illegible] *Pope.*

4. A kind of red flower.

CO'XCO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppish; conceited: a low word, unworthy of use.

Bacon, as he was a very natural writer, and [illegible] were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and [illegible] the influence of [illegible] so [illegible] they were at liberty to [illegible] the impressions which things naturally made on [illegible] minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French; from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is as coy as is a maide;
He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight the law he light did pass,
A secret holy and unmoved coy;
Still solemn sad, or child-like [illegible]
Like Pallas sung the noble [illegible]
Like Daphne she, [illegible]
At this test every [illegible]
Each [illegible] lady, is as dear as it is uncommon
[illegible] *Pope.*
The Nile's coy [illegible] *Dryden.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, coying still!
No more, but make me happy by my [illegible]
That is, with not your [illegible] *Dryden.*
Retire! I beg you, leave me.——
——Thus [illegible]
Who [illegible] coying you too! *Rowe.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he coy'd
To hear Commas [illegible] I'd keep at home.
[illegible]

To COY. *v. a.* [for *decoy.*] To allure. Not in use.

I'll [illegible] rebuke their lives,
Coy their hearts from them, and corrupt [illegible] loved
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

CO'YLY *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reserve; with diffidence of familiarity.

[illegible] he [illegible] a child away
From [illegible] hand. *Chapman.*

CO'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, then are their more carps will [illegible] a female: and the putting on a fleering carriage, they so [illegible] through weeds and flags. *Walton.*
When the kind nymph would coyness feign,
And [illegible] but to be found again. *Dryden.*

CO'YSTREL. *n. f.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, [illegible] common wrongs [illegible] weak.
The musket and the [illegible] were too weak
Too [illegible] *Dryden.*

COZ. *n. f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin.*

Be merry, [illegible] since sudden sorrow
Scares many [illegible] good thing comes to-morrow *Shakspeare.*

To COZEN. *v. a.* [*To cose* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat; because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

[illegible] queen pay never so fully, let the [illegible] never view them never so diligently, [illegible] eye or gene at [illegible] them never to [illegible] yet they can [illegible] them all. *Spenser.*
Courage used no man to well but that he would [illegible] him, and expose him to publick [illegible] having been [illegible] *Clarendon.*
He that to [illegible] government to be abused by [illegible] or neglect, does the same thing with him that [illegible] and corruptly sets himself to [illegible] it. *L'Estrange.*
You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being [illegible] by the fiction. *Dryden.*
What if I please to [illegible] out his date
A day, and take a pride to [illegible] *Dryd.*
Children may be [illegible] into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *n. f.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of [illegible]
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dispersed cheaters. *Shakspeare.*
Wisdom without honesty is [illegible] and therefore the reputation of it [illegible] must not be got in [illegible] from well; a good [illegible] *Ben Jonson.*
There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere [illegible] all;
For trough some long [illegible]
Like certain colours mingled to and fro,
That doth not [illegible]
[illegible]
Imaginary appearances offer themselves [illegible] impatient minds, which entertain [illegible] fools, without the least suspicion of their [illegible] *Glanville.*
Strange [illegible] none would live past years again,
[illegible]
Yet still hope pleasure in what yet remains;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*
But all these are trifles, to [illegible] and [illegible] of trading men and [illegible]

CO'ZENER. *n. f.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

I [illegible] to, these are [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] behaves men to be [illegible]

CRAB *n. f.* [*crabba*, Sax. *krabbe*, Dut.

1. A cruftaceous fish.

[illegible] that call them [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the crawfish, the [illegible] man, and the [illegible] The old [illegible] found, for as it is like they have cast and [illegible] away by degrees. *Bacon's Natural History.*
[illegible] catches *crab* fish with [illegible]
Olaus Magnus says he himself was an [illegible] acts of
[illegible]

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock
Was graft with *crab* tree slip, whose [illegible] art *Shakspeare.*
Fetch me a dozen *crab* tree staves, and [illegible] ones; [illegible] are but switches.
When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl
[illegible] by a gossip, taking [illegible] a *crab* stock, shall have a fruit more [illegible] nurse and parent. *Locke.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Phillips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and [illegible] the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.

CRAB. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit: as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

Better [illegible]
Than the *crab* vintage of the [illegible] *Dyer.*

CRA'BBED. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, [illegible]
Of swarth complexion, and [illegible]
That him full of melancholy and [illegible]
O, fie [illegible]
Ten times more gentle, than her father's [illegible]
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had [illegible] death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clope thyself my love. *Shakspeare.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Difficult; perplexing.

Bacon, the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind,
Could not forgive his genius and his glory;
A thousand little busy antipathies
Where'er he shone, a thousand leaden darts
He underhand let fly at his bright head.
Huddibras.

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally crabbed. *Dryden.*

You crabbed rogues that read Lucretius
And quaff gods, you know. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly; morosely; with perplexity.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BBER. *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside those natural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *crabber*, which some call the waterrat. *Walton's Angler.*

CRABS-EYES. *n. f.* Whitish bodies, rounded on one side, and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfish: the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to restect endives with *crabs-eyes.* *Boyle.*

CRACK. *n. f.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.
2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiseman.*

At length it would *crack* in many places; and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, sky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks.*
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:
But oh the *cracks* of falling houses sing,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast
Dryden.

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—start eye!
What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom? *Shakspeare.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addis.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Palsdour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th' ground. *Shakspeare.*

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakspeare.*

7. Craziness of intellect.
8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subjects; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

9. A whore, in low language.
10. A boast.

Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All the se against that fort did lend their batteries.
Spenser.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Lay to your pipe, and cover them with fresh and warm butter out of the kettle, a good thickness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd.*
Shakspeare.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native tent,
And leave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble tires, and disinherse
The characters of all the lying verse *Dryden.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knotted close, by *cracking* of her strings.
Donne.

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That feeds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are crack'd to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his constant pint, he *cracks* his jokes.
Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'd *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason, and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack'd.* *Roscommon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune of *cracked* or thin coining, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was stronger and mixed. *Locke.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will be rather he, though the clouds should
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack.*
Shakspeare.

4. To boast: with *of.*

To look like boys are chimney-sweepers black,
And fair by time to scholars counted laught,
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack.*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakspeare.

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fancies.
South against Hobbes.

CRACK-HEMP. *n. f.* [*crack* and *hemp.*] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope: *furcifer.*

Come hither *crack-hemp.*
——I hope I may chuse, sir.
—Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me? *Shakspeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *n. f.* [*crack* and *rope.*] A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *crack.*]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *crackers* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shakspeare's King John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breaking, to give a great report, almost like a *cracker.* *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have done't with bombises, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* over-night. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Divers hissing o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All the *crackles*, which we saw,
Are but as ice when it *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught their dishevel'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackle* in the fire.
Dryden's Æneid.

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a *cracking* of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CRA'CKNEL. *n. f.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake.

Adieu my love, I seek with daily suite,
His clownishness gifts and curtesies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit.
Spenser.

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings help to raise his vails.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CRA'DLE. *n. f.* [cpabel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare.*

No nursing nurse,
But Beatrice not cognate to our grief, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle.*
Shakspeare.

His hutch, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, so nigh!
To live is scarce a gentle period to die. *Prior.*

Melt the soul into lazy languors
To suck the sweets of soothing ease;
With lenient breezes entertain a mother's breath,
Make long to smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their *cradle.* *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [With ſhipwrights.] A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip by the bulge, ſerving more ſecurely and commodiouſly to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the ſubſtantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majeſty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville.*

The tears ſtreaming from our eyes, when in the ſtreet
With ſome heroick virgin's hearſe we meet;
Or infant's funeral, from the cheated womb
Convey'd to earth, and *cradle's* firſt to tomb. *Dryd.*

He ſhall be *cradled* in my ancient chair'd, to famous through the univerſities. *Ld. and Dryd.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES. *n. ſ.* [from *cradle* and *clothes.*] Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd
That ſome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-clothes*, our children, where they lay,
And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shak. Henry.*

CRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ⲥⲣⲁⲫⲧ, Sax. *creft*, in old Welſh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from ſome well-meaning men, that theſe delightful *crafts* may be divers ways diſapplied in a land. *Wotton.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet; poeſy is his ſkill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itſelf of the work. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy that ſhe hath committed;
And this deceit loſes the name of *craft*,
Of diſobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakſp.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raiſing ſuch a ſtructure of power and majeſty. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practiſe artifice. Out of uſe.

You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CRA'FTILY. *adv.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honeſty.

But that at which moſt impaired his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the chriſtians, and had, for that cauſe, *craftily* perſuaded Soliyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perſian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendſhip too ſevere,
Which chain him to a hated wife;
Which make him wretched to be juſt? *Prior.*

CRA'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; ſtratagem.

He taketh the wiſe in their own *craftineſs*. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as poeſie'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftſman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermilion. *Spenſer.*

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves,
Wooing poor *craftſmen* with the craft of ſmiles. *Shakſpeare.*

What a reſemblance this advice carries to the occaſion of Demetrius to his fellow *craftſmen!* *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *maſter.*] A man ſkilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftſmaſter*, he doth not do it right. *Shakſpeare.*

There is art in pride: a man might as ſoon learn a trade. Thoſe who were not brought up to it, ſeldom prove their *craftſmaſters*. *Collier.*

CRA'FTY. *adj.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; ſly.

Nay, you may thank my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakſpeare's King John.*

This oppreſſion did, of force and neceſſity, make the Iriſh a *crafty* people; for ſuch as are oppreſſed, and live in ſlavery, are ever put to their ſhifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in ſight, the *craftſy* god
His wings diſmiſs'd, but ſtill retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever ſo cunning as to conceal their being ſo; and every body is ſhy and diſtruſtful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. *n. ſ.*

1. *Crag* is, in Britiſh, a rough ſteep rock; and is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern counties at this day. *Gibſon.*

2. The rugged protuberance of a rock.

And to mount Atna vomits forth out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and ſmoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath diſpoſ'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the ſteepy *crags* of heat *Waller.*

A lion ſpied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The neck.

They beſeken bliſſe, as beſt's that been bate,
And leaven me *crag* to ſtuff and to ſtate. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences.

O rare, full,
Cragged and ſteep, moſt muſcle. *Cryſtian.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cragged.*] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedneſs* or ſteepneſs of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inacceſſible. *Evelyn.*

CRA'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *craggy.*] The ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That ſome wicked wight
His dwelling has in ſome lowe cave,
Far underneath a craggy cliff ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

It was impoſſible to get up the ſteep and *craggy* hills, without the loſs of their commanders. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Mean while ſwift Severus came,
And on the *craggy* cliffs of Teviot came. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St Marino ſtands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v. a* [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As ſome uſe in rhyme,
As would be *crammed* up in a ſheet of paper,
Write on both ſides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakſpeare.*

Being thus *crammed* in the baſket, a couple of Fred's keepers were called. *Shakſpeare.*

I never ſpoke as if my eldeſt ſon ſhould be a fool, whoſe ſkull Jove cram with brains. *Shak.*

Cram not in people by ſending too faſt company after company, but ſo as the numbers may live well in the plantation, and not by ſuperfluge be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond ſatiety.

You'd muſtify a judge, would *cram* a ſquire;
Or elſe ſome ſmiles from court you may deſire.
King.

I am ſure children would be freer from diſeaſes, if they were not *crammed* ſo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from fleſh the firſt three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digeſtion, is never nouriſhed; ſo theſe endleſs readers may *cram* themſelves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annius, crafty ſeer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon from where he dines. *Pope.*

3. To thruſt in by force.

You *cram* theſe words into mine ears, againſt
The ſtomach of my ſenſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Hudet, quoth Hudibras, this ſword
Shall down thy falſe throat *cram* that word *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaf,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expreſſed, that he will *cram* his braſs down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond ſatiety.

The godly dame, who ſtedfaſtly thought grace
Scands with her maid, or with her chaplain *cram*. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull
To celebrate ſome ſuburb trull,
His fam'lies to order ſet,
And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n. ſ.* [*kramfe*, Dutch; *cramp*, French.]

1. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be ſure, to-night thou ſhalt have *cramps*,
Side-ſtitches that ſhall pen thy breath up. *Shakſpeare.*

In a retreat he outruns any lackey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakſpeare.*

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of the nerves, which is manifeſt, in that it cometh either cold or dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hares, ſaid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition, and he that obſerves their ſinewiſes, *cramps*, and convulſions following upon it, in theſe animals, will be of our belief. *Brown.*

2. A reſtriction; confinement; obſtruction; ſhackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ſerving his friend. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermoſt of theſe two there was faſtened a ſharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd* by cold then
A watriſh humour ſwell'd, and no diſeaſe
Shows more. *Dryden.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct; to hinder.

It is impoſſible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will enſue, if bankruptcy is *cramped*. *Locke.*

There are few but find that ſome company benumb and *cramp* them, ſo that in them they can neither ſpeak nor do any thing that is worth ſome. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

He who ſerves has full reſtraints of ſuch ſpirits, which, even in the moſt ſervile, his ſprits, which, even in the moſt of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the ſenſe of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can, and for it

ducing the whole extent of a ſcience into a few general maxims. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Marius uſed all endeavours for depreſſing the nobles, and raiſing the people, particularly for cramping the former in their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more
The ſyncriſive atmoſphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But ſmiles, and ſmiling ſtruts. *Thomſon.*

To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *fiſh*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *iron*] See CRAMP, ſenſe 3.

CRA'NAGE *n. ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels, at any creek of the ſea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It ſignifies alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame. *Cowell.*

CRANE *n. ſ* [cpan, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.] A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a ſwallow, ſo did I chatter. *Iſaiah*

That ſmall infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milton*

An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed.

In caſe the mould about it be ſo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you muſt then raiſe it with a *crane*. *Moxon.*

The commerce brought into the publick walk by the merchant, the big warehouſe built, and the ſtrong *crane*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

A ſiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill*] An herb.

A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ſkull.

In wounds made by contuſion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not preſently to clead in doſſils; for if that contuſed fleſh be well digeſted, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

CRANK. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a *crane*.]

A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that on this laſt turning down a leather thong is kept, to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

Any bending or winding paſſage.

I bind it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' ſeat o' th' brain;
And through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The ſinewſt nerves, and ſmall inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Hoſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed ſmiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple ſleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dut. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; ſprightly: ſometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in uſe.

Thy broken ribs, as Rufus that hath hate,
And bear'ſt the craig to build and to ſtate
A cockle on his dunged crowing *crank*. *Spenſer.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overſet. [from *kranck*, Dut. ſick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it ſignifies ſomething bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land
A huge half moon, a monſtrous cantle out
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal ſurfaces; to break into angles.

Old Virgil's ſtream,
Forc'd by the ſudden ſhock, left wonted track
Forſook, and drew her humid train aſlope,
Cranking her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n ſ.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Diſpoſition to overſet

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wine it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakſ.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but ſomewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown.*

CRA'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fiſſure.

The eye of the underſtanding is like the eye of the ſenſe; for as you may ſee great objects through ſmall *crannies* or holes, ſo you may ſee great axioms of nature through ſmall and contemptible inſtances. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

And therefore beat and laid it out
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, but with brick or ſtone, fitted to the *cranny*. *Dryden.*

Within the ſoaking of water and ſprings, with ſtreams and currents in the veins and *cranny*. *Burnet's Theory.*

He ſkipped from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

CRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin ſtuff, looſely woven, of which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

And proud Revenge, arm'd with jealous rage,
With fiery yards of *crape* ſhall ſweep the ſtage.
Swift.

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Again muſt thou in *crape*. *Swift.*

The ſtrong light of the high characters are drawn:
A tint in *crape* is twice a tint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapuloſus*, Latin.] Drunken; intemperate; ſick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

Twice ſhall be a great *crashing* from the hills.
Zephaniah.

When convulſions cleave the labouring earth,
Before the diſmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houſes *crash*.
Smith.

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

My maſter is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the houſe of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine. *Shakſpeare.*

Mr *Warburton* has it, *cruſh a cup of wine.*

To craſh, ſays *Hanmer*, is to be merry: a *craſh* being a word ſtill uſed in ſome counties for a merry bout. It is ſurely better to read *crack*. See CRACK.

CRASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud ſudden mixed ſound, as of many things broken at the ſame time.

Sentleſs Ilium,
Seeming too feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to its baſe; and, with a hideous *craſh*,
Takes priſoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakſpeare.*

Moralizing laſt night on the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. n. ſ. [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution ariſing from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are ſo immediately diverſified by the individual *craſis*, that every man owns ſomething wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, luſt, and anger; as theſe inclinations are founded in a peculiar *craſis* and conſtitution of the blood and ſpirits. *South.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*craſſus*, Lat.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not comminuted; not ſubtle; not conſiſting of ſmall parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into corrosion, with noiſe and emication, as alſo a *craſs* and fumid exhalation, cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of aquafortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terreſtrial matter, ſo as not to be diſcoverable by human induſtry; or, if diſcoverable, ſo diffuſed and ſcattered among the *craſſer* and more unportable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and extract it. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs; thickneſs.

They muſt be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper, or parchment, for, if they have a greater *craſſitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they ſpend not. *Bacon.*

The dead ſea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *craſſitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, caſt into it, have been born up, and not ſunk. *Brown's Natural Hiſtory.*

The terreſtrial matter carried by rivers into the ſea, is ſuſtained therein partly by the greater *craſſitude* and gravity of the ſea-water, and partly by its conſtant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *craſtinus*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH. *n. ſ.* [*crache*, Fr. *cratis*, Lat.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradiſe by reaſon of ſin, there were I held in the chains of death; I was incloſed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in ſwadling-cloaths. *Hall's Meditations.*

CRAVA'T. *n. ſ* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Leſs eloquents have been ſcourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The reſtrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpapian, Saxon]

1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, wherof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands?
Hooker.

As for my noble friends, I crave their pardons;
But for the ignoble rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakesp.*

The poor people, not knowing where to hide their lives from the fury of the storm, ran out, most of whom to *crave* help, died as men afraid to be betrayed. *Knolles.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend, the forbearance also of any action pregnant. *Bacon.*

Each ardent cry aspires the rising current *craves*,
Even the heedless gale retards the panting waves.
Pope.

2. To ask importunately.

The lazy cits arm'd, the more their princes *crave*,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.
Denham.

Him dost thou mean, who spite of all his store,
Is ever craving, and will ever be poor?
Who scorns for half, once, and who curses his coat
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat? *Dryden.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of ever new and fantastic. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the cravings of it by some wicked action. *South.*

4. To call for importunately.

Before
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which *crave* the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities, sour belchings, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
That craft to woo, what too great *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest fall'n a-comb? ——
——A craven cock, to Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.
Shakspeare.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it for fear to wet a widow's eye?
—Hence with thy brine and away with it. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'VEN. *adj.* Cowardly; base.

Upon a crowned crest
A bloody cock, and on his craven crest
A bunch of locks discolour'd scarcely. *Spenser.*

Wretches be
Befall of fear, or those craven scruples,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakspeare.*

Yet if the gods vouchsafe some mercy find,
Let craven shame not ruth, dishonest precede;
Her pitie's love disdft not his *craven* kind
For pitie stay'd by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

Your self-slaughter
There is a public vice to divine,
That *craven* my weak hands. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

CRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. It is used in *Clarissa*.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly *to scraunch*.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift*.

CRAW. *n. s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH. *n. s.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecrevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Think that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the bastard crab, the soldier, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend.
Pope.

The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crabs-eyes. *Hill.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of you small hill. *Milton.*

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Prior.

The streams, but just contain'd within their bound,
By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it feeds it after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another.
Grew's Cosmologia.

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow creature, abject man.
Prior.

2. To move weakly and slowly, or tumorously.

'Tis our first intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

They like tall fellows crept out of the rocks, and secretly *crawling* up the haunted walks of the city, appeared. *Arbuthnot.*

For the news of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great reputation, and *crawled* visibly by the shore-side.
Hayward.

A look so pale no eye at me ever gave;
Thy dwindled dogs scarce *crawl* to a grave.
Dryden's Juvenal.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a trouble some business.
Archbishop Tillotson's Life of John Hall.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then sinks to dust again. *Pope.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare Romans, and every needy Greek to *crawl*, to Augustus for a new vest. *Swift.*

3. To advance slowly and slily.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that bitter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason
South.

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal? *South.*

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race,

Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or trampled
By his own sons, that pass him by unbelieved
Pope.

CRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. s.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and ammoniacal salines requires slimy meats; as snails, toads, jellies, and *crayfishes*. *Harvey.*

CRA'YON. *n. s.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working by rule and giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.
Dryden's Parallel of Painting.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration, the answer of God unto Farrel, concerning the children of parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet Hermia, and, Lysander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right.
Shakspeare.

Till length of years,
And tedious toil unlocks a way to my limbs,
Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To powder.

The mortar pelleth to the *crazing* mill, and betweene two grinding stones, bruiseth the same and grindeth it. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
This grief hath *crazed* my wits. *Shakspeare.*

Wickedness is a kind of fury, and a degree of distraction; and even when it *craves* for and more extravagant things than are in the power of that it is *crazed* about, this wise, unerring and fatal dictate, since, that it knows better what is fit for it than it does. *South.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

I am sure, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in sickness of their minds, possessed with wilfulness, and *craziness* at things present, is no sign that they would help them.

CRA'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, they may be able to lead them as one should do a weak man by the hand, for I will speak now of the *craziness* of many of them. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecraser*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you with some better place,
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shakspeare.*

Whose people are crazy, and their leaders mad, nations for them to govern. *Bacon.*

2. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And rows in her *crazy* brains,
In high spring tides, at midnight reigns. *Hall.*

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

My sick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Prior.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of decrepitude, whether by a mature age, a crazy conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh word.] In theſe laſt places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies.*

To CREAGHT. *v. n.*

It was made penal to the Engliſh to permit the Iriſh to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or to give them to eccleſiaſtical benefices. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe.

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

No doors there was th' unguarded houſe to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryden.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

The *creaking* throats with my voice conſpire,
To feaſt with heaſt, and I with beaſt retire. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream*. *Shakſpeare.*

Cream is ripened and made to riſe ſpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it ſcorcheth down the whey. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

How the drudging goblin ſweat,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath thraſh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let cream and ſtrawberries intermingled be
With fleecy fruit, juſt raviſh'd from the tree. *Addiſon.*

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*; and a thinner, leſs, and more ponderous liquor, called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing: as, *the* cream *of a jeſt*.

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſkim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing: ſo uſed ſomewhere by *Swift*.

To CREAM. *v. n.* To gather cream.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe villages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtillneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakſ.*

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *face*.] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-faced* lown,
Where got'ſt thou that goute-look? *Shakſpeare.*

CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE. n. ſ. [French.] In falconry, a fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk *Skinner*.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road; I once adviſed lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand; whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and diſfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Geneſis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reaſon cannot well extricate itſelf out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* ſoldiers, and make women fight. *Shakſpeare.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him a great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They ſcarce eſcape the cleareſt truths by objections of their own *creatures*, or by means of ſome falſe way to leave for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poiſon'd arrows were. *Roſcommon.*

Muſt I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refute myſelf what I had told of late? *Dryden.*

Long abſtinence is troubleſome to our conſtitutions by the uneaſineſs it *creates* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To beget.

And thou ſhalt there *create*
Iſſue that ſhall be fortunate. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To inveſt with any new character.

Ariſe, my knight; riſe up, Sir John: I have *created* you
Companion to our perſon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eſtate. *Shakſp.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ſtate.

The beſt Britiſh undertaker had but a proportion of three thouſand acres for himſelf with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating, or conferring exiſtence.

Conſider the immenſity of the Divine Love, expreſſed in all the circumſtances of the production of man, in this inſtance of all others. *Taylor.*

2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the univerſe.

Adjuſted to the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Cowley.*

Such was the hint, who ſhone with every grace,
Reaſoning, Moſes-like, his maſter's face:
God gave his noble body was expreſs'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bleſs'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' exceſſive heats or coldneſs of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* ſwarm'd with men. *Parnell.*

4. Any thing produced, or cauſed.

Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreſſed brain? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whoſe wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmeſt beam. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance, and of his *creative* power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that beſtows exiſtence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his ſix days work, a world. *Milton.*

When you lie down, cloſe your eyes with a ſhort prayer, commit your ſoul into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and when you have done, truſt him with yourſelf, as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CRE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme power.

We ſhould not as idolaters for the worſhip they did not give to the creator, or for the worſhip they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's firſt *creature* was light. *Bacon.*

Inquiſitive the world, and all the *creatures* in it, muſt be acknowledged in many reſpects to be *Tillotſon.*

3. An animal, not human.

Even ſcripture-ſtyle alludes to her knowledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet ſcorne in her cold never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own ſake,
She wunder'd had from one to other live. *Spenſer.*

Muſt carried of all *creatures* under ſkies,
Lo, Tityrus, I here tormented lie. *Spenſer.*

Tho' he might burſt his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would afford or pity him. *Reformation.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home,
Is this a holiday? *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

He would into the news,
And from the common *creature* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakſp. Richard III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck to the ſoul, that ſtraightly
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Not think enough of their ill nature,
But of their wives, ſons, or *creatures*. *Prior.*

A good part no doubt communicates his wiſhes, but it is required here in a vain young *creature* to keep up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderneſs.

And then, my lord, would he graſp and wring my hand,
Cry, Oh ſweet *creature*! and then kiſs me hard. *Shakſpeare.*

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom doſt thou deſpiſe?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the ſkies. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and ſyllables by having them paſted upon little tablets *Watts.*

7. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

He ſent to colonel Maſſey to ſend him men, which he, being a *creature* of Eſſex's, refuſed. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he deſired to be eſteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raiſe,
To juſtify their grace, their *creatures* praiſe. *Dryden.*

Cre'aturely. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another.

Cudworth's Intellectual Precepts.

Cre'aturitude. *n. s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

Cre'brous. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

Cre'dence. *n. s.* [from *credo*, Latin; *credence*, Norman French.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne set I nought by gay science,
For he that wol han reverence
To have done much more ado than need be,
It Merit was. *Spenser.*

Love and wine,
Approv'd from time immemorial,
For sovereign credence. *Swift.*

They did not easily believe any thing; this was the true cause; but the pretence, sometimes only, was a supposed want of sufficient credence. *Brown.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

A great credence to the words of the writers, they were contemporary to the persons. *Hooker.*

CREDENDA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith: distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of christianity, that so much startled the ancient. *South.*

Cre'dent. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If you accept their vows so suddenly,
If with too credent ear you list his songs. *Shak.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My credent bosom bears a more credible,
That spurs me on to this attempt,
But it confounds me. *Dryden.*

Cred'ential. *n. s.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of more than ordinary curiosity and leisure, have been at the pains to search into the *credentials* of Dr. Dodd's pretensions to the favour of the fair sex. *Spectator.*

Credibi'lity. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; probability of obtaining belief; probableness.

The first [motive of credibility] is the authority of God revealing; the second is the testimony of the church proposing. *Tillotson.*

Concerning the credibility of this fact, we have the consent of all historians. *Addison.*

Cre'dible. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; having claim to belief; probable.

The things [which] either are themselves the matter of the articles of faith, or else are such as have a necessary coherence with them, are *credible* by the light of nature. *Hooker.*

Nor is it *credible*, that there is such a quantity of gold and silver in the world as money of all sorts, and in all countries, doth amount unto. *Locke.*

Cre'dibleness. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick. *Boyle.*

Cre'dibly. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the like of so few of the English as is hence credibly reported, but of one man, though not a few out. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT *n. s.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave more credit unto them, not received from

I will give credit to report. *Milton.*

Some [certainties] seem scarcely to gain credit; but others

For [illegible] was may give,
I [illegible] receive. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I [illegible] credited, [illegible] I was told I might please

[illegible] place. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

[illegible] discourse, my lord, on no worthy subject, [illegible] to the discredit of your own wisdom, in the capacity that you have to [illegible] attentive hearers. *Bacon.*

[illegible] they, would otherwise
Believe me wealthy, and extend my credit?
Yes, more than I have, or can make known. *Ben. Johnson.*

Shall I make you credit to your own? *Pope.*

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We [illegible] to make this upon my [illegible] all, which [illegible] *Hooker.*

I [illegible] governments purely by [illegible] free as received, and [illegible] *Hooker.*

I [illegible] would have done well to have [illegible] a pound only to [illegible] *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to *debt.*

[illegible] *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

[illegible]

7. Influence; power not compulsive; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To **Cre'dit.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. [illegible]

Nor I engage my word,
[illegible]
[illegible] my life I am of this
[illegible] we need no more than to
[illegible] *Hooker.*

2. To give credit or honour to any thing.

[illegible] nument would to,
[illegible] age, and thow
[illegible] we
[illegible] *Hooker.*

It was [illegible] to credit their papers, [illegible] a society so much above them. *Glanville.*

A [illegible] your [illegible] is much by [illegible] sermons, as your [illegible] formerly [illegible] it. *Swift.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

Cre'ditable. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest [illegible] the best places of the country. *Addison.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that [illegible] serve to promote our happiness, is but [illegible] specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Locke.*

Cre'ditableness. *n. s.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; estimation.

Among [illegible] there is [illegible] the *creditableness* and [illegible] customs. *Locke.*

Cre'ditably. *adv.* [from [illegible] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many would choose rather to [illegible] freely and *creditably*, than to get [illegible] and [illegible] services, only to be [illegible] which will break their [illegible]

Cre'ditor. *n. s.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt [illegible] that gives credit: correlative to [illegible]

[illegible] considerations of A [illegible] to Venice, that [illegible] bankers. *Locke.*

I am to attend to consider matters [illegible] and debtor, that I [illegible] the same manner, with regard [illegible] unwarily. *Locke.*

No room of honour, as there was [illegible] debtor's, did ever [illegible] charge him to be [illegible] to make good, [illegible] to regard his word, [illegible] promise, or [illegible]

2. One who credits; one who [illegible] Not used.

Mow [illegible] to find
The easy [illegible] creditors,
[illegible] by [illegible]

Credu'lity. *n. s.* [[illegible] *lity*, Lat.] Easiness of belief; [illegible] beds of credit.

[illegible] persuasions, by [illegible] and credulity, [illegible]

The [illegible] fore, [illegible] and, y [illegible]

Credulous. *adj.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unsuspicious; [illegible] deceived.

A [illegible] cures,
[illegible] atmosphere [illegible]
The [illegible] ears
[illegible]
[illegible] never [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Credulousness. *n. s.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

Creed. *n. s.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which [illegible] or faith are comprehended.

[illegible]
[illegible] down in the
[illegible]

Why they, who [illegible] by that [illegible] ought not to make [illegible] precepts? *Locke.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my [illegible] *Addison.*

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here
Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shakſ.*

CREEK. *n. ſ.* [cpecca, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt.

As ſtreams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run ſoftly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where wands with reeds and oſiers wanton play,
Their unexpected loſs and plaints outbreath'd. *Milton.*

2. A ſmall port; a bay; a cove.

All was made here to ſtop their paſſage in every port and *creek*. *Hayward on Edward.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A lane or *creek*, a thoroughfare or paſſage; one that communicates the paſſages of ſtreets, courts, and narrow lands. *Shakſpeare.*

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal winding.

Who, leaning on the body of a pot,
Pond'ring both waves, whoſe out-pulling flood
Rain hitting all the *creeky* ſhore a-like,
Whereon the Trojan prince ſet Lamus' blood. *Spenſer.*

To CREEP. *v. n.* pret. *crept*. [cripan, Saxon; *kruipen*, Dutch.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Yet muſt walk
The earth, and ſtately tread, or lowly *creep*. *Milton.*

And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* upon the earth. *Genesis.*

If they cannot diſtinguiſh *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Pont. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports.

The ſpotted cool, with ſhady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects.

4. To move ſlowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time. *Shakſpeare.*

Why ſhould a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peeviſh? *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* on in plain, dull, common ſenſe is free from committing abſurdities, but can never reach the excellencies of wit. *Dryden.*

5. To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney ——
——There they always uſe to diſcharge their burning-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shakſpeare.*

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſert inacceſſible,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs
Loſe and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakſpeare.*

Of this ſort are they which *creep* into houſes, and lead captive ſilly women. 2 *Timothy.*

Thou makeſt darkneſs, and it is night wherein all the beaſts of the foreſt do *creep* forth. *Pſalms.*

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in, to keep his firſt deſign in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongſt his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the ſea-ſhore as far as Genoa. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to ſteal forward unheard and unſeen.

By thoſe gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies into the favour of poſſeſſing women. *Sidney.*

It ſeems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conſcience.——
——No, his conſcience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakſpeare.*

Neceſſity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to ſpread themſelves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of thoſe frozen mountains ſome of thoſe fierce nations firſt *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one ſhould guard his underſtanding from being gradually poſſeſſed by the ſophiſtry which *creeps* into moſt of our books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

CRE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body.

2. An iron uſed to hide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CRE'EPHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.

2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

CRE'EPINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The boy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even ſuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creeping* ſo entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

CRE'EPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *creep*.] A lame perſon; a cripple.

She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer
As ſuburbs or the moon conſort her,
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a *creeple* this world is. *Donne.*

CREMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream.

The food is firſt wrought into the conſiſtence of cremor, where, mingled with diſſolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cream. *Ray.*

CRI'NATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not floated down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CRE'PANE. *n. ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *crepitate*.] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPT. The participle of *creep*.

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude.*

This ſervine, but that her arms ſurround
Her married elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU'SCLE. *n. ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

A clear apprehenſion of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepuſculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philoſophy were in a *crepuſculous* obſcurity, and it is yet ſcarce paſt the dawn. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

I have ſeen him in Britain: he was then of a *creſcent* note. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

With theſe in troop
Came Aſtoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Aſtarte, queen of heaven, with *creſcent* horns. *Milton.*

CRE'SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

My pow'r is *creſcent*, and my age's ſpring
Says it will come to its full. *Shakſpeare.*

O Belvedere! what doſt thou look beyond
The reach of Alcides, in his utmoſt bent!
Imperious clouds, or obſcure miſts,
Are not for thy purer ſhoots by fits before their time. *Dryden.*

A crown of *creſcent* ſplendour
The crowns of all the young nocturnal ſeraphim adorn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CRE'SCIVE. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing.

So the pious oblation of his contemplation
Of their ſelf-ſeed wonders, which no doubt
Grew, like the ſummer graſs, faſteſt by night,
Unſeen, yet *creſcive* in his faculty. *Shakſpeare.*

CRESS. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *creſco*, it being a quick grower; *naſturtium*, Latin.] An herb.

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs; its pointal ariſes from the centre of the flower cup, and becomes a roundiſh ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furniſhed with ſeeds, generally ſmooth. *Miller.*

His court, where lords and warriors kneel'd,
With ſoups unbought, and ſallads bleſt his board. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*ci iſſette*, Fr. becauſe beacons had croſſes anciently on their tops.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, lighthouſe, or watchtower. *Hanmer.* They ſtill raiſe armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-croſs.

At my retreat
The front of heav'n was full of fiery ſhapes,
Of burning *creſſets*. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

From the ſtarry coaſts,
Pendent by ſubtle magick, many a row
Of ſtarry lamps and blazing *creſſets* fed
With naphtha and aſphaltus yield light
As from a ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CREST. *n. ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His creſt, that was upon it *creſt* to-day,
Hanging, did heavily kiſs with ſuch high deeds,
As ſhall be ſpoke of our adventures. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The comb of a cock; whence *Milton* calls him *creſted*.

Others on ground
Walk'd firm; the *creſted* cock, whoſe clarion ſounds
The ſilent hours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what eſteem *creſts* were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by

He giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *creſt* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Cowley's Remains*

The born;
It was a *creſt* ere thou waſt born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakſpeare*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.

Then o'er his head, in triumph to divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride *Dryden's Fables*

5. Pride; ſpirit; fire; courage; loftineſs of mien.

Wou[illegible] ſhould endure the lively fire,
The [illegible] *Swift*

CRE'STED. *adj.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or creſt.

[illegible] *Milton*
Then gloſſing to [illegible] *Milton*
[illegible] *Milton*
At times, for new [illegible]
But fac'd [illegible] and [illegible] *Dryden*

2. Wearing a comb.

The [illegible] experience knew,
Jove made [illegible] *Dryden*

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*creſt* and *fall*.] Dejected; ſunk; diſpirited; cowed; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were [illegible] *Shakſpeare's As you like it*

They [illegible] of quarrelſome diſpoſitions, [illegible] planning and [illegible] *Swift*

CRE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *creſt*.] Not diſtinguiſhed with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His [illegible] Lord Archduke of Clarence,
To [illegible] Edward [illegible] England,
Sprung [illegible] eye men from the [illegible] *Shakſpeare*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the [illegible] there [illegible] ſome [illegible] *Grew*

2. Abounding with chalk.

[illegible] *Addiſon*

CRETA'TED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *n. ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried [illegible]
Which for his hand [illegible]
Shakſpeare

I thought it no breach of [illegible] to peep at a *creviſe*, and look into it [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

To CRE'VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw.

Some, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce with their points, than in the recent [illegible] *Wotton.*

CREW. *n. ſ.* [probably from *cnub*, Sax.]

1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe: as, *gallant crew*, for troops.
Chevy-chaſe.

[illegible]
Of lords and [illegible]
Which [illegible] much
beautified *Spenſer*

2. The company of a ſhip.

The anchors dropp'd, the *crews* the veſſels moor. *Dryden's Æneid*

3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

One of the baniſh'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to riſe
[illegible] *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weſt, ſhall find
[illegible] *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The laſt was he, who [illegible] threw
The [illegible] *Addiſon.*

CREW. The preterit of *crow*.

[illegible] *Spenſer.*

CRE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*kreuel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted, and wound on a knot, or ball.

[illegible] *Walton's Angler*

CRIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſcribbe*, Sax. *crib*, Germ.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable.

[illegible] *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
The [illegible] *Pope*

2. The ſtall or cabin of an ox.

3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage.

Way, rather, let me [illegible] *Dryden*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I am cabin'd, [illegible] *Shakſpeare's Othello*

CRIBBAGE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *n. ſ.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of ſifting, or ſeparating by a ſieve.

CRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *cricare*, Italian.]

1. The noiſe of a door.

2. [from *cpicc*, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noiſe, Dutch.]

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places.

Didſt [illegible]
—I heard the owl ſcream, and the [illegible] *Shakſpeare*

Far from all reſort of [illegible]
Save the [illegible] *Milton*
The [illegible] *Milton*
And [illegible] *Gay.*

2. [from *cpicc*, Sax. a ſtick.] A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks in oppoſition to each other.

The judge, to [illegible]
The [illegible] *Pope*

3. [from *kricken*, German, to creep.] A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRICKETING *Apple. n. ſ.* A ſmall ſpecies of apple.

CRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

He [illegible] *Fiſher.*
The [illegible] multitude preſent ſtand in a full [illegible] *Brerewood*
[illegible]
Our old nobility of Troja blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their [illegible] *Swift.*

CRIME. *n. ſ.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedneſs.

High God be witneſs that I guiltleſs am;
But if yourſelf, ye knight, ye guilty land,
Or wrapped be in loves of former crime,
With *crime* do not it cover, but diſcloſe the ſame. *Spenſer*
Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
Or ſuffering. *Milton*
Like in puniſhment
As in their *crime*. *Milton*
No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope*

CRI'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not againſt [illegible]
So [illegible] and to [illegible] *Spenſer*

CRI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; free from crime.

My [illegible]
So long as I am loyal, true, and [illegible] *Shakſpeare*

CRI'MINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

[illegible]
To [illegible] *Dryden*
We [illegible]
[illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The [illegible] *Dryden*

3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* proſecution, the *criminal* law.

CRI'MINAL. *n. ſ.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accuſed.

Was ever [illegible] *Shakſpeare*
Cry [illegible] *Shakſpeare*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

A [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

CRI'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

A [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

CRI'MINALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*criminor*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; impeachment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimen*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing; criminal.

CRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [*criminoſus*, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously [illegible]
[illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormouſly; very wickedly.

Some [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime.

[illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

CRI'MISON. *n. ſ.* [*crimeſino*, Italian; commonly written as it is pronounced, *crimſon*.] A ſpecies of red colour tinged with blue.

Upon her head a *crimosin* coronet,
With damask roses and daffadillies set,
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the white violet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the towler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves, and his tenants thick by him. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He puffs the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimples* them up. *Wiseman*

CRI'MSON. *n. f.* [*crimosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

Why does the soil endue
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed o'er with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy in her naked bed, to feel? *Shakspeare.*

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Lycomedes thrice did imbrue his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound *Dryden's Aeneid*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die with crimson.

Pardon me, Junius. Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart!
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimsoned* in thy blood. *Shakspeare.*

CRI'NCUM. *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy.

The quality is but a kind
Of *crincum* and *cranium* o' the mind *Hudib.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And wonder what he means for mercy. *Shakspeare.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Horses have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always crowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks. *Philips.*

CRINI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures: diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?
King's Cookery.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRI'NKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRI'NOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Dict.*

CRINO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness. *Dict.*

CRI'PPLE. *n. f.* [cnypel, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. *Donne*, with great appearance of propriety, writes it *creeple*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your late order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* bad the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried *Shakspeare.*

I am a *cripple* in my limbs, but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatics a king. *Pope.*

To CRI'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison*

CRI'PPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRI'SIS. *n. f.* [κρίσις.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some fair *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities. *Tindal's Preface to Rapin.*

CRISP. *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bonasus more curls on the forehead than cows. *Pliny.*

The kith on pink black, flat nated, and *crisp* haired *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

Yea rymphs, called Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land
Answer your summoner Juno does command *Shakspeare.*

3. Brittle; friable.

Is finely wrought, musick within doors sounds better; which may be by reason, not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or stone of the instrument, which is made more *crisp* and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man with *crisped* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson.*

Spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisped* shades and bow'rs
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them; as the lions are nirtate, and have great manes; the shes are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*. *Isaiah.*

CRISPISU'LCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented. *Dict.*

CRI'SPNESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRI'SPY. *adj* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are their *crispy* locks, yet known
To be the downy of a second head. *Shakspeare.*

CRITE'RION. *n. f.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers: but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanville.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do you eat d'ye think,
If this is prize'd for sweetness, that for stink?
Pope's Horace.

CRI'TICK. *n. f.* [κριτικός.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *critics* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you will pardon what your errours past,
And make a candid use of the last. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Critics I view, that coxcomb race,
Where pride and ignorance take place,
Secure the freedom they profess,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and thrower down their illnature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

Cri'tick. *n. f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could perſuade him to entertain a correſpondence, and write ſuch another critick upon Virgil. *Dryden.*

I ſhould ſoon expect to ſee a *critique* on the poeſy of a tragedian in the interpretation of a medal. *Addiſon on Medals.*

2. Science of criticiſm.

If ideas and words were critically weighed, and carefully conſidered, they would much alter the eſtimation of a great part of what makes the learning of the world. *Locke.*

What is every author's wit, but mere proſe, like a ſcripture and verſion ſet by the apoſtles? *Pope.*

Not that my verſe is e'er ſublime,
My verſe gave antipodes to mankind. *Pope.*

To Cri'tick. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticiſe.

They do not conſider how much more paths muſt have been beaten by the ſtudious, if confuſion, and not method, had been their guide. *Locke.*

Cri'tical. *adj.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely cenſorious; accurate; diligent.

Intuitive and rational judgment is more certain, to diſcern between what is good and what is not. *Locke.*

Was I ſo critical in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in ſuch prayers as theſe, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman cuſtoms. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticiſm: as, *he wrote a* critical *diſſertation on the laſt play.*

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldſt thou write of me, if thou ſhouldſt praiſe me?—

—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not critical. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [from *criſis.*] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is ſuppoſed to be governed by ſevens, and the critical or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. Deciſive; nice.

Opportunity is in reſpect to time, in ſome ſenſe, as time is itſelf, conſiſting of indiviſible ſmall moments, the exact point, the critical minute, on which every great affair depends. *Spectator.*

The people cannot but reſent to ſee themſelves purpoſely kept upon the brink of ſtarving, in a critical ſeaſon, when they are ſtrong and able. *Swift.*

6. Producing a criſis or change of the diſeaſe: as, a *critical* ſweat.

Cri'tically. *adv.* [from *critical.*]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly.

Diſcern it ſo underſtandingly, the purity of English, and ſo critically diſtinguiſh good writers from bad, and a proper ſtile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſhells which are dug out of the earth, ſeveral hundred of which I have by me, have been many and critically examined by very learned men. *Woodward.*

2. At the exact point of time.

Cri'ticalneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *critical.*] Exactneſs; accuracy; nicety; incidence on a particular point of time.

To Cri'ticiſe. *v. n.* [from *critick.*]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who criticiſe moſt ſeverely, as to imagine I have erred, may be convinced, at their own coſt, that I have written ſcarcely with any fault. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character;
His fable, ſubject, ſcope in every page;
Religion, country, genius of his age:
Without all theſe at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticiſe*. *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look ſo narrowly into theſe accounts as to take occaſion from thence to criticiſe on his expences. *Locke.*

To Cri'ticiſe. *v. a.* To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon.

Not that I look up on it as any breach of charity to criticiſe the author, ſo long as I keep clear of the perſon. *Atterbury.*

Cri'ticiſm. *n. ſ.* [from *criticiſe.*]

1. *Criticiſm*, as it was firſt inſtituted by *Ariſtotle*, was meant a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Preface.*

2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick, who has not ſhewn, even to a fault of his *criticiſm*, that he was a maſter of all the eloquence and learning of every age. *Addiſon.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [*c acerran*, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarſe low note, like a frog.

The ſubtle ſwallow flies about the brook,
And querelous frogs in muddy pools *croak*.
Marſh Poems.

So when Jove's thick clouds threaten from on high,
Loud thunder ſhakes both heaven and the low ſky,
And the hoarſe rattling *croaks*. *Pope.*

Black, muffled in ſkins, is Beelzebub's herald,
And I ſpy the warlike ſtaff of the *croaking* breed (toad.

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

Let ravens and the hateful crow
That *croak* to fright the trembling Damſel
Unto my enemies. *Shakeſpear.*

The ſullen owl, and the hated boding,
By *croaking* from the roof, prolong'd the ſummer's bow. *Dryden.*

At the ſame time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding ſuitable at Coverdale. *Spectator.*

3. It may be uſed in contempt for any diſagreeable or offenſive murmur.

Their underſtandings are but little inſtructed, when all their wiſdom is but what they have learned from the *croakings* of their ſuperiors. *Locke.*

Croak. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

Let me with theſe the ſons of watery face;
The *croaks* renew the rites of their lugubrious race. *Dryden.*

Was that the raven's *croak*, or my fair miſtreſs's voice?
No matter what, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee.*

Cro'cated. *adj.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron. *Dict.*

Crocitation *n. ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK. *n. ſ.* [*krunck*, Dutch.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

Cro'ckery. *n. ſ* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE. *n. ſ.* [from κροκος, ſaffron, and δειλος, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the ſkin is tender. It has a wide throat, with ſeveral rows of teeth, ſharp and ſeparated, which enter one another. It runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. It is long lived, and is ſaid to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, reſembling gooſe-eggs, ſometimes amounting to ſixty, near the water-ſide, covering them with the ſand, that the heat of the ſun may hatch them. *Calmet.*

Gloſter's ſhow
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
With ſorrow ſnares relenting paſſengers, &c.
Crocodiles were thought to weep preſently after
Nile. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cæſar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep,
Envying mortals, with ſucceeding ſighs,
Syrens, that murder with enchanting notes.

Crocodile is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called a flinx, very much like the lizard, or the *ſtellio*. It lives by land and water, has four ſhort ſmall legs, a very ſharp muzzle, and a ſmall neck. It is preyed upon by moſt of the ſerpent kind, as well as by birds and beaſts, eſpecially weaſels, which creep into its mouth when it ſleeps, and eat out its bowels, and ſo deſtroy it. It always grows as long as it lives, and is ſaid to live to the age of a hundred years. *Grew's Muſeum.*

Cro'codiliſe. *adj.* [*crocodilus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

Cro'cus. *n. ſ.* A flower.

Earth-handed ſpring unbinds with ſoft control
Th'embroider'd *crocus* and the ſtudded ſhow'r
Throws out the ſnow-drop and the *crocus* flow'r. *Dryden.*

Croft. *n. ſ* [croft, Saxon.] A ſmall incloſe joining to a houſe, that ſupplies it with corn or paſture.

Thyeſtes' doom'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i'th' hollow *croft*
That lies i'th' bottom glade. *Milton.*

Croiſade. } *n. ſ* [*croiſé*, Fr. from
Croiſa'do. } *croix*, a croſs.] A holy war; a war carried on againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

Some ſay he take the name of Cœur de lion by a jeſt of that name called Richard the croiſade, and, as was the cuſtom, did wear upon his ſleeve a cœur for the holy land. *Peacham.*

Cro'iſers. *n. ſ.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.

2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

Crone. *n. ſ* [*crone*, Sax. according to *Junius*; *kroon*, Dutch, according to *Skinner.*]

1. An old ewe.

Leſt the ſcrupulous Midianites ſhould
With their lambs and *crones* ſtock their folds. *Hudibras.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the bed, ſirrah, and away with theſe
Take 'em up, I ſay, and away with theſe
The room being in bed with them, and the
dung to night, and ſhall have them again
to-morrow night's collection by ſeven. *Shakeſpear.*

Cro'net. *n. ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of a horſe's hoof.

Cro'ny. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long ſtanding.

So when the Scots, your conſtant cronies,
Th' elpanders of your crafty Swiſs,
To oblige your crony Swiſs,
Bring our dame a new year's gift,
Strange, an aſtrologer that ſhall die
Without one wonder in the ſky!
Not one of all the crony ſtars
To pay their duty at his herſe! *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.

2. A ſheep-hook.

I ſing the man who Judah's ſceptre bore,
In that right hand which held the *crook* before.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall those saphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet-land. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this diseate proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Wealth ever all its pals such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon.*

To CROOK. *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a forgeer's long, *crooking* upwards. *Carew.*

CRO'OKBACK. *n. s.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A swarthy well may four a gentle pair,
As negroes for a swan; and *crookbacked* hags
Desire Lucrece. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Here are no lectures of truths that a man is not, or may not think it useful, concerned to know, as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

CRO'OKED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the former body; and sounds are propagated in *crooked* pipes, as through straight ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Mathematicians say of a parabola, that it is as well an index of two *crooked* lines, as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Glanville.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man that never went but two paces to walk to, if he thinks that he is not in the right way, will never be at the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every post,
The glow-worm night lights his pale beam. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.*

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakesp.*

We were not born *crooked*; we learned to go windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CRO'OKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* with us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CRO'OKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is *crooked*; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CROP. *n. s.* [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or commutation of the meat in the mouth: but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By them high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CROP. *n. s.* [cnoppa, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing: as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crops*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That facund river, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and ill flies grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than moving of it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It tufts a plenteous *crop* preserv'd for use. *Dryd.*

To CROP. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop I are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of Lancaster's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakesp.*

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *cropp'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakesp.*

All the bad ox humours on thy crest
That grow, to make a garland for my head. *Shakesp.*

I will a posset from the sprout his young twigs tender eyes, and will plant it up on an high mountain. *Peacham.*

There are some sorts of trees, which are used for the heads of gates; for which *crops*, the poll-ing them, effectually in the months of the sap, is the only season. *Evelyn's Sylva.*

Now must we, my goats, shall I be told you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the new'ly tops? *Dryden.*

2. To gather before it falls.

Great sons
Sweet flowers are rear'd, but much more fairer than
Are those that grow in gardens, or cattle's luxuriancy,
While in our youth, like trees untended, we
Do grow. *Denham.*

Death destroys
The parents' hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Rich Ewe
She made you: Ceres by his sword to feed;
He plough'd her, and Bacchus. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'PFUL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; having a full belly.

He, ferreted out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And *crop-full*, out of doors he flings
Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CRO'PPER. *n. s.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, tumblers. *Walton.*

CRO'PSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CRO SIER. *n. s.* [*croisier*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them, as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crosiers*, did almost fight with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *crosier*, some say the distaff, was too busy. *Howel.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *crosier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryd.*

CRO'SLET. *n. s.* [*croisillet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croslet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinish'd diamond *croslet* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by mistake, for *corselet*.

The *croslet* to me, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden.*

CROSS. *n. s.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Natural History.*

You are first to consider truly the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Taylor.*

2. The ensign of the christian religion.

Her holy Turks and christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

Sweet christian, pray about
By holy *cross*, where the kneels and prays. *Shakspeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hinderance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wrong unto me grow not, and misfortunes
In my love, who protect I know never. *Sidney.*

I cannot teach me of my woe,
Perhaps it is a sinful joy. *Shakspeare.*

Herein prepare good men with *crosses*: but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson.*

A great estate has great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but few ones. *Lyly.*

6. Money, so called because marked with a cross.

He was sold to make soldiers shoot up out of the very earth to swallow him, though he did not accept of any treasons for it. *Howel.*

Where's your money? some light shameful lots,
Which neither can nor should be thought on. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

Why should I not as well be for *cross* not *pile*;
His chance was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

Has I barely conceive to be perfect boys play, *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's your's is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute primates made their own judges, so as the king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church lands lying within

the Lance, which were called the *croſs*; wherein the King made a ſtand: ſo in each of theſe counties palatines there was one ſheriff of the liberty, and another of the *croſs*. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe.

Whatſoever penumbra ſhould be made in the circles by the *croſs* retraction at the ſecond paſſion, that penumbra would be conjunct us in the right lines which touch the circles. *Newton.*

The ſun, in that ſpace of time, by his annual contrary motion eaſtward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, or to the next of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ſhips muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of *croſs* lines. *Bacon.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To ſtand againſt the deep dread-bolted thunder?
In the moſt ruſhy and unkindeſt blaſt
Of quick *croſs* lightning? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Adverſe; oppoſite: often with *to*.

We're not the Jove's argoſies, that adore to
One muſt be loſt. *Donne.*
Croſs to our deſtinies, how can it be true,
Oppreſs'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *croſs* to the ſenſe of and apprehenſion of the reſt of mankind; a difficulty which a modeſt and good man is rarely able to encounter. *Atterbury.*

4. Perverſe; untractable.

When, the oppoſite and *croſs* circumſtances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleaſure would coſt too dear, it is to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever man have a thought ſo *croſs*,
Becauſe he had received a cold anſwer from his miſtreſs? *Cowley.*

All *croſs* and diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, muſt be ſhunned. *Tillotſon.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypotheſis together; ſees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that ſeemed to be *croſs* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate.

We learn the great reaſonableneſs of not only a contented, but alſo a thankful, acquieſcence in any condition, and under the *croſſeſt* and ſevereſt paſſages of Providence. *Scott.*

I cannot, without ſome regret, behold the *croſs* and unlucky iſſue of my diſcourſe; for, by my diſlike of diſputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *croſs* marriage alſo with Dionyſius's ſiſter, and ſhortly left her with child for the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Croſs marriages, between the king's ſon and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's ſon and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CROSS. *prep.*

1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing; tranſverſely.

The croſs yard, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *croſs* the ways, ſo that their horſe could not poſſibly paſs that way. *Knolles.*

Betwixt the midſt and theſe, the gods aſſign'd
Two hideous fears of human kind,
And *croſs* their lines cut a ſloping way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Croſs his back, as in triumphant ſcorn,
The hope and pillar of the houſe was born. *Dryd.*

2. Over; from ſide to ſide.

A fox was taking a walk one night *croſs* a village. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

I have croſs'd the ruddieſt, for the cauſe,
That was by the king them to have gain'd,
By ſtrength, or night be maintain'd. *Daniel.*

Take corn, or croſs-bill, whoſe bill is thick and ſtrong, with the tips croſſing one another, with which nature ſeems deſigned for this ſervice. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Uſe ſtrong paſte of lime, not to croſs over or deface the copy in any parts for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and croſſes and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To ſign with the croſs.

Friars
Rouſe from their beds, and leſs their halls,
And croſs the doors, and croſs the walls. *Dryd.*

3. To cancel: as, *to* croſs *an article.*

4. To paſs over.

He conquered this proud Turk ſo far as the Helleſpont, which he croſſed, and made a viſit to the Greek emperor at Conſtantinople. *Temple.*

We found the bay, for which we croſs'd the lake,
We ſought the dark abodes, and ſought the haſted lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in oppoſition; not in the ſame line.

But he them ſpying, 'gan to turn aſide,
For fear, as ſeem'd, leſt ſtore he ſhould croſs,
More greedy prey of news, full towards him do preſs. *Spenſer.*

6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction; to embarraſs; to obſtruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Stay do I not this wretch, whatſo he take in hand. *Spenſer.*

The king no longer could endure
Traitors to croſs what he deſired. *Daniel.*

He was ſo great an enemy to Dr. Laud and Cooper, who were only preſent in the ſtates of the war with the officers, that in *croſſing* all they propoſed. *Clarendon.*

Buſied in private, and I to ſuſpect
Its counſels, which was to allow
Treaties of ſpecial uſe to deputies. *Dryden.*

Sure 'tis enough our fate to aſſiſt and croſs,
Which Fortune and Holland wanted power to
We urge an unconcern'd force. *Dryden.*

The hero perſevere,
Though ſtill by fortune croſs'd, and fortune ſtrong,
Shall find the genius labour was not long. *Addiſon.*

7. To counteract; to be inconſiſtent with.

Even their wills claſh with their underſtandings, and their appetites *croſs* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No gun-boat is ſuffered to go on with any one courſe, but upon the leaſt information he is either ſtopped and *croſſed*, or other courſes appointed him from hence. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It may make my caſe dangerous, to *croſs* me in the ſmalleſt. *Shakſpeare.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a ſyllable which any way *croſſeth* us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, however it *croſs* the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch ſhall ſpring
To *croſs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakſpeare.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconſiſtent.

Men's actions do not always *croſs* with reaſon. *South.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

If we may but *croſs-examine* all the witneſſes in their actions againſt their words, theſe will confeſs the invalidity of their ſubmiſſions. *Prideaux.*

The judges ſhall, as they think fit, examine or *croſs-examine* the witneſſes. *Swift.*

CROSS-STAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

CRO'SSBITE. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] Deception; a cheat.

The fox, that tuſſled to his addreſſes as much as dreamt of a croſſbite, and ſo fell, as it were, into the trap himſelf, that he had dogged for another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No ſtratagem muſt be practiſed againſt a country-evidence, and ſuch as give information of ſeditious deſigns. *Addiſon.*

Do many knotty points inveſtigate,
Which all deſigns, but ſuch as theirs, defeat,
And nature ſtrive to hinder what ſhe wants,
For fear by ends, to come, be croſſbit. *Prior.*

CRO'SSBOW. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

Good archers are not to look to hit the mark they ſhoot at with their eyes only, but with their hand and head alſo; for the croſſbow-man muſt look with his eye to the mark, and with his hand and head to the manner of his ſhooting. *Carew.*

The natives of theſe iſlands, as Ruy de Sequeira teſtifies, uſe the croſſbow. *Purchas.*

Teſtimony is taken in the ſtar-chamber, where witneſſes ſometimes are croſſed and examined againſt their own depoſitions, and ſometimes for the whetting of the wit. *Bacon.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *croſsbow.*] A ſhooter with a croſsbow.

The Engliſh admitted ſcorners to be of the *croſs-bowers* or Genoueſe againſt them. *Bacon.*

CRO'SSGRAINED. *adj.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres tranſverſe to the regular.

If the ſtuff proves *croſs-grained* in any part of its length, then you muſt turn your plane it the contrary way, ſo far as it runs *croſs*. *Moxon.*

2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious.

We ſhall not have many
And *croſs-grain'd* works of modern way.
The wonder of the ignorant. *Ben Jonſon.*

The ſpirit of contradiction, in a *croſs-grained* woman, is incurable. *Dryden.*

She was none of your *croſs-grained* and ſcolding jades, that could find no gallant, ſcolding jades, that could find no gallant, hanged as ſoon as live in the houſe with her. *Addiſon.*

But wiſdom, peeviſh and *croſs-grained*,
Muſt be oppoſ'd, to be ſubdu'd. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *croſs.*]

1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.

2. Oppositely; adverſely; in oppoſition to.
He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wiſe for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly and *croſsly* to the reaſon of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotſon.*

3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.
2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.
The lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a *croſsneſs* or apineſs to oppoſe; but the deeper ſort, to envy, or mere miſchief. *Bacon.*
I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *croſsneſs* or humour. *King Charles.*
Who would have imagined that the ſtiff *croſsneſs* of a poor captive ſhould ever have had the power to make Haman's ſeat ſo uneaſy to him? *L'Eſtrange.*
They help us to forget the *croſsneſs* of men and things, compoſe our cares and our paſſions, and lay our diſappointments aſleep. *Collier.*

CRO'SSROW. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhow that the end of learning is piety.
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *croſsrow* plucks the letter G;
And ſays a wizard told him, that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakſpeare.*

CRO'SSWIND. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.
The leaſt unhappy perſons do, in ſo fickle and ſo tempeſtuous a ſea as this world, meet with many more either *croſswinds* or ſtormy guſts than proſperous gales. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.
Damn'd ſpirits all,
That in *croſsways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakſp.*

CRO'SSWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*] A plant.
It hath ſoft leaves, like the ladies bedſtraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, diſpoſed in form of a croſs. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A hook or fork.
There is a tradition of a dilemma that Moreton uſed to raiſe the benevolence to higher rates; and ſome called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch.* *Bacon.*
Save elme, aſh, and crab tree for cart and for plough,
Save ſtep for a ſtile of the *crotch* and the bough. *Tuſſer.*

CRO'TCHET. *n. ſ.* [*crochet*, French.]
1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chamb.*
As a good harper, ſtricken far in years,
Into whoſe cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*
2. A ſupport; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building. [from *croch*, a fork.]
A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns riſe. *Dryd.*
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].
4. A perverſe conceit; an odd fancy.
All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*
The horſe ſmelt him out, and preſently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]
1. To ſtoop low; to lie cloſe to the ground: as, the lion *crouches* to his maſter.
2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely; to ſtoop meanly.
Every one that is left in thine houſe, ſhall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of ſilver and a morſel of bread. *1 Sam.*
At his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakſpeare.*
They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are preſent; and, when they are abſent, ſteal their jeſts. *Dryden.*
Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the duſt, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryden.*
Your ſhameful ſtory ſhall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *n. ſ.* [*croupe*, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DES. *n. ſ.* [from *croup.*] Higher leaps than thoſe of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his legs under his belly without yerking. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *n. ſ.* [cpaꝑe, Saxon; *corvus*, Latin.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts.
The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Show ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakſpeare.*
To *crows* no like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and ſuch republick Lords. *Dryden.*
2. *To pluck a* CROW, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value.
If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Reſolve, before we go,
That you and I muſt *pull a crow.* *Hudibras.*
3. A bar of iron, with a beak, uſed as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus.*
The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying ſome ſtuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercaſes.*
Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Againſt the gate employ your *crows* of iron. *Southern.*
4. [from *To crow.*] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gayety.

To CROW. *v. n.* pret. I *crew*, or *crowed*; I have *crowed.* [cpapan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gayety or defiance.
But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
Diogenes called an ill phyſician, cock. Why? ſaith he. Diogenes anſwered, Becauſe when you *crow*, men uſe to riſe. *Bacon.*
That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*
Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour; to bluſter; to ſwagger.
Selby is *crowing*, and, though always cheered by his wife, ſtill *crowing* on. *Granville.*

CROWD *n. ſ.* [cpu, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.
2. A promiſcuous medley, without order or diſtinction.
He could then compare the confuſion of a mult tude to that tumult we had obſerved in the Iſthmian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Pope.*
3. The vulgar; the populace.
He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine. *Dryden.*
4. [from *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.
Hark how the miniſtrels 'gin to ſhrill aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd*,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenſer.*
His fiddle is your proper purſe arſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches;
And by your doom muſt be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd.* *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confuſed multitudes.
A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itſelf. *Watts.*
2. To preſs cloſe together.
The time miſorder'd, doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us and crush us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakſpeare's Henry* iv.
It ſeems probable that the ſea doth ſtill grow narrower from age to age, and ſinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all thoſe ſubterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory.*
As the mind itſelf is thought to take up no ſpace, ſo its actions ſeem to require no time; but many of them ſeem to be *crowded* into an inſtant. *Locke.*
Then let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.
Addiſon's Cato.
3. To incumber by multitudes.
How ſhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile? *Granville.*
4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [a ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*
1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed.
They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates: and, in the fields of light,
The ſhocking ſquadrons meet in mortal fight.
Dryden's Virgil.
2. To thruſt among a multitude.
A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin
Amidſt ſo many virtues *crowded* in. *Cowley.*

CRO'WDER. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler.
Chevy-chaſe ſung by a blind *crowder.* *Sidney.*

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus.*] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; ſo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

Cro'wkeeper. *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A scarecrow.

Treat tedlow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper* *Shakspeare*

CROWN. *n. f.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If Pharaoh a king, where is thy *crown*?——
——My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shakſp.*
Look down, you god,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*. *Shak.*
I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And set the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shakſp.*
Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons, and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones and kingdoms, as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Kettlewell.*

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feast. *Ecclus.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.*
Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake,
From toe to *crown*, he'll fill our skins with pinches,
Make us strange stuff. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt*
While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to send for the songster. *L'Eſtrange*
Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*. *Pope*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakſpeare*
Huge trunks of trees, feil from the steep *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.
Dryden's Æneis

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheromatous tumour about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surg.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may get a few *crowns*. *Bacon*
But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite and owe no man a *crown*. *Suckling*
An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, shivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Eccluſ.*
Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, stand fast in the Lord. *Philippians.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

Crown-imperial. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To **Crown.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part,
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*
Her who fairest does appear,
Crown'd her queen of all the year. *Dryden*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, chief of the pigmy Marcbians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head.
Dryden's Æneis

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pſalms*
She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it.
Shakſpeare.

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; exercise a lasting name;
Such *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roſcommon*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property, of friendship, is constancy. *South*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet *crowned*
Dryden

Cro'wnglass. *n. f.* The finest sort of window-glass.

Cro'wnpost. *n. f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

Cro'wnscab. *n. f.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

Crown-thistle. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis.*] A flower.

Crownwheel. *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

Cro'wnworks. *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

Cro'wnet. *n. f.* [from *crown.*]

1. The same with *coronet.*

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose: probably from *finis coronat opus.*

Can you not call to mind this gay charm?
What conjure back'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
What to from was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gipsy hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shakſp.*

Cro'wtoe. *n. f.* [*crown* and *toe.*] A plant.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and the pale jessamine
Milton

Cro'ystone. *n. f.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals are small. *Woodw.*

Cru'cial. *adj.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen a section of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Sharp*

To **Cru'ciate.** *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

Cru'cible. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Peacham.*

Cruci'ferous. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

Cru'cifier. *n. f.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

Cru'cifix. *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of a large cathedral, very much esteemed, the figure of our Saviour represented by him in his last agonies or death. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Crucifi'xion. *n. f.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

The earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cruciform. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To **Cru'cify.** *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.*
But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him to *crucify*. *Milton*

Cruci'gerous. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. f.* [commonly written *curd*. See **Curd.**] A concretion of any liquor into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle*
Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no plant, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be digested to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form of confidence, it is *crude* and inconcocted; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

In a moment up they turn'd
Wide the celestial soil; and low beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or intricate, to all he speaks. *Milton.*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom mere ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have forg'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply prov'd.
Ben Jonſon.
What peradventure may seem dull to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger.
Digby on the Soul.

Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roſcom*

CRU'DELY. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had ſeiz'd the moſt,
And all good counſel is on cowards loſt:
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to ſtay. *Dryd*

CRU'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*]

1. Indigeſtion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently putreſcence of humours. *Bacon.*

A diet of viſcid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear: my hair with horror ſtood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The Gelons uſe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſes blood. *Dryden's Virgil*

CRU'DY. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up ſo wiſely as they may. *Spenſer*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sherris ſack aſcends into the brain; dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakſpeare*

CRU'EL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hardhearted; void of pity; wanting compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unrelenting.

It wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruel*'s elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakſpeare.*

If ſo, it that *cruel* god, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood, and human ſacrifice *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous; deſtructive; cauſing pain.

Conſider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pſalms*

We beheld one of the *cruelſt* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the moſt martial ſtory. *Sidney*

CRU'ELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel.*]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only baſely fails, but alſo *cruelly* pierces, the hand that reſts upon it *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd.*

2. Painfully; miſchievouſly.

The Scottiſh arrows being ſharp and ſlender, enter into a man or horſe moſt *cruelly*, notwithſtanding they are ſhot forth weakly. *Spenſer.*

Brimſtone and wild-fire, though they burn *cruelly*, and are hard to quench, yet make no ſuch fiery wind as *gun-powder.* *Bacon.*

CRU'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But ſhe more cruel, and more ſavage wild,
Than either lion or the lioneſs,
Shames not to be with guiltleſs blood defil'd:
She taketh glory in her *cruelneſs.* *Spenſer.*

CRU'ELTY. *n. ſ.* [*cruauté*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity; delight in the pain or miſery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daſtard nobles,
Have ſuffer'd me by the voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enſlaving, nations. *Temple.*

CRU'ENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical apotheſis paſs from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a ſtopple.

Within my reach I ſet the vinegar;
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait ſupplied. *Swift.*

CRU'ISE. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup.

I have not a cake, but a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruiſe.* 1 *Kings*

The train prepare a *cruſe* of curious mould,
A *cruiſe* of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CRUISE. *n. ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the croſs and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

CRU'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

Amongſt the *cruiſers* it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *n. ſ.* [cpuma, Sax. *kruyme*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his ſlender feet. *Thomſon.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute.

Fleſh is but the glaſs which holds the duſt
That meaſures all our time, which alſo ſhall
Be *crumbled* into duſt. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and ſubdividing of inheritances, in proceſs of time they became ſo divided and *crumbled*, that there were few perſons of able eſtates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the ſame time we were *crumbled* into various factions, and parties, all aiming at by-intereſts, without any ſincere regard for the public good. *Atterbury.*

The bull leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide likewiſe, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleaſure will diſpoſe of them. *Swift.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces.

There is ſo hot a ſummer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to duſt. *Shakſp.*

Nor is the profit ſmall the peaſant makes,
Who ſmooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden*

Ambition fight'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* buſt.
Pope

If the ſtone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and paſs in the form of gravel *Arbuthnot.*

What houſe, when its materials *crumble*,
Muſt not inevitably tumble. *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, proviſion is made by the late act againſt popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL. *n. ſ.* [from *crumena*, Lat.] A purſe.

The cut ox, that wound ligye in the ſtall,
Is now fat ſtalled in her *crumenal* *Spenſer.*

CRU'MMY. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft; not cruſty.

CRUMP. *adj.* [cpump, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, German.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took meaſure of him, he was a *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide bigger than the left. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh together in complications.

Sir Roger alighting from his horſe, and expoſing his palm to two or three that ſtood by him, they *crumpled* it into all ſhapes, and diligently ſcanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſon*

CRU'MPLING. *n. ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a
To CRU'NKLE. } crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr the buttocks of the horſe.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

Cittophon had received ſuch a blow, that he had loſt the reins of his horſe, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
——Oh—ſixpence that I had a Wedneſday laſt,
To pay the ſaddler for my miſtreſs' *crupper.*
Shakſpeare.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither ſpar'd
His utmoſt force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the ſaddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* ſent. *Dryd.*

CRU'RAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.

The ſharpneſs of the teeth, and the ſtrength of the *crural* muſcles, in lions and tygers, are the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE. } *n. ſ.* See CROISADE.
CRUSA'DO. }

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.

2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of *cruſados.* *Shakſpeare.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's melting-pot. *Phillips.*

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze; to force by compreſſion.

The ark ſtood ſtiff unto the wall, and *cruſhed* Balaam's foot againſt the wall. *Numbers.*

Cold cauſes rheums and deduxions from the head, and ſome aſtringent plaiſters *cruſh* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *cruſhed* treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes, by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that firſt from out the purple grape
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of miſuſed wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *cruſh* my ſoul out. *Denham.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far ——
——I don't extend his ire, or with himself
Could him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakspeare.*

When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another crush.
Waller.

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may crush down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries!
Shakspeare.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n is as vain,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden.

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and crush some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought t' have held him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakspeare.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms.
Milton.

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to crush all his adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage. *Addison's Guardian.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds.
Addison's Cato.

CRUST. *n. s.* [*crusta*, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a crust of dross. *Addison.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued crust; as we see the scurum of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison.*

The viscous crust stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side, learning how to season it, or put it in crust.
Addison's Spectator.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable crust thy teeth defies,
And petrified with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll with me choak'd with every crust of bread,
Dryden.
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for crusts.
L'Estrange.

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And crusted it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be crusted over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood.
Addison.

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are crusted over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and crusted bottles, let those be the first you truck at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which crusted and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of crustaceous kinds, that are very rarely found at land.
Woodward's Natural History.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *crustaceous.*] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRU'STILY. *adv.* [from *crusty.*] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRU'STINESS, *n. s.* [from *crusty.*]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRU'STY. *adj.* [from *crust.*]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice; its parts within, and its crusty coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. *n. s.* [*croccia*, Italian; *croce*, French; *crucke*, German.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, cruel king Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakspeare.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice crutch!
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

On these new crutches let them learn to walk.
Dryden's Georgicks.

Tir'd and defeat, they rely less aid call'd wife,
The bending crutch of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

Rhyme is a crutch that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong
Smith.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe
Pope.

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy. *Shakspeare.*

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden.

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murther sleep! the innocent sleep.
Shakspeare.

While his falling tears the stream supplied,
His mourning to his mother goddess cried,
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To call importunately.

I cried, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jonah.*

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they cry, saying, let us go. *Exodus.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jeremiah.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them.
Shakspeare.

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You cry against the noble senate? *Shakspeare.*

If dicelings, mistressings, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will cry
Against thee. *Hall.*

Lysimachus having obtained the victory, seeing his ships and machines, furnished at all, contrivance, cried out, that they were built by more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came crying hither;
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and cry. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart, but ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and cry out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should be born,
And cry again, his offer I should scorn. *Dryden.*

Thus, in a starry night, fond children cry
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

He struggles hard for breath, and cries for air,
Then nestles in his mother's lap and hides
The child certainly knows, that the wheat-feed or mustard-feed it receives, is not the apple or sugar it cries for.

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never cries. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. *Psalms.*

The beasts of the field cry also unto thee. *Joel.*

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He cried upon it at the meerest loss.
Trust me, I take him for the better dog.
Shakspeare.

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him
Love is lost, and thus she cries him. *Crashaw.*

To CRY *down. v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius cries down an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there is atheism in it. *Watts.*

Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.
Tillotson.

2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unworthy custom of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite cry down
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakspeare.*

To CRY *out. v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job.*

With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders cried out against her. *Susanna.*

2. To complain loudly.
We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury.*
3. To blame; to cenſure: with *of, againſt, upon.*
Are theſe things then neceſſities?
Then let us meet them like neceſſities;
And that ſame word even now *cries out on* us. *Shakſpeare.*
Giddy cenſure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the buſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job.*
Cry out upon the ſtars for doing
Ill offices, to croſs their wooing. *Hudibras.*
Epiphanius *cries out upon* it, as rank idolatry, and deſtructive to their ſouls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*
Tumult, ſedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypotheſis *cry out againſt.* *Locke.*
I find every ſect, as far as reaſon will help them, make uſe of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out*, it is matter of faith, and above reaſon. *Locke.*
4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour.
What! is ſhe *crying out*?——
——So ſaid her woman; and that her ſuff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To CRY *up. v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe.
Inſtead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond ſea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon.*
The philoſopher deſervedly ſuſpected himſelf of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville's Sceptis.*
The aſtrologer, if his predictions come to paſs, is *cried up* to the ſtars from whence he pretends to draw them. *Swift.*
They ſlight the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones againſt it. *Tillotſon.*
He may, out of intereſt, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for ſacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himſelf cannot be ſafe, nor ſecure. *Locke.*
Poets, like monarchs, on an eaſtern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blaſpheme,
And, as they pleaſe, give infamy or fame. *Walſh.*
Thoſe who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our conſtant ſucceſs at a moſt prodigious rate. *Swift.*
2. To raiſe the price by proclamation.
All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that ſpecies, inſtead of others current here. *Temple.*

CRY. *n. ſ.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.
And all the firſt born in the land of Egypt ſhall die, and there ſhall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exodus.*
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry.
Amazement ſeizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon juſtly doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
Theſe narrow and ſelfiſh views have ſo great an influence in this *cry*, that there are ſeveral of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the riſing of bank-ſtock. *Addiſon.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paſſion.
In popiſh countries ſome impoſtor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and ſo the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet: as, *the cries of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour.
The *cry* went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again. *Shakſ.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion.
Sounds alſo, beſides the diſtinct *cries* of birds and beaſts, are modified by diverſity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called time. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call.
Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah.*
10. Yelping of dogs.
He ſcorns the dog, reſolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care. *Waller.*
11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe.
There ſhall be the noiſe of a *cry* from the fiſh-gate, and an howling from the ſecond, and a great craſhing from the hills. *Zephaniah.*
12. A pack of dogs.
About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceaſing bark'd. *Milt.*
You common *cry* of curs, whoſe breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whoſe loves I prize
As the dead carcaſes of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

CRY'AL. *n. ſ.* The heron. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *adj.* [κρυπτικὸς.] Hid-
CRY'PTICK. } den; ſecret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.
The ſtudents of nature, conſcious of her more cryptick ways of working, reſolve many ſtrange effects into the near efficiency of ſecond cauſes. *Glanville's Scepſis.*
Speakers, whoſe chief buſineſs is to amuſe or delight, do not confine themſelves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; ſecretly: perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *critically.*
We take the word acid in a familiar ſenſe without *cryptically* diſtinguiſhing it from thoſe ſapors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *n. ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]
1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elaſtick, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Foſſils.*
Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; ſo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*
Water, as it ſeems, turneth into *cryſtal*; as is ſeen in divers caves, where the *cryſtal* hangs in ſtillicidiis. *Bacon.*
If *cryſtal* be a ſtone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral ſpirit. *Brown.*
Cryſtal is certainly known and diſtinguiſhed by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as alſo of its hardneſs, which are ever the ſame. *Woodward.*
2. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; though it comes far ſhort of the whiteneſs and vivacity of the natural *cryſtal.* *Chambers.*
3. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal.* *Chambers.*
If the menſtruum be overcharged, within a ſhort time the metals will ſhoot into certain *cryſtals.* *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *adj.*
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.
Then Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid.
In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds,
By *cryſtal* ſtreams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Lat.]
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.
Mount Oeta to my palace *cryſtalline.* *Shakſp.*
We provided ourſelves with ſome ſmall receivers, blown of *cryſtalline* glaſs. *Boyle.*
2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.
The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; beſides, the pleaſure of the eye, when water is *cryſtalline.* It is effected by caſting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may ſtrain through them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
He on the wings of cherub rode ſublime
On the *cryſtalline* ſky, in ſaphir thron'd
Illuſtrious far and wide. *Milton.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour. n. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe. It is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two unequal ſegments of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is on its backſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the glaſſy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.
The parts of the eye are made convex, and eſpecially the *cryſtalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtallize.*]
1. Congelation into cryſtals.
Such a combination of ſaline particles as reſembles the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified, according to the nature and texture of the ſalts. The method is by diſſolving any ſaline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it ſtand to ſhoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in ſalt, by reaſon of its ſolidity: whereby, when the menſtruum or fluid, in which ſuch particles flow, is fated enough or evaporated, ſo that the ſaline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they

ron into crystals. And this is peculiar to these, that, let them be ever so much divided and reduced into powder, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them resumes their proper shapes; so that one might as easily discern them to be talcs, as at first sight. This being an unmistakable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Grew.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral crystals were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, wherefore it continues to form amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodw.*

To Cry'stallize. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copperas over the fire, or that of mine, you may, by after-evaporation, obtain a goodly store. *Boyle.*

To Cry'stallize. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will crystallize by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the fiercest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she bear. *Shakspeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched *wolf*,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cub*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had toss'd,
One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much of size to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub!* what wit thou be,
When time hath sown a grizzle on thy case?
Or wail not else thy craft to quickly grow,
That time own tup shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwell's shop last night; but, such two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To Cub. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a matress laid,
On a brown gaberdine with Lady swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or a more impure cup. *Dryden.*

Cuba'tion. *n. f.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

Cu'batory. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

Cu'bature. *n. f.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. f.* [from *cubus*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See Cubick *Number.*

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances. *Grew.*

Cube *Root.* } *n. f.* The origin of a
Cu'bick *Root.* } cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

Cu'beb. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatick smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubebs* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

A mixture, as of *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, will make your indifferent poor wines, to counterfeit those of Spain. *Bacon.*

Cu'bical. } *adj.* [from *cube*]
Cu'bick. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel containing ten cubick feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of one inch to burn in it above an hour before it be extinct. *Hooke's Micrographia.*

It is also above a hundred different regular particular throws, that you do not call any two different faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Peacham's Gentleman.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a man's stature arithmetically innate, there must be a duplate ratio, and square and cubick numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the fifteenth part of the cubick number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long, a plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown.*

Cu'bicalness. *n. f.* [from *cubical*] The state or quality of being cubical.

Cubi'cular. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Curtains, by degrees, changed their shapes and beds into chambers, and introduced a fashion to go from one room to bed. *Brown.*

Cu'biform. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube.

Cu'bit. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the top of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature: and makes a *cubit*, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits*. *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height, and heap'd. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce half-reach'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

Cu'bital. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that unto men below they appeared in a cubital stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cu'ckingstool. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

I see mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Butler.*

Cu'ckold. *n. f.* [*cocu*, French, from *cuckoo.*] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world, why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make himself monarch? I should venture purgatory for it. *Shakspeare.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now,
And many a man there is, even at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by the arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence. *Shakspeare.*

For though the law makes null the adulteress deed
Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryden.*

Ever since the reign of king Charles the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded aldermen branched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To Cu'ckold. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou can'st *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife, chaste matron,
Nor trust in streets with amorous pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

Cu'ckoldly. *adj.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not:
Yet I wrong him to call him poor, they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

Cu'ckoldmaker. *n. f.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold, or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shakspeare.*

One Heim dies, a *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Cu'ckoldom. *n. f.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery.

Several taking out nothing but her colours and counterfeiting *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *A Collection of Jests.*

Cu'ckoo. *n. f.* [*cucul*, Lat. *cwc* by Welsh; *cocu*, French; *cokkoek*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was also to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopſa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, meſſenger of ſpring,
His trumpet ſhrill hath thrice already ſounded. *Spenſer.*

The plainſong *cuckoo* gray,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer, nay. *Shakſpeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed, ere ſummer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakſpeare*

I deduce
From the firſt note the hollow *cuckoo* ſings,
The ſymphony of ſpring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the paſſion of the grove. *Thomſon*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a wretch art thou, then, to praiſe him ſo for running!—A horſeback, ye *cuckoo*!—but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakſ.*

CU'CKOO-BUD. } *n. ſ.* [*cardamimus*, Latin.] The name
CU'CKOO-FLOWER. } of a flower.

When daiſies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakſp.*

Nettles, *cuckoo flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds *Shakſpeare*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuckoo* and *ſpittle*.] *Cuckoo-ſpittle*, or wood-ſear, is that ſpume or dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavender and rotemary; obſervable with us about the latter end of May *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CU'CULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin]
CU'CULLATED. }

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

CU'CUMBER. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one ſingle leaf, bell-ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments; of which ſome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ſtyle in the middle, charged with the *farina*; others are female, or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies, and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers*

CU'CURBITE. *n. ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glaſs, in the ſhape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curioſity's ſake, diſtilled quick-ſilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glaſs head. * * *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow ſulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glaſs, upon which pour the ſtrongeſt *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer.*

CUD. *n. ſ.* [cud, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my maſter's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this freſh place, I might ſee the young bull teſtify his love. *Sidney*

You range the pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryd.*

CU'DDEN. } *n. ſ.* [without etymology.]
CU'DDY. } A clown; a ſtupid ruſtick; a low dolt; a low bad word.

He ſhivering *cudden*, propp'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh *Dryd.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie cloſe; to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would the ſtay, nor dare ſhe fly. *Prior*

CU'DGEL. *n. ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

The twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was uſed by the captains of armies, amongſt the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon*

Do not provoke the rage of ſtones
And *cudgel* heavily hide and bones:
Tremble and live. *Hudibras.*

The aſs was quickly given to underſtand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one poſture and the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſtout retainers ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the uſe of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke*

The wiſe Cornelius was convinced, that theſe being liberal arts, could no more be learned by the dancing or *cudgel* playing *Arbuthnot*

2. *To croſs* the CUDGELS, is to forbear the conteſt, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much eaſier to give way, than it would be to croſs the *cudgels*, and to be cuffed in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

My Lord, I ſpeaks moſt freely of you, like a fou mountned man as he is; and ſaid he would *cudgel* you. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

The ass courting his miſtreſs, juſt as the ſpaniel had done, inſtead of being ſtroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtſhip. *Scott.*

Three duels he fought, three ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife *Swift*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet*

A good woman happened to paſs by, as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and aſked them what they did it for *L'Eſtrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

His doublet was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword, yet *cudgel proof*. *Hudibras*

CU'DLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are bret, ſprats, *cudles*, eels *Carew*

CU'DWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant.

CUE. *n. ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing: as, the long curl of a wig.
2. The laſt words of a ſpeech, which the player, who is to anſwer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have ſpoken your ſpeech, enter into that brake, and ſo every one according to his *cue*. *Shakſpeare*

3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he ſhould weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for paſſion
That I have? He would drown the ſtage with tears *Shakſpeare.*

Let him know how many ſervants there are, of both ſexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houſe. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the reſt:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo* is to be without the upper coat, or cloak, ſo as to diſcover the true ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expoſ'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *n. ſ.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke.

The prieſt let fall the book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him ſuch a *cuff*,
That down fell prieſt and book, and book and prieſt. *Shakſpeare.*

There was no money bid for argument, unleſs the poet and the player went to cuffs in the queſtion. *Shakſpeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and ſhe would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot.*

Their own ſects, which now lie dormant, would be ſoon at cuffs again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed of birds that fight with their talons.

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble ſport.
Dryden's Juvenal.

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I'll after him again, and beat him.——
——Do, *cuff* him ſoundly; but never draw thy ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

Were not you, my friend, abuſed, and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To ſtrike with the talons.

Thoſe lazy owls who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would riſe
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The daſtard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who fate in numbers *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they could,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food.
Dryden.

3. To ſtrike with the wings. This ſeems improper.

Howling about the coaſts, they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own.
Dryden's Æneid.

CUFF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeve.

He ruled, at tops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his midwives in a morning gown, band, short cassock, and a peak'd hood. *Addison.*

CUISAGE. *n. s.* The making up of swine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places. *Cowel.*

CUIRASS. *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pierced the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his cuirass *rash*, with such fury sent,
And dyed his bosom with a purple stain. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *n. s.* [from *cuirass.*] A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

The field, all iron, casts a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor squadrons of horse,
Nor cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St. George, where he is described like a cuirassier, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image of any proper figure. *Bruce's Philosophical Journal.*

CUISH. *n. s.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuishes on his thighs, gallantly armed,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The crested scull, and plume to shade it mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æneis.*

But what had our author to warrant Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the cuishes to be wrote tempered than the rest of his armour? *Dryden.*

CU'LDEES. *n. s.* [*culdei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LLERAGE. *n. s.* The same plant with *arse smart.* *Ainsworth.*

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weights may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and cause them presently to fall back again into him, and by that action to cherish his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a culinary fire. *Newton.*

To these also, by reason of their northern expedition, will be still found to be at the expence of culinary fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had being culled out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our choicest men of discipline,
To cull the plots of best advantage. *Shakspeare.*

Like the bee culling from every flow'r,
Our waxen cells are pickt with wond'rous pow'r,
Our mouths with nectar. *Shakspeare.*

I do remember an apothecary
With weedy wreaths, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare.*

If such a moment fortune shall call forth,
Culling out this, her happy minion. *Shakspeare.*

The counsel of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being culled, as it were, this quintessence extracted. *Howel.*

What fine flowers of rhetorick thou would'st cull from these trifles! *Dryden.*

Trust nature, do not labour to be dull.
But what her bounteous lavishness supplies,
Your judgment gathering, in full plenty use,
Culling the best. *Dryden.*

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, the traders in money call out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty, and officious haste,
I'll cull the farthest mead to try repast. *Prior.*

The various offerings of the world appear:
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil. *Pope.*

CU'LLER. *n. s.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooses.

CU'LLION. *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion.* It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakspeare.*

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you cullions. *Shakspeare.*

CU'LLIONLY. *adv.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you, you whoreson, cullionly, barber-monger, draw. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

CU'LLUMBINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt COLUMBINE.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a drawbe by bare,
Her neck, like to a bunch of columbines. *Spenser.*

CU'LLY. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers, or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allowed to put all tricks upon
Our sex, and we be none? *Hudibras.*

Yet these fond men may their boasting spare,
They purchase not for long unsophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful cully. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus*, and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stock, and are hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in husks. *Ray.*

There are also several sorts of grass, both of the Cyprus and *almiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward.*

The properest food of the vegetable kind must be taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants, as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, peas, or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CULMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *culminate.*] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CU'LPABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blamableness.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no further 'gainst our uncle Gloster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approved in practice culpable. *Shakspeare.*

2. Guilty; with *of.*

These being perhaps culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Blamable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and so one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were culpable; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.* *Hooker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore culpable; forasmuch as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blamably; criminally.

If we perform this duty painfully and carefully, it is not to be expected we should commend ourselves lordly. *Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT. *n. s.* [about t'is word there is great dispute. It is cited by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers, *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance* [it is likely that it is a corruption of *Oyez paroit, May it so appear*; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appeal'd, and silence thy proclaim,
Then bail the culprit answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law was duly urged,
To name the thing that woman most desired. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a culprit, before he is before the judges: by allowing too much, and condemning too far, he may be either valuable and, or pleader; and afterwards he may expiate the error. *Pope.*

CU'LTER. *n. s.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter.*

His fiery culter, that all ploughs commands,
Drives through the sounding plain, and cuts the buried lands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultivo*, Ital.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry.

Their excellent talents employed to your service, with all care of it, he must do nothing to your discretion, and, as the soil is good, and he does not care wearing to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Locke.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were every man as indulgent to our faults,
And patient as we are to our own,
Our minds would then as fit
To make a mild and sociable man,
To cultivate the wildest heart as large
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
To crown it with fairest fruits of life. *Rowe.*

CULTIVA'TION. *n. s.* from *cultivate.*

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An acute sight discovers the common mixture of good and evil, which, by culture and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries.

A foundation of sound sense, and a competent share of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us relish the pleasing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clover-grass, that from a good quantity of the seed not any grass sprung up. *Bacon.*

CU'LTURE. *n. f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us ſeed unto our heart, and *culture* to our underſtanding, that there may come fruit of it. *2 Eſdras.*

Theſe three laſt were ſlower than the ordinary wheat of itſelf, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increaſe freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the ſoil.
Fix'd to no ſpot is happineſs ſincere. *Pope.*
They roſe as vigorous as the ſun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomſon.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any paſſion out of a family by *culture*, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

To CU'LTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is uſed by *Thomſon*, but without authority.

CU'LVER. *n. f.* [*columba*, Lat. culpne, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he ſo done, he had him ſnatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fiſt.
Spenſer.

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The ſounding *culver* ſhoots. *Thomſon's Spring*

CU'LVERIN. *n. f.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance: originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of ſixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, ſixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Here a well poliſh'd mall gives us the joy
To ſee our prince his matchleſs force employ;
No ſooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And ſuch a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a ſmoaking *culverin* 'twere ſhot.
Waller.

CU'LVERKEY. *n. f.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could ſee a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowſlips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *lomberen*, to diſturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.

Why aſks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd?
You give him death that intercept his haſte.
Dryden's Fables.

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*

The learning and maſtery of a tongue, being uneaſy and unpleaſant enough in itſelf, ſhould not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with ſomething uſeleſs.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.
Shakſpeare's Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, eſpecially frivolous ones, is not only loſt labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs.

Domeſtic fury, and fierce civil ſtrife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakſ.*

4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much ſerving. *Luke.*

5. To be troubleſome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew*

CU'MBER. *n. f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; burdenſomeneſs; embarraſſment; obſtruction; hinderance; diſturbance; diſtreſs.

By the occaſion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might eſcape. *Sidney.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* ſpring. *Spenſer.*

The greateſt ſhips are leaſt ſerviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off ſo pleaſing a company, with going to perform a *cumberſome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdenſome; embarraſſing.

I was drawn in to write the firſt part by accident, and to write the ſecond by ſome defects in the firſt: theſe are the *cumberſome* perquiſites of authors *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumberſome*, and ſcarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks*

CU'MBERSOMELY. *adv.* [from *cumberſome.*] In a troubleſome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.

CU'MBERSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *cumberſome.*] Encumbrance; hinderance; obſtruction.

CU'MBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *cumber.*] Burden; hinderance; impediment.

Lxtol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's *cumbrance*, if not ſnare; more apt
To ſlacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe.
Milton.

CU'MBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him moleſt,
All ſtriving to infix their feeble ſtings,
That from their noyance he no where can reſt.
Spenſer.

2. Oppreſſive; burdenſome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Faireſt and eaſieſt, of this *cumbrous* charge.
Milton.

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound,
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other.

Swift to their ſeveral quarters haſted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton.

CU'MFREY. *n. f.* [*conſolida.*] A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN. *n. f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Rank ſmelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes.
Spenſer.

To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty ſhoals of ſhells, bedded and *cumulated*, heap upon heap amongſt earth, will ſcarcely conceive which way theſe could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION. *n. f.* The act of heaping together. *Diſt.*

CUNCTA'TION. *n. f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs.

It is moſt certain that the Engliſh made not their beſt improvements of theſe fortunate events; and that eſpecially by two miſerable errours, *cunctation* in proſecuting, and haſte in departure. *Hayward.*

The ſwifteſt animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *feſtina lente*, and that celerity ſhould always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*

CUNCTA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a ſluggard. Not in uſe.

Others, being unwilling to diſcourage ſuch *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the laſt hour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obſolete word. See CONDER.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, diſcerning the courſe of the pilchard, *cunneth*, as they call it, the maſter of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'NEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM BONES. *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and ſixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like ſhape, being large above and narrow below. *Diſt.*

CU'NNER. *n. f.* [*lepas*] A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſworth.*

CU'NNING. *adj.* [from connan, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well inſtructed; learned.

Schoolmaſters will I keep within my houſe,
Fit to inſtruct her youth —To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up.
Shakſpeare.

I do preſent you with a man of mine,
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe ſciences. *Shakſ.*

Wherein is he good, but to taſte ſack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shakſ. Henry IV.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in ſilver, and that can ſkill to cut and to grave. *2 Chronicles*

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artiſt's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with ſkill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and ſpread her ſubtile net,
Enwrapped in foul ſmoak, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenſer.*

And there beſide of marble ſtone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true chriſtians blood was often ſpilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenſer.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'ſt* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shakſ. Othello*

3. Artfully deceitful; ſly; deſigning; trickiſh; full of fetches and ſtratagems; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous.

Theſe ſmall wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a

lift of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *n. s.* [cunnanre, Saxon.] Artifice; deceit; slineſs; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak? *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the age of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

CU'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slily; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many subsidies were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first; but *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When flock is nigh, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *n. s.* [*cunning* and *man*] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment
Of bendle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slineſs.

CUP. *n. s.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

Ye heavenly powers that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from secret *cups*. *Philips.*

The liquor contained in a cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd imparting she deceiv'd. *Spenser.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deservings. *Shakſ. King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack? *Shakſpeare.*

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the full delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky
Must taste that *cup*, for man is born to die.
Pope's Odyssey.

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd.
Shakſpeare's Henry V.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shivering seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup: as, the husk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. CUP *and* CAN. Familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he 's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [*couper*, French, to scarify. [A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd:
Cup us, till the world go round. *Shakſ. Ant.*

2. [*couper*, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart;
Cordials, and these remedies of art;
Nor breathing vents nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spectator.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Spect.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short
They cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *n. s.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is convey'd to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This wine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Broome.*

CU'PBOARD. *n. s.* [cup, and bord, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cadrus had but one bed; so short, to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out;
His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakſ. Coriolanus.*

CUPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CU'POLA. n. s. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Addison's Spectator.*

CU'PPEL. *n. s.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the fluff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CU'PPER. *n. s.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*

CU'PREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little salammoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. s.* [*korre*, Dutch. See CUR-TAIL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.

—A *cur*, sir.—

—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakſ.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and claws that he had lost in his master's service. *L'Estrange.*

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryden.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint? *Addison.*

CU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, if the lung sound, is *curable*; herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *n. s.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *n. s.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none,
Nor durst he trust another with his care.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.
Common Prayer.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

CU'RATESHIP. *n. s.* [from *curate.*] The same with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'RATOR. n. s. [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator.*
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CURB. *n. s.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox has his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desires.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryden*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hinderance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny
Denham's Sophy.

Even they, who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side.
Farrier's Dict.

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience?
Spenser on Ireland.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild.
Milton.

If sense and learning are such unsociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and *curb* his intellectuals.
Collier on Pride.

Knowing when a muse should be indulged
In her full flight, and when she should be *curbed.*
Roscommon.

At this she *curb'd* a groan, that else had come;
And, pausing, view'd the present in the tomb.
Dryden's Fables.

Till force returns, his ardour we restrain,
And *curb* his warlike wish to cross the main.
Dryden.

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires.
Prior.

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit.
Pope.

2. Sometimes with *from.*

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

3. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, *to bend.*

Though the course of the sun be *curb'd* between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD. *n. s.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chestnuts, and *curds* and cream, shall be your fare.
Dryden.

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk?
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shakſpeare.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Soon to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese.
Thomson's Summer.

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan all oil. *Spen.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was *curdled.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with mutual flame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains.
Dryden's Virgil.

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my fate;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *adj.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CURE. *n. s.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made
Will give her sadness very little *cure*;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakſ. King John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and gauntlets oft, endure.
Dryden's Fables.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour disclose:
At first your *cure*, and after your disease
Granville.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke.*

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endured
Some proud nymph's scorn, *of* his fond passion's
cur'd *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured of* inattention.
Swift.

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure.*
Pope.

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *less.*] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plaints, and *cureless* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.
Shakſ. Henry VI.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureless* ruin. *Shakſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo:
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

CU'RER. *n. s.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a physician.

He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your profession. *Shakſpeare.*

The indecency and worse success of the most famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently demonstrate their eminess in beholding its causes.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CU'RFEW. *n. s.* [*couvre feu*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places, at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bedtime, it is said to ring *curfew.* *Cowell.*

You, whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew.* *Shakſp. Tempest*

Oft on a plat of rising ground
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, coppers, and the like, the beauty will not be so much

respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The gout and *curiality*. *Bucanan to Villiers.*

CURIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gall, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's money.

Shakspeare, King Lear.

Our senses, however aimed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

They have practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side, conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sorted not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of the great town. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclus.*

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* will, which did corrupt their wit.
Davies.

If any one too *curious* should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about; sometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious of* antiquities. *Dryden.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Till Aristotle had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtile.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A vail obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her fences could;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art compos'd.
Fairfax.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shak.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch; cyppan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been? —
—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakspeare.*

They, up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakspeare.*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town
The *curling* billows roul their restless ride;
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

While *curling* smoaks from village tops are seen
Pope.

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CURL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

I sit as idle as the flood,
In clouds enshrin'd
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind,
Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew;
To him, and him alone, confess'd in view.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

CU'RLEW. *n. s.* [*courlieu*, Fr. *arquata*, Latin.]

1. A kind of waterfowl, with a large beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon cranes, *curlews*, and puffins. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

Trevoux.

CURMU'DGEON. *n. s.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cour marchant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause,
Nor shall thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate *for* his food; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRANT. *n. s.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where roscmbole, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.
Addison.

CU'RRENCY. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currents* and not after intrinsick value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Genesis.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamp'd; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot*

Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange fruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Because such as openly represent supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit strictly taken: that is a man's intrinsick, this his *current*, value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew.*

Fashionable; popular.

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit:
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.
Pope.

Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakesp.*

What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, *the* current *year*.

CU'RRENT. *n. s.*

A running stream.

The *current* that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered;
He makes sweet musick with th' enamell'd stones.
Shakspeare.

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quicker, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n has Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in time, like Ister *current*, 's lost;
Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,
To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods.
Dryden.

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining *current* strays.
Pope.

In navigation.

Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

Course; progression.

The castle of Cadiz was taken, and Thebes invested by Pachimus the Lacedemonian infidiously; which drew on a resurprise of the castle, recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, even unto the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY. *adv.* [from *current*.]

In a constant motion.

Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

Popularly; fashionably; generally.

Without ceasing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

CU'RRIER. *n. s.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those that make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;
For utensils to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CU'RRISH. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclaims.
Sidney.

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind. *Hub. Tale.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *currish* mind.
Fairfax.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this *currish* Jew.
Shakspeare.

She says your dog was a cur, and tells you, *currish* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakspeare.*

To CU'RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chastise.

A deep design in 't to divide
The well-affected that confide;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her husband in case of refusal. *Addison.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Friction make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men, if I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judged them fit over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the pupils, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRYCOMB. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition, and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see them painted in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cunnan, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *cursed* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou
curs'd me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him.
Dryden and Lee.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curses't*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Judges.*

CURSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your Lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison.*

CU'RSED. *participial adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the *curs'd* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curs'd* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device;
Not a word or needless sound,
Till we come to our ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curs'd* quarrel must be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still,
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, is allotted to be *curs'd*;
Destin'd the cruel sins to punish,
Where wounding storms no covert thinks grow.
Prior.

CU'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curs'd*.] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Salvation and reformation lies so *cursedly* hard on the generality of our gentlemen. *L'Estrange.*

Sure there is a medium that is *cursedly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot give one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *curs'd*.] The state of being under a curse.

CU'RSHIP. *n. s.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*'s counsel to mine authority, and worship? *Hooker.*

CURSITOR. n. s. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They

are called clerks of courſe, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of theſe there are twenty four in number, which have certain ſhires allotted to each of them, into which they make out ſuch original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themſelves.
Cowell.

Then is the recognition and value, ſigned with the handwriting of that juſtice, carried by the *curſitor* in Chancery for that ſhire where thoſe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingroſſed in parchment.
Bacon.

CU'RSORARY. *adj.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a curſ'ry eye
O'erglanc'd the articles.
Shakſpeare's Henry V.

CU'RSORILY. *adv.* [from *curſory.*] Haſtily; without care; without ſolicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther diſowns, as any one that views the place that ſpeech is moſt curſorily ſee.
Atterbury.

CU'RSORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *adj.* [from *curſorius*, Lat.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs.

The firſt, upon a curſory and ſuperficial view, appeared like the head of another man.
Addiſon.

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; miſchievous; malicious; ſnarling.

Mr. Maſon, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleaſantly playing both with the ſhrewd touches of merry mad boys, and with the ſmall diſcretion of man, led and ſchoolmaſters.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

Curſt cows have ſhort horns.
Proverb.

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let not that move me. I have power to woo,
Have good hope to thrive now in my ſuit,
And in good time, for my encouragement,
Let me entertain ſome.
Shakſpeare.

I'll go ſee if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never curſt but when they are hungry.
Shakſp.

Her only fault, and that is faults enough,
Is, that ſhe is not quickly curſt,
And ſhrewd and froward, to beyond all meaſure,
Then, were my fate leſs worſe than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold.
Shakſpeare.

When I diſſuaded him from his deſire,
And found him prone to go it with our ſpeed,
I threaten'd to diſcover him.
Shakſpeare.

And though his mind
Be ne'er ſo curſt, his tongue is kind.
Cowley.

CU'RSTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the tourell points with curſtneſs arm'd;
Nor curſtneſs grow to the matter.
Shakſpeare.

Her mouth ſhe writhed, her brow full of frown,
Her eyes to ſtrike fear to the beſt,
Her fell words croſſes
And ſcorn'd
Shew
Spenſer.

Curt *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] It is applied to ſomething cropped, which for the moſt part is improper; but dogs that had their tails docked, and *curtail* horſes, that had their ears cut to mean ends, all theſe have been in time worn out of that cuſtom.
Locke.

1. To cut off; to ſhorten; to ſtrip from.

I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world
Shakſpeare.

Then why ſhould we ourſelves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege.
Hudibras.

Scribblers ſend us over their naſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint moderniſms.
Swift.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as aſſuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would ſhorten the opportunities of vice.
Woodward.

Perhaps this humour of ſpeaking no more than we muſt, has to miſerably *curtail'd* ſome of our words; and, in familiar writings and converſations, they often loſe all but their firſt ſyllables.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The court aſſured them, that Fact his antagoniſt had taken a wrong name, having curtail'd it of three letters, for that his name was not Fact, but Faction.
Addiſon.

CU'RTAIL *Dog.* *n. ſ.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to the foreſt laws, whoſe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courſing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur.*

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch: and I think if my breaſt had not been made of faith, and my heart of ſteel, ſhe had tranſformed me to a curtail dog, and made me turn i' the wheel.
Shakſpeare's Comedy of Errors.

CU'RTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or diſcover any thing; to ſhade a bed; to darken a room.

Their curtains ought to be made open, ſo as to renew the air.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

Sol through white curtains ſhot a timorous ray,
And up'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day
Pope.

Thy hand, great Dulneſs! lets the curtain fall,
And univerſal darkneſs buries all.
Pope.

2. *To draw the* CURTAINS. To cloſe it, ſo as to ſhut out the light, or conceal the object.

I muſt draw a curtain before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in ſuſpence.
Burnet's Theory.

Once more I were to you, and this once will be the laſt: this curtain is drawn between my friend and me, and every glance I ſee
Pope.

3. To open it, ſo as to diſcern the object

4. (In fortification.) That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two
Military Dict.

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

Sir, I ſhall not diſturb your reſt with a curtain-lecture.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er the one half world
Nature ſeems dead, and wicked dreams abuſe
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy ſtorm they were ſurpriſ'd,
And curtain'd with a counſel-keeping cave.
Shakſpeare.

But, in her temple's laſt receſs incloſ'd,
On Dulneſs' lap th' anointed head repoſ'd;
Him cloſe the curtain'd round with vapours blue,
And ſoft beſprinkled with cimmerian dew.
Pope.

CU'RTATE *Diſtance.* *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.
Chambers.

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

CURVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is ſaid after the manner of the ordinary curve, by which it obtains that curvature which is fit for the included marrow.
Cheyne.

I found it was beyond the activity of the muſcle, and *curvature* of the muſcles, to produce the motion.
Ib.

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not ſtraight.

Upon which infinite principle of gravitation may make it deſcribe a curve inſtead of the ſtraight body.
Bentley.

CURVE. *n ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in a due
With eye inventive mark the ſprightly
Somerville.

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and
Holder.

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, It.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Creſſida! O holy tongue! pray you,
unreaſonably)
Himſelf he on an earwig ſet,
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So ſtiff and high he did *curvet*,
For he himſelf could ſettle.
Sear'd with unwonted pain, ſurpaſſing
Light,
The wounded ſteed *curvets*; and, caſting
Lights on his feet before his heels he
Springs up in air aloft, and lath the wind
Dryden.

2. To friſk; to be licentious

CURVE'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of a crooked line.

The impreſſe conſiſteth chiefly in driving the body from its rectilineal motion into a *curvilineal* one; to that end in every minute of time

2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs.

The joined ends of that bone and the exceeding, make a more acute angle and give a greater ſtability to the poſture of
Wiſeman.

CU'SHION. *n. ſ.* [*Kuſſen*, Dutch; French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent. *Shakspeare.*

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have *cushions* by you. *Shakspeare.*

But, ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on. *Swift.*

Cu'shioned. *adj.* [from *cushion.*] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Dissert. on Parties.*

CUSP *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

Cu'spated. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] A word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*
Cu'spidated. }

Cu'stard. *n. s.* [*cwstard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cramm'd them, till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *custard*, and plumb-cake. *Hud.*

Now mayors and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope.*

Cu'stody. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

[illegible] remonstranced unto queen Elizabeth the [illegible] against her life, and therefore [illegible] that she should go less [illegible] attended, but the queen [illegible]

[illegible] excite,
[illegible] [illegible] *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

[illegible] *Numbers.*

[illegible] were, rathy to [illegible] *custody* [illegible]

[illegible] generally [illegible] *custom*, which is made a [illegible] *custody*. *Atterbury.*

3. Defence; preservation; security.

[illegible] a fleet of thirty ships [illegible] *Bacon.*

[Cu]STOM. *n. s.* [*coustume*, French.]

1. [Habit]; habitual practice.

[illegible] destruction shall be so in use,
[illegible] shall but smile when they behold
[illegible] quarter'd by the hands of war;
[illegible] choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds. *Shaks.*
[illegible], a greater power than nature, [illegible]
[illegible] make them worship. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

A [illegible] priest's *custom* with the people was, [illegible] any man offered sacrifice, the priest's [illegible] come, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands. *1 Samuel.*

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luke.*

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

[illegible] he is assiduous in his calling, and is [illegible] grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good* custom.

6. [In law.]

A law or right not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued to one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England: particular, is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*. *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts. *Bacon.*

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs* in England. *Temple.*

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Cu'stomhouse. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some [illegible] officers, birds of passage, [illegible] are the only thriving [illegible] *Swift.*

Cu'stomable. *adj.* [from *custom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

Cu'stomableness. *n. s.* [from *customable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

Cu'stomably. *adv.* [from *customable.*] According to custom.

[illegible] been carried away [illegible] *Hayward.*

Cu'stomarily. *adv.* [from *customary.*] Habitually; commonly.

[illegible]

Cu'stomariness. *n. s.* [from *customary.*] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A [illegible] frequented, [illegible] invectives which could be made against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Cu'stomary. *adj.* [from *custom.*]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul, I have here the *customary* gown. *Shakspeare.*

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanville.*

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing; and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakspeare.*

Cu'stomed. *adj.* [from *custom.*] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakspeare.*

Cu'stomer. *n. s.* [from *custom.*]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*. *Shakspeare.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods. *Roscommon.*

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop: Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day? *Arbuthnot.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement. *Swift.*

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her!—What a *customer*? Prythee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Cu'strel. *n. s.*

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

To CUT, pret. *cut*; part. pass. *cut.* [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, [illegible]
That my great heart may have some scope [illegible]
[illegible]
Or [illegible] *Shakspeare's* [illegible]

And when two hearts were [illegible]
[illegible]
The sword of [illegible]
And [illegible]
Some I have cut away with [illegible]

2. To hew.

[illegible]

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

[illegible]

4. To form any thing by cutting.

[illegible] into thin plates, [illegible] *Exodus.*

5. To divide by passing through.

He [illegible] swiftly fly,
With rapid [illegible] the liquid way,
And reach Gerestus at the [illegible]

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was cut to the heart [illegible] consolations. [illegible]

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paſſion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and ſhuffle for ourſelves. *Prior.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and **ſhuffled** them. *Prior.*

Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who *cuts* or ſhuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

8. To interſect; to croſs: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. *To* CUT *down*. To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut* down in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles.*

10. *To* CUT *down*. To excel; to overpower: a low phraſe.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the **ſkilfulleſt** orator, and deſtroys the beſt contrived argument, as ſoon as ever he gets himſelf to be heard. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

11. *To* CUT *off*. To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Judges.*

12. *To* CUT *off*. To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firſt conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Were I king,
I ſhould *cut off* the nobles for their lands.
Shakſp. Macbeth.

This great commander was ſuddenly *cut off* by a fatal ſtroke, given him with a ſmall contemptible inſtrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewiſe *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addiſon.*

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freſh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips.*

13. *To* CUT *off*. To reſcind; to ſeparate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to *cut off* ſome charge in legacies. *Shak.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death. *Shakſ.*

Preſume not on thy God, whate'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, has *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. *To* CUT *off*. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this iſland, a wiſe man and a great warrior, handled the matter ſo, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ſhips *Bacon.*

His party was ſo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon.*

15. *To* CUT *off*. To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interpoſition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuſe *Clarendon.*

It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addiſon.*

16. *To* CUT *off*. To withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have wherewith to accuſe us. *Rogers.*

17. *To* CUT *off*. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefits and profeſſion of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to deſpair,
In ſome few poſting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

Why ſhould thoſe who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

18. *To* CUT *off*. To interrupt; to ſilence.

It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort. *Bacon.*

19. *To* CUT *off*. To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. *To* CUT *out*. To ſhape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*
The purity of his. *Shakſpeare.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden ſtuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickneſs of a vine ſtock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large foreſt *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* CUT *out*. To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treaſurers *Addiſon.*

22. *To* CUT *out*. To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. *To* CUT *out*. To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope.*

24. *To* CUT *out*. To excel; to outdo.

25. *To* CUT *ſhort*. To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have ſaid,
But the ſtern hero turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut him ſhort*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Achilles *cut him ſhort*; and thus replied,
My wort, allow'd in words, is in effect denied.
Dryden.

26. *To* CUT *ſhort*. To abridge: as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*

27. *To* CUT *up*. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moraliſed into a ſeaſonable ſtrain. *L'Eſtrange.*

28. *To* CUT *up*. To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by paſſing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

CUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.

2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument: diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, go into the bone many ways; which *cuts* are called *ſedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the reſt.

Suppoſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many foot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred.

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a ſtick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw *cuts*, and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt *Sidney.*

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut*. *Swift.*

There is a ſhorter *cut*, an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my ſenſe is ſimple and immediate, and therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of marble by Cavalierus. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, uſed improperly by *Addiſon.*

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or perſona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impreſſed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkil'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut*? *Swift.*

12. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their clothes are after ſuch a pagan *cut* too,
That, ſure, they 've worn out chriſtendom.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wiſdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye ſo like a tile,
A ſudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were ſo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard.
Stillingfleet.

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or eye, but because the having them is a mark of step towards manhood. *Locke.*

I could defie you to shift five well the togæ or such a rewrite, and ask you whether you can in conscience believe the drapes of it to be of the true Roman *cut*. *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his clothes with great integrity [illegible] *Addison's Spectator.*

Will you buy any tape, or lace, or *cut*-work? see my daughter's fine bobbins? *Ben Jonson's Fair.*

18. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully. To *cut* still signifies to cheat, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not i' the end, call me *cut*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

19. CUT *and long tail.* A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

[illegible] mention you like a gentleman — A very well, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shakspeare.*

At quintin he,
[illegible] honour of this bold tilter,
Hath lieng'd either wide countrees:
Come *cut and long tail*, for there be
Such knights as bold as he. *Ben Jonson.*

CU'TANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

The coarser, nutritious mass is more readily carried into the cutaneous or tendinous parts of the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on iced unripe fruits and the acrous subtances. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'TICLE. *n. s.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in blister upon any burning, or the injection of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales.

Quincy.

[illegible] of the very fingers there are bones and [illegible] nerves and membrane, and muscles [illegible] and nerves and arteries, and [illegible] and nail. *Ecclus.*

A [illegible] skin formed on the surface of [illegible]

[illegible] liquor is evaporated to a [illegible] the salt concretes in regular figures; [illegible] that the particles of the salt, before [illegible] concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances [illegible] and like. *Newton's Opticks.*

CU'TICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CU'TLER. *n. s.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

Apollo sung
That he did give, whose poesy was
For all the world like *cutlers* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not.
Shakspeare.

In a bye-corner of the shop hung a tenpenny knife, so cheap was the cutler's merchandise of that great a size. *Watson.*

He [illegible] the cutler's poet [illegible] an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE. *n. s.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a [illegible]
[illegible] *Winter's Tale.*

A [illegible] of knaves,
A [illegible] of [illegible] cheaters,
That from a [illegible] pick us daintie stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

What [illegible] no hawd,
Cutpurse, nor [illegible] abroad? *Hudibras.*

It were a wild [illegible] to be [illegible] should be kept that [illegible] equity in such a monstrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. [*incisores.*] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece, and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready [illegible] any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders.

Ray on the Creation.

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then calls the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowell.*

CU'T-THROAT. *n. s.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

What you can suffer those soldiers, or rather base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your lives? *Ascham.*

Perhaps the captain may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *Swift.*

The ruffian soldiers by no justice aw'd,
And prepar'd *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;
Theft venial fault, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryd.*

CU'T-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above [illegible] in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey.*

CU'TTING. *n. s.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon.*

Many are propagated above ground, by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. s.* [*Sepia.*] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is [illegible] a passage, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, [illegible] of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* is as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He [illegible] many words for the explaining my subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself in the mist [illegible] his own ink. *Ayliffe.*

CU'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Honour.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal, you filthy bung, away! by this wet hand, I will turn my knife into your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

CY'CLE. *n. s.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to make a less space a year, and a greater by the name of period; and a way not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present our readers with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How [illegible] contrive
To save appearances, how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, scribl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *n. s.* [from κύκλος, of a circle, and εἶδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its subtense. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPÆDIA. *n. s.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYNOSET. *n. s.* [*cynosura*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the [illegible] swan,
Who [illegible] death.
[illegible]
Swifter [illegible] were eagles at the race,
Keep [illegible] pinions underneath her wings
Shak. Henry VI.

Cygnets are grey when they are first hatched, and commonly turn white. *Bacon.*

Young [illegible] are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds they take fishy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CY'LINDER. *n. s.* [*cylindre.*] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be eaſily found. *Wilkins.*

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, baſes, pedeſtals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder*, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder*.]
CYLI'NDRICK. } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri ſtalactitia, when ſeveral of the *cylindrick* ſtriæ are contiguous, and grow together into one ſheaf, is called bruſhiron ore. *Woodw.*

Obſtructions muſt be moſt incident to ſuch parts of the body where the circulation and the elaſtick fibres are both ſmalleſt, and thoſe glands which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot.*

CYMA'R. *n. ſ.* [properly written *ſimar*.] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf.

Her comely limbs compoſ'd with decent care,
Her body ſhaded with a ſlight *cymar*,
Her boſom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. n. ſ. [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two ſorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentels, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

CY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument.

The trumpets, ſackbuts, pſalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the ſhouting Romans
Make the ſun dance. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

If much ſhould fail, I'll buſy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding *cymbals* and the tab'ring moon. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [κύων, κύνος, and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTO'MACHY. [κύων, ἄρκτος, μάχη.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That ſome occult deſign doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How ſaints lead brothers by the noſe. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [κυνηγετικὸς.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynegeticks*, or venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κύνικος.] Having the
CY'NICK. } qualities of a dog; curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical.

He doth believe that ſome new-fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phraſe) will ſome time or other find out his art. *Watton.*

CY'NICK. *n. ſ.* [κύνικος.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime!—
Get you hence, firrah: ſaucy fellow, hence. *Shakſpeare.*

Without theſe precautions the man degenerates into a ſavage; the woman into a coquette; the man grows ſullen and moroſe, the woman impertinent and fantaſtical. *Addiſon.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. ſ.* [from κυνὸς οὐρὰ.] The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The *cynoſure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON. See CION.

Gather *cyons* or grafts before the buds forcut. *Evelyn.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*cupreſſus*, Latin.]

1. The *cypreſs* is a tall ſtraight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no uſe; its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The *cypreſs-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have ſtuft my crowns,
In *cypreſs* cheſts my arras counterpanes. *Shak.*

He taketh the *cypreſs* and the oak, which he ſtrengtheneth for himſelf among the trees of the foreſt. *Iſaiah.*

Poplars and alders ever quiv'ring play'd,
And nodding *cypreſs* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Being anciently uſed in funerals it is the emblem of mourning.

Poiſon be their drink,
Their ſweeteſt ſhade a grove of *cypreſs* trees. *Shak. Henry VI.*

CY'PRUS. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakſpeare.*

A *cyprus*, not a boſom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakſpeare.*

CYST. } *n. ſ.* [κύστις.] A bag containing
CY'STIS. } ſome morbid matter.

In taking it out, the *cyſtis* broke, and the matter itſelf by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiſeman.*

There may be a conſumption, with a purulent ſpitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyſtis* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly ſuffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two ſorts: the *cyſtick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a kind of repoſitory for the gall: or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [κύστις and τομὴ.] The act or practice of opening encyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. ſ.* [a Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar*.] The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *czar*.] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to *t*, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The ſound of *d* in Engliſh is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in muſic, which ſignifying from the head or the beginning, means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

A face ſhould never be wiped by drawing a piece of cloth or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt; a man expert at ſomething. This is not uſed in writing.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, *Carew.*
plaice.

DAB-CHICK. *n. ſ.* [*colymbus*.] A ſmall waterfowl, called likewiſe *dobchick*, and *didapper*, and *dipchick*.

A *dob-chick* waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to ſpatter; to beſprinkle; to wet.

A ſhadow like an angel with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

I ſcarified and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, riſing with *dabbled* wings,
A ſable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Sandys.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neareſt will a ſpirit, that dwells with ſtars,
Dabble in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apol.*

The little one complained of her legs, that ſhe could neither ſwim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Or when he found the boys at play,
A throw them *dabbling* in their clay;
Heſtor'd behind a ſtall to luck,
And mark the progreſs of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a ſlight, ſuperficial, or ſhallow manner; to lamper.

Shakſpeare ſhall be put into your hands, as correct as it came out of them: though you think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the author and the printer, and left every thing ſtanding. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dabble.*]

1. One that plays in water.

2. One that meddles without maſtery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a ſuperficial meddler.

He could not complain of the touch-ſtone, leſt our *dabblers* in politicks ſhould be ready to ſwear againſt him for diſaffection. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation: in ſeveral provinces called *dare*, *leuciſcus*.] A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach, but leſs.

In ſome lucke miſely, and near the brink
Of Trent. As to have a dwelling-place;
Where I may ſee my quill or cork down ſink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace*
Walton.

DA'CTYLE. *n. ſ.* [δακτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort, like the joints of a finger; as, *candidus*.

DAD } *n. ſ.* [The child's way of
DADDY. } expreſſing *father*. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firſt taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welſh; ατα, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.] Father.

I was never ſo bethumpt with words,
Since I call'd my brother's father *dad*
Shakſpeare.

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine cried, as like his *dad* as he could ſtare!
Gay.

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading ſtring.

The little children when they learn to go,
By careful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DÆDAL. adj. [*dædalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.

2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor ſhould be imitated.

Nature hath
The *deedal* hand of Nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. } *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed
DAFFODI'LLY. } by *Skinner* to be
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } corrupted from *aſphodelus*.

This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and cut into ſix ſegments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly riſes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundiſh fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowſlips, and kingcups, and loved lilies.
Spenſer.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the laureat herſe where Lycid lies.
Milton.

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The ſhort narciſſus, and fair *daffodil*,
To pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aſt*; that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off*.] To toſs aſide; to put away with contempt; to throw away ſlightly. Not in uſe.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aſide
And bid it paſs. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

I would the had beſtow'd this dotage on me,
I would have *daft* all other reſpects, and made her half myſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

DAG. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.

2. A hand-gun; a piſtol: ſo called from ſerving the purpoſes of a dagger, being carried ſecretly, and doing miſchief ſuddenly. It is in neither ſenſe now uſed.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.]

DA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſword; a poinard.

She ran to her ſon's *dagger*, and ſtruck herſelf a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

His ſword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age,
And thus he waited on him ſo
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras.*

He ſtrikes himſelf with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he ſtabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addiſon.*

2. [In fencing ſchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obeliſk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERDRAWING. *n. ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggerdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggerdrawing*, till one deſired to know the ſubject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Daniſh; according to *Skinner*, from *bag*, ſprinkled, or *beagan*, to dip. They are probably all of the ſame root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to beſprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a poppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down.
Pope.

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *adj* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; beſpattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleaſure are apt to be choaked at the ſight of ſo many *daggledtail* parſons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [daglic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us ſuch a prince.
Shakſpeare.

Ceaſe, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble and continued grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better ſenſe adviſe,
That of the world leaſt part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterpriſe,
Many great regions are diſcovered. *Fairy Queen.*

A man with whom I converſed almoſt *daily* for years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open daylight, that doth not ſhew the maſks and maſquerades and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

There is no region on earth ſo *daintily* watered, with ſuch great navigable rivers. *Howel.*

Thoſe young ſuitors had been accuſtomed to nothing but to ſleep well, and fare daintily. *Broome's Notes on Epiſt. Poem.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniouſly; ſcrupulouſly.

4. Squeamiſhly; faſtidiouſly.

DA'INTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs.

What ſhould yet thy palate pleaſe?
Daintineſs and loſt of eaſe,
Sleeked limbs and ſmeſt blood? *Fan Jonſon.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintineſs* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine ſhape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Delicacy; deliciouſneſs.

It was more notorious for the *daintineſs* of the proviſion which he ſerved out, than for the maſſineſs of the cloth. *Hacket's Life of Archbiſhop Williams.*

4. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

Of ſand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath diſcourſed with out any *daintineſs*. *Wotton.*

5. Ceremoniouſneſs; ſcrupuloſity.

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*, which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite taſte; delicious.

Higher conſiſtence is required for ſweetneſs, or preſervation of taſte, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſqueamiſh; ſoft; luxurious; tender.

This is the flower, yet the *daintieſt* ſenſe;
For even the ears of ſuch as have no ſkill
Perceive a diſcord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill.
Davies.

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakſ. Romeo and Juliet.*
Therefore to horſe;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But ſhift away. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languiſhingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My houſe, within the city,
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold,
Baſons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands.
Shakſpeare.

Why ſhould we be ſo cruel to ourſelves,
As to thoſe *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle uſage and ſoft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; in contempt.

Your *dainty* ſpeakers have the curſe,
To plead bad cauſes down to worſe. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. ſ.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; ſomething of exquiſite taſte.

Be not deſirous of his *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*

A worm breedeth in meat, of the ſhape of a large white maggot, which is given as a moſt *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy ſtore,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor *Dryden.*

The ſhepherd ſwains, with ſure abundance bleſt,
On the fat dock and rural *dainties* feaſt. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

Why that's my *dainty*; I ſhall miſs thee:
But yet thou ſhalt have freedom. *Shakſpeare*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And ſet thee aloft. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'IRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. *Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*, and this advanced the trade of Engliſh butter. *Temple*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarſe and country faith,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Jonſon*
What ſtores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thouſand lambs that wander o'er the plain
Dryden.

She in gens her flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* bowl *Dryden*

3. Paſturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well houſewifed, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they do feed upon bread and fleſh. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

The pooreſt of the ſex have ſtill an eye
To arrow their fortune, equipage:
The *dairy-maid* eſpares fiſh ſhe likes
The ſmirky taylor, and the cook ſalutes *Dryden*

Come up quickly, or we ſhall conclude that thou art in love with one of ſir Roger's *dairy-maids*. *Addiſon*

DA'ISY. *n. ſ.* [bæzeneage, day's eye. *Chaucer.*] A ſpring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the ſtalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is ſcaly and hairy, divided into many ſegments to the very baſe. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, before the petals are fallen off, reſemble obtuſe cones. *Miller.*

When *daiſies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady ſmocks all ſilver white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakſp.*

As he paſſed, the woods put forth their bluſſoms, the earth her primroſes and *daiſy-eyes* to behold him. *Howel.*

Now hawthorns bloſſom, now the *daiſies* ſpring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground. *Pope*

This will find thee picking of *daiſies*, or ſmelling to a lock of hay. *Add ſon.*

Fair-handed ſpring unboſoms every grace;
Throws out the *daiſy*, primroſe, violet. *Thomſon.*

DALE. *n. ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toil with ſtorms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wand'red many a wood, and many a vale. *Fairy Queen*

Before the downfall of the fiery date,
This *dale* a praiſing region, no unbleſt,
This *dale* poſſeſs'd they, and had ſtill poſſeſs'd.
I. le'.

He ſteals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomſon.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*]

1. Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the ſtrongeſt oaths are ſtraw
To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Not gentle purpoſe, not endearing trifles,
Wanted; not youthful *dalliance*, as beſeems
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike ſpirits will know another way,
And my tired ſteeds and trumpets. *Dryden*

2. Conjugal converſation.

The giant, terrify'd with the ſound,
Where he was by his Dear *Dalliance* found,
In haſte came ruſhing forth from inner bow'r.
Fairy Queen

That bower not my neck, where the faithful
Hold *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian ſpouſe.
Milton.

Thou claim'ſt me not thy fire,
And my fair ſiſter ſhow'ſt me, the dear pledge
Of [illegible] *Milton.*

3. Delay; procraſtination.

[illegible] gentleman;
And I, [illegible]
—[illegible]
Your [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

DA'LLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler.

The [illegible] and pleaſant words, what ſcoffs, [illegible] and with wagers, unpaſſed to be laſt before they were; unpoſed to be made *Aſcham*

DA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or lump. Not in uſe.

Of hair ever ſo fine and ſoft ye find,
Leave ſtanding a dallop at time ye do bind.
Tuſſer.

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf with idle play; to loſe time in trifles; to procraſtinate idly.

Take up my meſſage:
If thou ſhouldſt *dally* half an hour, his life,
With that, and all the force to defend him,
Stands on a ſlender baſe. *Shakſpeare. King Lear.*

He left the cour, and laying hold
Upon the reins, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madneſs to *daly* any longer, when our ſouls are at ſtake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thouſand pounds muſt be raiſed, for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange careſſes; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation:
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakſp.*

3. To ſport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun.
Shakſpeare.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that confeſſion, wherein he *dallied* with them, ſhall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wiſdom.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuſe till a proper opportunity.

He ſet down to perform ſervice, not by the hazard of battle at firſt, but by *dallying* off the time with leſſer ſkirmiſhes. *Ancient Hiſtory.*

DAME. *n. ſ.* [from *dame*, which formerly ſignified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, ſhulde never his* dame *have been ſlayne.* *Chaucer.*]

1. The mother; uſed of beaſts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmleſs young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loſs
Shakſpeare.

Mother, ſays a ſick kite, let me have your prayers.—Alas, my child, ſays the old one, what ſhall I go to? *L'Eſtrange.*

Birds bring but one morſel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than ſeven or eight young in the neſt together, which, out of reaſon of their *dams*, do all at once, with unſatisfiedneſs, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or deteſtation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the iſſue of Polixenes:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commend them to the fire. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. ſ.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the ſea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Tirſe banks and *dams*, that like a fereen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with ſo fierce a rage the ſwelling flood
Roars, when no hinds his rapid courſe withſtood
Bears down the *dams* with unreſiſted ſway,
And ſweeps the cattle and the cots away *Dryden.*

Let looſe the reins to all your watry ſtore,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door
Dryden.

The inſide of the *dam* muſt be very ſmooth and ſtreight; and if it is made very ſloping on each ſide, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [bemman, pojebemman, Sax. *dammen*, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or ſhut up, water, by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *dam'd up*;
And here the ſmug and ſilver Trent ſhall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakſpeare.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Bill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will ſpring.
Cowley.

Boggy lands are fed by ſprings, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and cauſes it to ſpread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you muſt drive that trouble from your ſoul;
As ſtreams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current,
And, wond'ring at their banks, in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakſpeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damm'ſt* it up, the more it burns. *Shakſpeare*

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

DA'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*damage*, French.]

Miſchief; hurt; detriment.

Great errours and abſurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were ſent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the Engliſh ſubjects unto the Iriſh enemies, by their continual reſort and converſation. *Davies.*

He repulſed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarendon.*

Loſs; miſchief ſuffered.

Hope elevates and joy
Brightens his creſt, as when a wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenſes oft to feed two lights, with ſpeed
Glides through the dark, and with an equal mind,
Which comes to him alike, meteor or ſtar,
Picks out with eaſe the ſhorteſt way to his home,
Deeming it beſt; his *damage* then repaid
Among the faithleſs, faithful only he. *Milton.*

The value of miſchief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they ſhould be willing to tell all they have in reaſon to the *damages* which had been ſuſtained by the war. *Clarendon.*

Reparation of damage; retribution.

The biſhop demanded reſtitution of the goods taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the time. *Bacon.*

To me whether, upon exhibiting the ſeveral particulars which I have related to you, I may recover for *damages* in a court of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

In law

Any hinderance that a man takes in the lawful proceeding of his cauſe, or any loſs that he ſuſtains in his eſtate, which he is by the courſe of the law entitled to demand. Damages are given for the breach of covenants, for the detaining of debts, and for treſpaſſes, which conſiſt in the non-performance of ſomething agreed or demanded. Damages, in ſtrictneſs, are only the loſs ſuſtained by the wrong done him by the defendant. *Cowel.*

A juſt judge had awarded due *damages* to a widow, whoſe only ſon had been murdered; but it was expected that he ſhould add ſomething conſiderable for the affront done to the mother. *Addiſon.*

DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To endamage; to injure; to impair; to hurt, to harm.

In ſuch time as an immature ſeaſon, or any other accident, may much ſhatter and weaken, or quite diſjoynt and break a ſtock. *Evelyn.*

DAMAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.] Subject or ſuſceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

Miſchievous; pernicious.

Obſcene and unmodeſt talk is offenſive to the Spirit of God, *damageable* and infectious to the converſe of our neighbours, and no leſs pernicious to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DAMASCENE. *n. ſ.* [*damaſcenus*, from *Damaſcus*.] A ſmall plum; a damſon, as it is now ſpoken.

They uſe to follow the cherry-tree in bloſſom, then *damaſcenes* and plum-trees in bloſſom, and laſtly trees in leaf. *Bacon.*

Theſe fruits were commonly a meaner ſort, as in ſome places *damaſcenes*; and the choiceſt of all the muſcadel. *Bacon.*

DAMASK. *n. ſ.* [*damaſquin*, Fr. *damaſcino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus*.]

1. Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boaſt
In diaper, *damaſk*, or in lyne. *Spenſer*

Wipe your ſhoes, for want of a clout, with a *damaſk* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is uſed for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damaſk roſe.

And for ſome doubt perplexed was her ſpirit,
Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt white *Fairfax.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon ſtuffs.

2. To variegate; to diverſify.

They ſat recline
On the ſoft downy bank, *damaſk'd* with flowers *Milton*

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And *damaſking* the ground with flow'rs
With ſmells and ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton*

3. To adorn ſteel-work with figures; practiſed, I ſuppoſe, firſt at Damaſcus.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. ſ.* The roſe of Damaſcus; a red roſe. See ROSE.

Damaſk cheeſes have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are to be commanded. *Farmer.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor bright advancing ſtreaks, or ſpreading pinks,
Nor, flower'd from every bluſh, the *damaſk* roſe. *Thomſon.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. ſ.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or ſteel, by making inciſions, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire: uſed in enriching the blades of ſwords, and locks of piſtols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. ſ.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Spaniſh.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally ſignified a miſtreſs or a lady, and was a title of honour; and it is ſtill ſo uſed by ſchollars, by way of reſpect to their ſchool-miſtreſſes, it repreſents a farmer's wife, or the miſtreſs of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though your eſtate of honour I am of. *Shakſpeare.*

Not all theſe lords do vex me half ſo much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakſpeare.*

Sometimes with ſecure delight
The upland hamlets will invite,
When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund rebecks ſound
To many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the chequer'd ſhade;
And young and old come forth to play
On a ſunſhine holiday. *Milton.*

2. It is uſed in poetry, for women of rank.

Here I, more a Laurentian *dame*
Than Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

Who was the *dame* that bleſt that boaſt,
And I expoſed to ſcorn and loſt
For ſuch a *dame*
But with the ſword of Britomart? *Waller.*

3. Miſtreſs of a low family.

They kill'd the poor cock, *dame*, for ſay they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, ſhe would not wake us. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've with thy *dames* enough; there cannot be
That valour in you to devour ſo many
As will to greateſt dedicate themſelves. *Shak.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. ſ.* A plant, called alſo queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate.

It is moſt neceſſary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do damn and ſend to hell forever thoſe facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmoſt lying in his power to it, might not be ignorant of it, ſhall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn; to cenſure.

His own ſhips ſo thought
Will *damn*, and conſcience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiſs any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themſelves, nor will my muſe deſcend
To clap with fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the greateſt of wits,
Phœbus gives them full privilege above
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

You are ſo good a critick, that it is the greateſt happineſs of the modern poets that you do not hear their works, and, next, that you are not ſo arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the reſt, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Deſerving damnation; juſtly doomed to never-ending puniſhment.

It gives him occaſion of laboring with greater earneſtneſs to ſecure, by certainty of reaſon, what is the eſteem of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a dream to me; ſteel'd, as I am for death;
And to ſtand ſtill is the higheſt he is
Were *damnable*. *Shakſpeare.*

As he does not reckon every ſpecies of a *damnable* nature, ſo he is far from cloſing with the new opinion of thoſe who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes indecently uſed in a low and ludicrous ſenſe; odious; pernicious.

O thou a *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the noſe for thy ſpeeches? *Shakſpeare.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment; ſo as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chriſt himſelf, in reſpect of thoſe points that are not ſo? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe; odiouſly; hatefully.

The more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more *damnably* they ſtunk. *Decay of Piety.*

DAMNATION. *n. ſ.* [from *damn*.] Excluſion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

He that is once all gulfed with the flames of hell, or remembers how often he has been upon the brink of *damnation*, will be ready to ſtrangle him that ſhall but proffer to take away his life. *South's Sermons.*

And me by ſpells and charms
Smear'd o'er with dragon's fat, and rotten graves,
Rank of the jaundic'd hag, and ſtinking ſcreech-owl,
To *damnation* draw. *Milton.*

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED *part. adj.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; deteſtable; abhorred; abominable.

Of hoary hairs, the *damn'd* ſeducer
Into hell to trap Mankind. *Shakſpeare.*

Let not the ſword of Denmark be
A cauſe to the leaves and flowers to bleed. *Shakſp.*

But, O! what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, ſuſpects, yet ſtrongly loves. *Shakſpeare.*

Dare not
To break the ſportive virtue of my prince
With fellow's oaths of moſt baſe and *damn'd* contrivance. *Bacon.*

DAMNI'FIC, *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cauſe loſs to any.

He, who has ſuffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, ſatisfaction: the *damnified* perſon has the power of appropriating the goods or ſervice of the offender, by right of ſelf preſervation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he ſaw himſelf ſo freſhly rear,
As if late fight had not him *damnified*,
He was diſmay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.
Fairy Queen.

DA'MNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to thoſe ſins whoſe he hath had ſuch experience of, to their *damnation* and *damnageance* of them, and to make himſelf a compleat penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moiſt; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

See laid to watch the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erſpread with a *damp* ſweat and holy fear.
Dryden.

2. Dejected; ſunk; depreſſed.

All theſe and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcaſt and *damp*: yet ſuch wherein appear'd
Obſcure ſome glimpſe of joy. *Milton.*

DAMP. *n. ſ.*

1. Fog; moiſt air; moiſture.

Night; not now, as e'er man fell,
Wholeſome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton.

A rift there was, whence from the mountain's height
Convey'd a gloomy and malignant light;
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the ſun, in the hotter ſeaſons, penetrating the cavities of the earth, excites thoſe mineral exhalations in ſubterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: theſe ſeldom happen but in the ſummer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold ſudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words addreſs'd.
Milton.

His name ſtruck every where ſo great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp
Roſcommon.

Ev'n now, while thus I ſtand bleſt in thy preſence,
A ſecret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.
Addiſon.

An eternal ſtate he knows and confeſſes that he has made no proviſion for, that he is undone for ever: a proſpect enough to caſt a *damp* over the moſt chearful hours. *Rogers.*

This commendable reſentment againſt me, ſtruck a *damp* upon that ſpirit in all ranks and conditions of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moiſten; to make humid.

2. To depreſs; to deject; to chill; to cool.

One very loſs of one pleaſure is enough to *damp* the reliſh of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dread of death hangs over the moſt natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in ſuch purſuits, if they could once reflect, that in ſuch courſe they will be ſure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to diſcourage.

A light body *dampeth* the ſound much more than a board. *Bacon.*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to diſcourage; to dull.

Many dulls and *damps* of indulgencies, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for this ſlug. *Bacon.*

Unleſs an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depreſs'd. *Milton.*

DA'MPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; fogginess; moiſture.

It hath been uſed by ſome with great ſucceſs to make room walls thick; and to put a lay of coals between the bricks, to take away all dampiſhneſs. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampneſs* of the ſky
Should clog their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on fowls too dry.
Dryden.

By ſtacks they often have very great loſs, by the *dampneſs* of the ground, which rots and conſumes it. *Mortimer.*

DA'MPY. *adj.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful.

The words and geſtures *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of ſuch a tale might raiſe, by applying him with exercites and diſcourſes. *Clarendon.*

DA'MSEL. *n. ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of diſtinction: now only uſed in verſe.

Keeneſſe, I my ſervant's ſmiles implore,
And one mad *damſel* dares diſpute my pow'r.
Prior.

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damſels* ſhe was gone
In ſhady walks, the ſcorching heat to ſhun.
Dryden.

3. A wench; a country laſs.

The children are whitemeaters, and the *damſels* warm'd.
Gay.

DA'MSON. *n. ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife deſir'd ſome *damſons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life.
Shakſpeare.

DAN. *n. ſ.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spaniſh; and *donna*, Italian, from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men, as we now ſay *maſter*. I know not that it was ever uſed in proſe, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of Engliſh undefil'd.
Dougl.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid.
Shakſpeare.

Dark, if this ſtory pleaſeth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior.*

To DANCE. *v. a.* [*danſer*, Fr. *danzar*, Span. as ſome think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *δονεω.*]

To move in meaſure; to move with ſteps correſpondent to the ſound of inſtruments.

What ſay you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verſes. *Shakſpeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance.* *v. n.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

Men are ſooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leiſure of their own magiſtrates. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

It upbraids you,
To let your father's friends, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience.
Dryden.

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandſire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakſpeare.*

Till I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In peſtilences, the malignity of the infected vapour *dances* the principal ſpirits. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by muſick.

Our *dance* of cuſtom round about the oak
Of Herne the hunter. *Shakſpeare.*

The honourableſt part of talk is to give occaſion, and again to moderate and paſs to ſomewhat elſe; for then a man leads the *dance*.
Bacon.

But you perhaps expect a modiſh faſt,
With amorous ſongs and wanton *dances* grac'd
Dryden.

DA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing.

He at Pharſalia kept
His ſword e'en like a *dancer*, while it ſtruck
The ſeam and wrinkled Cæſar. *Shakſpeare.*

Muſicians and *dancers* take ſome truce
With theſe your pleaſing labours, for great uſe
As much wearineſs as perfection brings. *Jonſon.*

The earl was ſo far from being a good *dancer*, That he was no graceful goer. *Bacon.*

It is a uſual practice for our ſomambulos, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt ſomewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

If, perfect *dancer!* climbs the rope
And balances your fear and hope
Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art
And, veil'd, I found that the muſician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command.
Prior.

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaſter*, and the hand of a muſician, fall, as it were, naturally, with a thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Underſtanding.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *ſchool.*] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Engliſh *dancing-ſchools*
And teach lavoltas high, and ſwift corantos:
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakſpeare.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing-ſchool* for the inſtitution of apes of quality.
L'Eſtrange.

DANDELI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all reſpects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a ſingle naked ſtalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowſlips ſweet, let *dandelions* ſpread;
For Blouzelinda, blithſome maid, is dead!
Gay's Paſtorals.

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word uſed ſometimes in fondneſs, ſometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe and quiet him.

Then ſhall ye ſuck, and ſhall be born upon their ſides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Iſaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy ſprights,
Oft ſkip into our chamber thoſe ſweet nights,
And, kiſs'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee,
Were bid next day to tell what they did ſee.
Donne.

Our cares are but ſuperficial ſchools
To *dandle* fools. *Bacon.*

Seeing the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

Many occaſions ſleep, as we find by the common uſe of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurſes arms.
Temple.

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

I ſcorn'd that I ſhould be *dandled*,
And have received for the emperor's heir;
And for the emperor *dandle* him for his own.
Shakſpeare.

They have put me into a ſilk gown, and a great ſilk cap: I am aſhamed to be ſeen of them and cannot look in the glaſs without laughing, to ſee myſelf turned into ſuch a pretty mall.
Addiſon.

3. To delay; to procraſtinate; to protract by trifles: not in uſe.

Caſtor and Pollux ne'er did wage, and doff,
In ſuch ſtrife, toys: as they would not have one
Drop down. *Spenſer.*

DA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dandle*.] He that fondles or fondles children.

DA'NDRIFF. *n. ſ.* [often written *dendriff*, *dandruff*, the itch, and *ero*, ſordid, *bad* ſcabs in the head; ſcurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; ſo called dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. ſ.* *danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angarus*, *Minſheu*, from *δαν*, death, to which *Junius* ſeems inclined.] Riſk; hazard; peril.

Thoſe that fail on the ſea tell of the *danger*.
Ecclus.

Our craft is in *danger* to be ſet at nought, and this our work will turn to ſhame to us not only, and to no other pretence of *danger*.
Shakſpeare.

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows and the wind.
Waller.

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's loſt ſtands up
For the main ſoldier; whoſe quality going on,
The ſides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without riſk; exempt from danger.

He ſhews no leſs magnanimity in *dangerleſs* deſpiſing, than warriors in dangerous affecting, the moſt daring of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city.
Eccluſ.

All men counſel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the leſs *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger.

But for your ſon, believe it, oh believe it,
Moſt *dangerouſly* you have with him prevail'd,
If not moſt mortal to him. *Shakſpeare's Coriol.*

A ſort of naughty perſons
Have practiſ'd *dangerouſly* againſt your ſtate,
Dealing with witches and with conjurors. *Shakſ.*

It is juſt with God to permit thoſe, which think they ſtand ſo ſurely, to fall moſt *dangerouſly*.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Plutarch ſays, Teleſilla, a noble lady, being *dangerouſly* ſick, was adviſed to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were ſo, which but to think were pride,
My conſtant love would *dangerouſly* be tried. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I ſhall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerouſneſs* of diſeaſes, by the nobleneſs of the part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.] To hang looſe and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon *dangling* apricocks.
Shakſpeare.

He 'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than in his neck diſgrace to wrangle. *Hudib.*

Cockle had but one bed; for ſhort, to ſay it,
That bed ſhort: wife's ſhort legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he ſtrikes the imperial lyre,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.
Swift.

But have you nere with thought beheld
The threat'ning ſword *dangle* over the ſhield? *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

The ſtaſh'd ſervants and other knacks that *dangle* about him, are well inclined to pull down the houſe to ſhare it. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waſte time.

Such a one is a mere *dangler*. *Ralph.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *vanc*, *ken*, Germ. *Lexicon.*] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet.

Here the wanton flies ſhould
On the *dank* and moiſt ground. *Shakſpeare.*

The *dank*, and riſing on ſtiff pennons tow'ring
The mounting wheeling eagle. *Milton.*

Through the thicket, *dank* and dry
Like a black mail, low creeping, he held on
His way. *Milton.*

Now all the fields are *dank*, and walks are mire,
Where late we ſometimes meet, and by the fire
Help out a lame delay. *Milton.*

By the ruſhy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the otter *dank*,
My ſilly, thin, and threadbare cloak
Marks me, in my vow'd
Pilgrim, the ſacred veſt declares t' have hung
My *dank* and drooping treſſes
To the flood goddeſs. *Milton.*

To wiſh the ſhunn'd beaſts and ſowls to meet with, would keep them from coming near a man in bad weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

Try to make it hotter hence,
And in a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home
There tell me. *Shakſpeare.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers.

I have taught you how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a graſshopper. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively; without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

A dapper boy for theft and thievery,
To pilfer pen-knives and tobacco-boxes. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* ſpark of a magpye fancied the birds would never be governed to him if they ſhould ſee the helm. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'PPERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; ſtreaked; imbricated: it is uſed chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapper*.
Locke.

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

But under him a grey ſteed did be wield,
Whoſe hides with *dappled* circles were enchight.
Spenſer.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey.
Shakſpeare.

Hinds that are *dappled* turn white; and old ſquirrels turn grey. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From the moiſt meadow in the ſkies,
Till the ſun *dapple* down doth riſe. *Marton.*

The roſy morn, all blushing roſe,
Deck my coarſe ſtrains, Cowley's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curſe Pamela with her prayer,
Gave the gold coaſter, and *dappled* Flanders mare.
Pope.

DAR. } *n. ſ.* A fiſh found in the Se-
DARE. } vern. *Bailey.* *Dart* is the ſame with *Dace*.

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. I *durſt*; the preſent I *dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. I have *dared*. [beapnan, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Dare you look as big as you would now?
Ay, if I were aſleep, as thou art but a waſh I fear, but as thou art a puny, I fear thee. *Shakſpeare.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more is none. *Shakſpeare.*

They were both engaged, and ſo would they be, if we *durſt* deal any thing adventurouſly. *Sidney.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any danger raſhly. *Clarendon.*

The father love to the endaunted child
Like one who ſees his deſtiny controul. *Dryden.*

Dare as a well-weighed courage is, was but to be cautious and to *dare*, as occaſion offers. *Temple.*

We *dare* not build much upon ſuch a reaſon of things as we ſee falſified every day. *Watts.*

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. I *dared*, not I *durſt*. To challenge; to defy.

I never ſaw
Did bear a bow, hinge of a mouſe morſel,
Unleſs a bull-thong, or the like, dare
To gentle exerciſes purſue their arms. *Shakſ.*

Here the words
Take hold of them, for new in a touch;
I dare their utmoſt carte upon my love. *Shakſ.*

He had many days come half leas over; and ſome others paſt a furlong, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight.
Knolles.

Maſters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face.
Scott.

All cold, but where her breaſt, I will confeſs,
And *dare* all ſwear but that in Celia's eyes. *Rowe.*

Time! I *dare* thee to diſcover
Such a youth, and ſuch a lover. *Dryden.*

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to dare
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granv.*

To Dare *larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to gaze.

Nets are dipped up in shallow water with little sweetness, not much unlike that which is used for taking larks. *Carew.*

As larks he dar'd to shun the hobby's flight
By day. *Dry.*

Dare *n. s.* [from the verb] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Dare *n. s.* [*dace, fr.*] A small fish, the same with *dace.*

Da'reful. *adj.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance. Not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beaten them backward home. *Shakspeare.*

Da'ring. *adj.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The old Greek has many metaphors, but none so daring as that wherein pusillanimity is frequently absorbed to a bee than to a more timorous part. *Addison.*

The song too daring, and the theme too great. *Pope.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart *Pope.*

Da'ringly. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the sea adds press. *Halifax.*

Da'ringness. *n. s.* [from *daring.*] Boldness.

DARK. *adj.* [deorc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fearless, he sleeps, who keeps him company,
Must expect the fate of that *dark* hour. *Sandys.*

With us we count no number, we mark
No want of day, nor how it wears. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy, or vivid colour.

If the eye be of the middle size, and the pupil of a dark hazel, the priest thinks the appearance more decent. *Locke.*

In Wales they generally call the people who are remarkable for dark coloured hair and skins. *Hale.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Two wretched daughters of their dark old man,
Condemn'd by weary age to wish the worst. *Dryden.*

4. Opake; not transparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may be said against it, will afterwards be fully discussed. *Wilkins.*

Mean time we shall express our darker purpose. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

He who can be said was *dark*, but not
Could want light, who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All these works express, according to their degrees of melancholy or enthusiasm, many hard conceits and dismal horrors. *Addison.*

Dark. *n. s.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Conceal me night,
And put thee in the darkest nook of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, hold, hold! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereon for light he receives light, and a tree whose comfort, and delight to be objected, we can hear in the *dark* unmoved, and by consequence

Hooker.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come. Some obscure person, one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

The wisest lovers perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as under-ground colliers, as before. *Locke.*

To Dark. *v. a.* [from the noun] To darken; to obscure. Obsolete.

Lest with a cloud of pride, which oft doth dark
Her judgment, it should mix. *Spenser.*

Her glorious sight, which makes the doves envy
Shine. *Spenser.*

To Da'rken. *v. a.* [from *dark.*]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black was the night, and heavy fell the dew,
That hung about, and *darken'd* all the plain. *Dryden.*

Whether he's fall'n from mortal sense,
Or with grief was provoke the heavens to arms. *Dryden.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Soon was his wisdom, that his confidence
Seldom saw the foresight, especially the things near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to fully.

The lady's self hath now done deeds by which *darken* them all, even by a most foul [illegible]

Spenser.

To Da'rken. *v. n.* To grow dark.

Da'rkling. [a participle, as it seems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive from *dark*, as *young*, *yeanling.*] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, what thou dare ng cave me! dare me to
Shakspeare.

Darkling stands
The varying shore of th' world! *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful [illegible]
Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

[illegible]
Wish words of wicked [illegible]
Had ate'd, and in [illegible]

Da'rkly. *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly.

For such vouchers, and on record alone,
What fame to future times conveys, but *darkly* down *Dryden.*

Da'rkness. *n. s.* [from *dark.*]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of darkness and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity; difficultness to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light we can have, or can have, is from the clearness and validity of those proofs upon which it is received; to talk of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkness.* *Locke.*

6. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Colossians.*

Da'rksome. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obscure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him thro' a *darksome* narrow pass
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes like stars that dimmed were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any thing I glitsome; for even a face in stone, resembling it to the [illegible], the light confounding the [illegible] differences of *lightsome* and *darksome*, which [illegible] the beauty. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*

He, here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay. *Milton.*

Mistaken blessing, which old age they cry,
'Tis a long night, and a *darksome* nuptial. *Cowley.*

The *darksome* pines, that o'er yon rocks reclined
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

Da'rling. *adj.* [deorling, Saxon; diminutive of *dear.*] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to connive at oppression and injustice, even in his most favourites. *L'Estrange.*

Have a care left some beloved sin, some *darling* licence, too far prevail over your manners. *Hammond.*

Da'rling. *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drowned,
And his and my lov'd *darling.* *Shakspeare.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's eye,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does lie *Waller.*

She became the *darling* of the princess *Tatler.*

To Darn *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

Wives that [illegible] when wash, or hosen [illegible]
Her, or every day see [illegible] *darning* as stockings, which he performed to [illegible] *Swift.*

Da'rnel. *n. s.* [*lolium.*] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met even now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste? *Shakspeare.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return,
But oats and *darnel* choak the ruling corn *Dryden.*

To Da'rrain. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare*: it seems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la bataille*]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the overhand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To apply to the light; of single combatants.
Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darraine. *Spenser.*

DART. *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]
1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.
Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, as with an arrow or lance. *Peacham.*
O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*
2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw offensively.
He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryd.*
2. To throw; to emit: as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.
Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart;
Or who ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.*
1. To fly as a dart.
2. To let fly with hostile intention.
Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck. *Shak.*

To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its senses, is very doubtful.]
1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.
If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*
A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and *dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*
2. To break by collision.
They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces *Shakspeare.*
David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshad'wing all the earth;
Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton.*
3. To throw water in flashes.
Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. *Mortimer.*
Nodding his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and crest that *dash* the morning dew. *Tickel.*
4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.
This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodes
The sudden breach on't. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.
At once the lashing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*
6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worse admixture.
Wisdom, bred to *dash* and skew,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudib.*
I take care to *dash* the character with such particular circumstances, as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*
Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator.*
7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.
Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*
8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.
To *dash* over this with a line, will subject the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprise with shame or fear; to depress; to suppress.
His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest councils. *Milton.*
Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton.*
An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy.
Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*
To *dash* this cavil, read but the practice of christian emperors. *South.*
After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*
Nothing *dashed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*
The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*
Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*
Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*
1. To fly off the surface by a violent motion.
If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*
2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.
On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, all *dashing*, fall. *Thomson.*
3. To rush through water, so as to make it fly.
Dorg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and thin,
Thro' sense and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*

DASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Collision.
By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson.*
2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.
There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*
3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pause, or omission.
He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
In modern wit, all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*
4. Sudden stroke; blow; act: ludicrous.
Stand back you lands, and give us leave awhile
——She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shakspeare.*

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.
Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, *dash*, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *n. f.* [ar æpτιζα, Sax.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.
The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,
Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare.*
Who now my match is valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foes? *Dryden.*
Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunting of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*
Big-bear thoughts, in the minds of children, make them *dastards*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke.*
Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd! *Addison.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.
I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *dastard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.
He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardise* my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.
Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

DA'TARY. *n. f.* [*datarius*.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass. *Dict.*

DATE. *n. f.* [*date*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]
1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.
His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare's Timon.*
My father's promise ties me not to time:
And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void. *Dryden.*
4. End; conclusion.
What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*
5. Duration; continuance.
Could the decline of this fair isle, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Prior.*
Then raise,
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless *date*,
Founded in righteousness *Milton.*
6. [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.
Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.
——They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry. *Shakspeare.*

DATE-TREE. *n. f.* See PALM, of which it is a species.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.
To all one, in respect of eternal duration, is kind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late era about six thousand years. *Ray.*
To all their *dated* backs he turns you round:
These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term.

The fly-slow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakspeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dubben*, Dut. *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Exod.*

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want both pleasure and profit.

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with blood and dirt.

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it falls upon.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakſp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy, than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I must. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'UBER. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.

What they called a picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to excite laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] An old word for any thing artful.

Such works by charms, by spells; and such *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub.*] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not even the industrious bird
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the crooke have lin'd
Can more firmly rooted with *dauby* marling bind,
Or fear-proofe nails with strong tarpawling fcare. *Taylor.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; *tohter*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dochter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakſpeare.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now?
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—
—My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now. *Shakſpeare.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domitare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all ear jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude axe with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milt.*

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntleſs* spirit of resolution. *Shakſpeare.*

Dauntleſs he rose, and to the fight returned
With shame his gloomy cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden's Virg.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntleſs* breast. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntleſs* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. ſ.* [*mendula.* It is supposed by *Skinner* so named from his note; by *Junius* to be corrupted from *dazel*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] A bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck at. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to night *Daniel.*

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow-clowns. *Hall.*

DAWK. *n. ſ.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, *dawk* the edge into the stuff, and so deface it. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance toward day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakſpeare.*

As it began to *dawn* towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I sleep, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd* and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Tillotson.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomſon.*

DAY. *n. ſ.* [dæg, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Matthew.*

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Dryden.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*,
How many *days* will finish up the year. *Shak.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans.*

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
When offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*.
Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did *fly*. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gotheline his heir,
The justest man and truest in his *days*. *F. Queen.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Hooker.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his* days *broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life.*

He was never at a loss in his *days* for a frequent answer. *Carte's Life of Ormond.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the
He came, he saw, he kill'd the struggling *day*. *Prior.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almoſt itſelf profeſſes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
Or, ſtriking firſt, you were to win the *day?*
Dryden.

7. An appointed or fixed time.
Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuſe to pay,
I muſt with patience all the terms attend. *Dryd.*

8. A day appointed for ſome commemoration.
The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Criſpin Criſpianus. *Shak.*

9. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance.
Rava'a hath been taught, that merit and ſervice doth oblige the Spaniard but *from day to day*.
Bacon.

To-DAY. On this day.
To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts *Pſalms.*
The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And fatal fate, that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed uſed for idleneſs and luxury in the day-time.
Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia ſleeping. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *n. ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are ſet down.

DA'YBREAK. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light.
I watch the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *day-break* watch the eaſtern ſkies.
Dryden.

DAY-LA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *labour*] Labour by the day; labour divided into ſmall parts.
Of their wonted *day-labour*, light denied,
Milton.
A huſbandman was but an hard and a dry kind of life, and ſeemed to a man that could get an eſtate with the fair ſtrokes of his pen. *South.*

DAY-LA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *day-labour.*] One that works by the day.
In the night ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſpeedy flail hath threſh'd the corn
That ten *day-labourers* could not end *Milton.*
A *day-labourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a ſmall pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.
Now the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night
Fairy Queen.
Thou ſhalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* ſee.
Shakſpeare.
The *daylight* paſſing through the Turks fleet, diſcovered the haven, to the joy of the beſieged. *Knolles.*
Let fraud in *daylight*, and diſdains to hide
Juſt dealings by which honour he is tied. *Dryden.*
Did you murder a man in plain *daylight?* *Dry.*
Some birds of night bears in covert ſeek defence,
Others by day, with ſeeming innocence;
But every bird with *daylight* can diſpenſe.
Dryden.
If ladies be illuminated by the ordinary fair ſtick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the ſtick call on them, but of ſome middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

DA'YLILY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *aſphodel.*

DA'YMAN. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Ainſworth.* Perhaps rather, ſurety.
For what art thou,
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayſman*, to prolong
The vengeance preſt. *Fairy Queen.*

DA'YSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn; the firſt appearance of light.
So all ere *dayſpring*, under conſcious night,
Secret they finiſh'd, and in order ſet. *Milton.*
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With *dayſpring* born, here leave me to reſpire.
Milton.

DA'YSTAR. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar.
I meant to make her fair, and free, and wiſe,
Of greateſt blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *dayſtar* ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent ſeat.
Ben Jonſon.
Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor;
So finks the *dayſtar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light: oppoſed to night.
In the *daytime* Fame ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night; ſhe magnifieth things done with things not done, and is a terrour to great cities. *Bacon.*
My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did ſhine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addiſon.*

DA'YWORK. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; daylabour.
True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
E'en prime thou haſt th' impoſed *day-work* done.
Fairfax

To DAZE. *v. a.* [daſes, Sax.] To overpower with light; to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.
They smote the gliſtering armies, as they ſtand,
With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax*
Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryd.*

DA'ZIED. *adj.* [rather *daſied.* See DAISY.] Beſprinkled with daiſies.
Let us
Find out the prettieſt *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]
1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the ſight by ſudden luſtre.
Fears uſe to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*
How is it that ſome wits are interrupted,
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee?
Davies.
2. To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendour.
Thoſe heavenly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton.*
The places that have either ſhining ſentiments or manners, have no occaſion for them; a *dazzling* expreſſion rather damages them, and ſerves only to eclipſe their beauty. *Pope.*
Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain deſign;
To raiſe the thought, or touch the heart, be thine.
Pope.

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.
Dazzle mine eyes? or do I ſee three ſuns?
Shakſpeare.
Come, boy, and go with me; thy ſight is young,
And you ſhall read when mine begins to *dazzle*.
Shakſpeare.
An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*
I dare not truſt theſe eyes;
They dance in miſts, and *dazzle* with ſurpriſe.
Dryden.

DE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]
1. One of the loweſt of the three orders of the clergy.
Likewiſe muſt the *deacons* be grave. *1 Tim.*
The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning *deacons* and widows are very importunely urged. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*
2. [In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.
3. And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [beab, Saxon; *dood*, Dut.]
1. Deprived of life; exanimated.
The queen, my lord, is *dead*:
—— She ſhould have died hereafter. *Shakſp.*
A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*
She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead*. *Dryd.*
2. With *of* before the cauſe of death.
This Indian told them, that, miſtaking their courſe, the crew, all except himſelf, were *dead of* hunger *Arbuthnot.*
3. Without life; inanimate.
All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette, or like the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*
4. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs.
At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſalms.*
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is uſed for procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon.*
5. Unactive; motionleſs.
The tin ſold ſometimes higher, and ſometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* ſale and ſcarcity. *Carew.*
Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to ſtand ſtill: *dead* calms are on the ocean,
When not a breath diſturbs the drowſy main. *Lee.*
They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneaſineſs it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*
6. Empty; vacant.
This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the ſight; and it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and enamelled, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*
Nought but a blank remains, and *dead* deſpair,
A heap of duſt, that promiſed man a heir. *Dryd.*
7. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.
The commodities of the kingdom lie *dead*, though they lay a-land upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*
Perſuade a purſe that he is not alive, and he will take care not to let it go: this an art that he *dead* and a-bed have learnt. *Collier.*
8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.
Traveling over Armenia, they were ſurprized with deep ſnow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*
There is ſomething unſpeakably cheerful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmiles amidſt all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the moſt gay ſeaſon, in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Addiſon.*
9. Still; obſcure.
Their flight was only deferred until they could cover their diſorders by the *dead* darkneſs of night.

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I altered not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly: used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, a dead *fire.*

16 Without the power of vegetation: as, a dead *bough.*

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephesians.*

The DEAD. *n. s.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain,
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* among the great roads. *Addison.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had sung, in nobler lays,
How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead.*
Smith.

DEAD. *n. s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, at *dead* of night, the ghost appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To DEAD. } *To* DE'ADEN. } *v. a.*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deaded* by discharging the pent air, before it comes to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the hearer's outward membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Holder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by contrary ones. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.*

Anodynes are but things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand,
Then loud he cried, I am your humble thrall.
Spenser.

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives, or children, so they can
Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. s.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead lift.* *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

See then on Romeo calls, as if that name,
Shot from them the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakspeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward spring;
Give sorrow vent, and let the flames go. *Dryd.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale.
Shakspeare.

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan
Dryden

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezekiel.*

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys, set to cuff,
Will not confess that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Cowley.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. s.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy cares may stray in *deadness*,
And wander in [illegible] *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirits.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.*
Shakspeare.

Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets.
Shakspeare.

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any sins assault my life,
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be *deaf.* *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see:
Oh ne'er may fortune thew her spite,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses;
Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses.
Shakspeare.

Oh that men's ears should be
To counsel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shakspeare.*

What virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Roscommon.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the plains;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryd.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the toil of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:
No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryden.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from the' insulted shore. *Dryd.*

The sea were seiz'd with sullen discontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went
Dryden.

To DEAF. } *To* DE'AFEN. } *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors, and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Donne*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears
Dryden.

But Salius enters; and, exclaiming loud
For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dryd.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries
Addison.

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. s.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*. *Holder.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for, had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. s.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

1. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning: as, *some deal*, in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest, a great *deal*, than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hooker.*

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal*;
But sorrow flouted at is double death. *Shakesp.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *Ben Jonson.*

He charge some *deal* thee haply honour may
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax.*

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason, a great *deal*, to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

[from the verb *to deal*.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

[*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lively red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*delen*, Dutch.]

To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. *Isaiah.*

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

He shifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals* in wrathful air his empty blows. *Dryd.*

The business of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addison.*

If you *deal* out *great* quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,
When rolling through the skies the feather'd deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

To give gradually, or one after another.

The ragged mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*

To distribute the cards.

DEAL. *v. n.*

To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

He is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals*,
They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. This seems a vitious use.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suitors are so galled with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon.*

The scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt in*, though without that success which they proposed to themselves. *Atterbury.*

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more difficulties than those who *deal in* political matters. *Addison.*

True logick is not that nicety that *deals* all *in* dispute, to which the former ages had reduced it. *Watts' Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them *Spenser's Ireland.*

Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse *with* his followers, than *with* him they *deal*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *deal* cleanly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also *with* other nations. *Tillotson.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with.

If she treat me, I should know what portion to *deal with*. *Sidney.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt with* whilst they stand in fear. *Haywood.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
Have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. *n. s.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All hair is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown.*

DE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *n. s.* [from *deal*.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What these are!
Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others. *Shakspeare.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings with* men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULATION. *n. s.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. s.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French. From the Greek word δέκα; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe.*] The second dignitary of a diocese.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbies translated from abbot or prior, and convent, to dean and chapter) in these are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to it regularly much like bishops, the king first sending a congé d'elire to the chapter, the chapter then choosing, the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without other election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Rocking in Essex. *Cowell.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church, they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon.*

DE'ANERY. *n. s.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.
He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean.
Put both deans in one; or, if that 's too much trouble,
Instead of two deans make the *dean'ry* double, *Swift.*
3. The house of a dean.
Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakſp.*

DE'ANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [deop, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling.
Your brother Gloſter hates you.
—O, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shakſpeare.*
The *dear*, *dear* name ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon.*
And the laſt joy was *dearer* than the reſt. *Pope.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.
What made directors cheat the South-ſea year?
To feed on ven'ſon when it did not feaſt. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, *a dear year.*
4. It ſeems to be ſometimes uſed in *Shakſpeare* for *deer*; ſad, hateful; grievous.
What rooliſh boldneſs brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
Haſt made thine enemies? *Twelfth Night.*
Let us return,
And ſtorm what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Timon.*
Some *dear* cauſe
Will in conceal'ment wrapt me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance *King Lear.*
Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Hamlet.*
Thy elder baniſh'd ſon, with his *dear* ſight
Struck pale and bloodleſs. *Titus Andron.*

DEAR. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment; darling.
That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakſpeare.*
Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden*
See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at a high price.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Milt.*
Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen every day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*
Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Rowe.*

DE'ARLING. *n. ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wine,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear.*]
1. With great fondneſs.
For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*
2. At a high price.
It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*
Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born. *Dryden.*
My father does, and let him ſtill do on,
He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [byrnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend clothes. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.
My brother holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon.*
He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is then in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [beopnlic, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete.
At laſt, as chance'd them by a foreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cried
With piercing ſhrieks. *Spenſer.*

DEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*
There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars, but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift*
2. Want; need; famine.
Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakſp.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milton.*
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility
The French have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and barrenneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryd.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. ſ.* [beaþ, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.
He is the mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews.*
They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakſpeare.*
Death, a neceſſary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakſpeare*
He muſt his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unexpecting *death*. *Dryden.*
2. Mortality; deſtruction.
How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of the dead.
In ſwimiſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*? *Shakſ.*
4. The manner of dying.
Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezekiel.*
5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.
I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe. *Shakſpeare.*
If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is bare
From that freſh upper ſkin,
The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Sandys.*
6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.
As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice; ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*
7. Cauſe of death.
They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings.*
He caught his *death* the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſon.*
8. Deſtroyer.
All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laſt day. *Broome's Notes of Epic Poetry.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.
Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noiſe, and ſtraight expire. *Dryden.*
Sounded at once the bow, and ſwift the *death*,
Tho' feather'd *death*, and hiſſes thro' the ſkies. *Dryden.*
Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.
We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*. *Church Catechism.*

DE'ATHBED. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.
Sweet ſoul, take heed, take heed of perjury,
Thou art on thy *death-bed*! *Shakſpeare.*
Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick. *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; which muſt cheer and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony *South's Sermons.*
Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhall run,
And joy us of our conqueſt early won. *Dryden.*
A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt trifling ſight in the world *Addiſon.*
A *death-bed* repentance ought not to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do *Addiſon.*
Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.
Your cruelty was ſuch, as you would ſpend your life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*
Time itſelf, under the *deathful* ſhade of whoſe wings all things wither, hath waſted that ivory virtue of nature in man, and beaſts, and plants. *Raleigh.*
Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in that noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton.*
Theſe eyes behold
The *deathful* ſcene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never dying, everlaſting.
God hath only immortality, though angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs*. *Hooker.*
Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that ſtill renew;
For *deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*
Faith and hope themſelves ſhall die,
While *deathleſs* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like.*] Reſembling death; ſtill; gloomy; motionleſs; placid; calm; peaceful; undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrours or the quietneſs of death.
Why doſt thou let thy trueſt love be ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand?
A *deathlike* ſleep! *Milton.*
A gentle waſting to immortal life!
On ſeas, on earth, and all that wherein dwells
A *deathlike* quiet and deep ſilence reigns. *Hill.*

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Dry.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death. *What dis.* It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. s.* [*death* and *man*.] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He has no other *deathsman*. *Shakspeare.*

Worthy *Fleetwood*, you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. s.* [*death* and *watch*.] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The *deathwatch* click'd the hour the dead *Gay.*

We have to presage approaching death the beetle, and little worms, which we call *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

Worms are your blackworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians. *Pope.*

To DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate*.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are in those countries *debarred* from all commerce by pallable mountains, lakes, and deserts.
Raleigh's Essays.

Nor strictly hath our Lord imposed
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton.*

God intended to make us easy, to encourage us in doing certain and fervent acts of us, in order to our own wishes, and in quelling our inordinate desires. *South.*

DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To disembark. *Dict.*

DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base*.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Love intended to teach, that pleasure and delight men into beasts. *Bacon.*

As much as you raise lower, you *debase* them; they are in the condition of two things in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade.

Instead of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* it by common use with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to look to every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Reproving others, yet himself not free;
Mighty in power, *debased* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject flatter, and betray him into a meanness unworthy. *Addison.*

Some other arguments to make good one proposition, and wholly to refute those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debased* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Ger. of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate*.] Disputable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBATE. *n. s.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that most ordinarily use, to so use others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified.
Shakspeare.

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state,
Between the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryd.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate my cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs.*

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your several suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dispute.

He prefers that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate*.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debate*.] Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death
Shakspeare.

DEBA'TER. *n. s.* [from *debate*.] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr. *debaucharі*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

Thus it is to counsel kings that are unwilling, first, to *debauch* a king to listen to counsel, and then to seek protection. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson.*

DEBA'UCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Cheyne.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade *Dryd.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. s.* [from *débauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *Swift.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Spratt.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.] To conquer; to overcome in war. Not in use.
To DEBE'LLATE. }

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon.*

Him king of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton.*

DEBELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You most in wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.
Swift.

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint: without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wished my rose that bed,
Or sought some *debile* wretch, which without more
There's many else have done. *Shakspeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as the most *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Consump.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debilitatio*, Latin.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a [illegible] ew and ruin. *King Charles.*

DEBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Met inks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass mine own *debility*.

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONAIR. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle: complaisant. Obsolete.

Crying, let be that same *debonaire*,
That recreant knight, and soon text to prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenser.*

Zephyr met her blowing:
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of these is *debonair* and accosting like, of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightful, the other slow and saturnine. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was withal discreet and *debonaire*,
Refus'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that dwelt greatly in *debt*. Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon's Apothegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no light ordinary sum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loss a set of tenants is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Swift, a thousand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horse, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt*. To DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shakesp.*

DE'BTOR. *n. s.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am a *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. *Romans.*

2. One that owes money.

I have your offer to-day back again,
And that also I shall have ere it be first. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] simple palm
Should happen [illegible] the sole creditor
Of *debtor*, that gross body to the touch
Obsequious, as with wax knights were wont,
To some [illegible] is conveyed. *Philips.*

There died my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I die, ever worse, not better. *Pope.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I have upon [illegible] side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor's side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addis.*

DEBULLI'TION. *n. s.* [*debullitio*, Latin.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict.*

DECA'DE. *n. s.* [*δεκα*; *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only cut in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Holder on Time.*

A rank by ten; who's *decades*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DE'CADENCY. *n. s.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *δεκα*, ten, and *γωνια*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. s.* [*δεκα* and *λογος*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECAMP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Bacon.*

They attend him duly as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

To [illegible] march back,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies true love, and so my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Intemperance, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakspeare.*

Cut off a limb of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrify, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very mild and *decay'd* nature, and [illegible] ed at ease. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they now prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our spring, like old men's children, be
Perish'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is considered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakspeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonson.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be [illegible] got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Arbuthnot.*

Each day feel increases and *decays*,
And [illegible] clearer and more clearer days. *Pope.*

Thus half by reason, all to mere *decay*,
[illegible] death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

The [illegible], that whatever is called old must have [illegible] by time upon it, and truth also were [illegible] mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus.*

I am the very man
That, from your first of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakspeare.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst abler men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER. *n. s.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE. *n. s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the elect son. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shaksp.*

You shall die
Twice now, where others that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*. *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest come,
As, near the centre, motion doth most use;
Till he, press'd down by his own weights, name,
Did like the vestal amber [illegible] *decays*. *Dryden.*

DECE'IT. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit* bred by necessity. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtile wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wilines, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowell.*

DECE'ITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*, *Shakſp.*
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune fruitful, *deceitful*, on her birth.
Thomſon.

DECE'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exerciſe of form may be *deceitfully* diſpatched of courſe. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulneſs* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity; but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown.*

How would you uſe me now, blind, and thereby
Deceivable, in moſt things as a child
Helpleſs? hence eaſily contemned and ſcorn'd,
And laſt neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to conſider of deformity, not as a thing which is more *deceivable*, but as a cauſe whereby it doth fareth of the effect. *Bacon.*

He received nothing but falſe promiſes, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing truſt
Immortal drength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableneſs to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableneſs*.
Government of the Tongue.

DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into errour; to impoſe upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that they were in a divine right of primogeniture to both power and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by ſtratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation: with *of* before the thing.

The Turkiſh general, *deceived of* his expectation, withdrew his next twelve miles off. *Knolles.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes
Deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

Their rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gaſping throats.
Dryden.

5. To deprive by fraud or ſtealth.

Wine is to be forborne in conſumptions, for all the ſpirits of the wine prey on the viſcid part of the body, intercommon with the ſpirits more ſteady, and to *deceive* and rob them of their nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and ſet thereon ſome flowers, but thin and ſparingly, leſt they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

DECEIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Say no more, ladies, ſigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever;
One foot in ſea, and one on ſhore;
To one thing conſtant never. *Shakſpeare.*

Archbiſhop Perkins's diſmiſſion out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Thoſe voices, actions, or geſtures which men uſe not by any compact agreed to make the inſtruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper inſtruments of deceiving, ſo as to denominate the perſon uſing them a true or *deceiver*. *South.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be ſo weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very few months muſt of neceſſity diſcover the impoſture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the ſoul. *Pope.*

DECE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*december*, Lat.] The laſt month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April, when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

What ſhould we ſpeak of
When we are old as you? When we ſhall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakſp.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRATE. *n. ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls: their authority ſubſiſted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DE'CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*decence*, Fr. *decet*,
DE'CENCY. } Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony: *decence* is ſeldom uſed.

Thoſe thouſand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

In good works there may be greatneſs in the general, but *decence* and graceſulneſs can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Spratt.*

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external *decencies* of worſhip, they would not make a due impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who aſſiſt at them. *Atterbury.*

She ſpeaks, behaves, and acts juſt as ſhe ought; But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought: Virtue the finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety.

And muſt I own, ſhe ſaid, my ſecret truſt,
What with more *decence* were in ſilence kept.
Dryden.

The conſideration immediately ſubſequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or diſagrees with that being: what is ſuitable or unſuitable to it, and conſequently ſprings the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or miſbecomes. *South.*

Sentiments which raiſe laughter, can very ſeldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addiſon.*

3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity.

Immodeſt words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*,
DECENNO'VARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponneſian war, conſtituted a *decemnovarial* circle, or of nineteen years; the ſame which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decemnovary* progreſs of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to thoſe of the ſun. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; ſuitable.

Since there muſt be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not neceſſary, they muſt at leaſt be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately uſed. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not oſtentatious.

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure
Sober, ſteddaſt, and demure,
All in a robe of darkeſt grain
Flowing with majeſtick train,
And ſable ſtole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* ſhoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodeſt.

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour; without meanneſs or oſtentation.

They could not *decently* refuſe aſſiſtance to a perſon, who had puniſhed thoſe who had inſulted their relation. *Bronne.*

Perform'd what friendſhip, juſtice, truth requires;
What could be more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodeſty.

Paſt hope of ſafety, 'twas his laſteſt care,
Like falling Cæſar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deceit*.] Liableneſs to be deceived.

Some errours are ſo ſtuffed in us, that they maintain their intereſt upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to impoſture; ſubject to fraud.

The firſt and father cauſe of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whoſe *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there ſhould not need any other evidence, than the frequent errours we ſhall ourſelves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by adventure *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a miſapplying of thoſe ſigns, which, by compact or inſtitution, were made the means of men's ſignifying or conveying their thought. *South.*

2. The ſtate of being deceived.

Reaſon, not impoſſibly, may meet
Some ſpecious object by the foe ſuborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears;
As if thoſe organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakſpeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE *adj.* [*decerpo*, Lat.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of cropping or taking off. *Dict.*

DECERTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away. *Dict.*

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant.

Notwithſtanding the help of phyſick, he was ſuddenly cured by *dicharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide*
Th' important enterpriſe, and give the bride.
Dryden.

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide*. *Granv.*

Who ſhall *decide*, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt caſuiſts doubt? *Pope.*

DE'CIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*decidentia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.

Many obſerving the *deciduce* of their horn, do find upon the concern that it annually rotteth away, and ſucceſſively renewеth again. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines cauſes.

I cannot think that a jeſter or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controverſy. *Wotton.*

The man is no *decider* in common caſes of property, where party is out of the queſtion. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not laſting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall; quality of fading once a year. *D. ſ.*

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at moſt, four and twenty *decimal* progreſſions, without confuſion. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth by lot or otherwiſe.
2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier, in a general mutiny, for puniſhment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakſpeare.*

A *decimation* I will ſtrictly make
Of all who my Craſſus did forſake.
And of each legion each centurion ſhall die. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common uſe.

Zelmane, that had the ſame character in her heart, could eaſily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*

Aſſurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor underſtood, but by the confidence, to which the ſpirit of God has vouchſafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, *to* decipher *an ambiguous ſpeech.*
3. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively repreſentation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *deciphered* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I ſhew you the condition of a ſinner bearing himſelf denied by Chriſt. *South.*

Then were laws of neceſſity inverted, that is, every particular ſubject might ſhut his principal pleaſure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

4. To ſtamp; to characterize; to mark.

You are born *deciphered*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakſpeare.*

DECI'PHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *decide.*]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches,
That this my mortal *deciſion* make us know
What we ſhall ſay we have, and what we owe.
Shakſpeare.

Pleaſure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
Of any true *deciſion.* *Shakſpeare.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of ſome of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *deciſion*, are ſure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *deciſion* of ſome diſpute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the laſt *deciſion* bent,
And fortune labours with the vaſt event. *Dryden.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of ſeſſion there.

DECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *decide.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; concluſive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *deciſive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breaſt, and ſtrengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

Theſe they are ready to look upon as a determination out of hand, and as *deciſive* of the controverſy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of ſettling any event.

For on th' event
Deciſive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or ſettle an event.

DECI'SORY. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overſpread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or gray,
In honour to the world's great Author, riſe!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers,
Riſing or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milton.*

2. To dreſs; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *deck* a thing divine
Shakſpeare.

Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs,
And ſee another, as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art ſtall'd in mine.
Shakſpeare.

Silkworms to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth-haired ſilk,
To *deck* her ſons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embelliſh.

But cypreſs, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb.
Spenſer.

Now the dew with ſpangles *deck'd* the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryd.*

The god ſhall to his ſtation reſt
Each conſtellation, each bluſhing grace,
That *deck'ſt* dear Ariadne's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ſhip.

Her keel ploughs hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonſon.*

We have alſo raiſed our ſecond *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our neather overloop. *Raleigh.*

If a ſhip, built and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what ſenſe affords, he would be of opinion that the ſhip was as ſtable as a houſe. *Glanville.*

On high-raiſ'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble frigates go.
Dryden.

At ſun-ſet to their ſhip they make return,
And houſe ſecure on *decks* till roſy morn. *Dryd.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Beſides gems, many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured: the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the ſelenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer, as a *table-decker.*

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to ſpeak to the paſſions; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations.

What are his miſchiefs, conſul? You *declaim*
Againſt his manners, and corrupt your own.
Ben Jonſon.

The ſplendid *declamings* of novices and men of heat. *Swift.*

It is uſual for maſters to make their boys *declaim* on both ſides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dreſs up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praiſe of goodneſs *Watts.*

DECLA'IMER. *n. ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* againſt jealouſy. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue; a ſet ſpeech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cauſe why *declamations* prevail ſo greatly, is, for that men ſuffer themſelves to be deluded. *Hooker.*

Thou mayeſt forgive his anger, when thou makeſt uſe of the plainneſs of his *declamation.* *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: ſeldom uſed.

Who could, I ſay, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal *Addiſon.*

DECLA'MATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This while ſuſpended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongſt the ſophiſtical men of the age. *Brown.*

2. Appealing to the paſſions.

He has run himſelf into his own *declamatory* way, and almoſt forgotten that he was now to make up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLY. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the beſt writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expreſſion; publication.

His promiſes are nothing elſe but *declarations* what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*

Though wit and learning are certain and laudable perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the reputation, is ſubject to a thouſand hazards.

There are no where ſo plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the ſons of men, as are made in the goſpel. *Tillotſon.*

2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful. Obſolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the ſhewing forth, or laying out, of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for both perſonal and real actions. *Cowell.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things ſhould be always taken from ſomething obſervably *declarative* of the form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, to *declare* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECLA'RATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

These bindings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards him, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]

To clear; to free from obscurity. Not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Cor.*

The sun by certain signs *declares*
Both when the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. 1 *Chron.*

To show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms.

If Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves so, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The several faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something in the nature of men, that will be sure to speak and *declare for* him. *South's Serm.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

DECLA'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Gold will calcify into dechmy, that is, into a powder apt to attract straws, or light bodies; and cover the needle freely placed, which is a very different position. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A declarer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

Declension from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A lonely mourning and distressed widow,
In the afternoon of her best days,
Finds the pitch and height of all his thoughts
In declension. *Shakspeare's Rich. III.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and strength of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*

Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea, as of the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

DECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations: as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINA'TION *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Bacon.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime,
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and to there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discoursing upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. DECLINATION *of a Plane* [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. *Harris.*

DECLINA'TOR. } *n. f.* [from *decline*.]
DECLI'NATORY. } An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several places; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinator*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

To DECLI'NE *v. n.* [*decline*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses,
And with *declining* head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoyed. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shall thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Exodus.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shaksp.*

They 'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What 's done i' th' capitol; who 's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.
Waller.

And nature, which all arts of life designs,
Not like a poet, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Eurydice appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryd.*

Autumnal warmth *declines*,
The sun is quite decay'd, or old begun. *Dyer.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to wear out *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

And leaves the semblance of a lover, fast
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,
And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers with a slow current flow in cities upon *declivities*, and therefore be apt to overflow the earth's ordinary level, to which they may run upon a descent. *Woodward.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.

Sena loſeth its windineſs by *decocting*; and ſubtle or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach.

There ſhe *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There ſhe diſtributes it to ev'ry vein;
There ſhe expels what ſhe may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper uſe.

Can ſodden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat. *Shak.*

DECO'CTIBLE *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

DECO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the ; of the groſs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction* as though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or cleaveth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongeſt *decoction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diſſol their huſbands land
In *decoctions*; and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben Jonſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuth.*

DECO'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome commixtures of them already obſerved. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.]

1. To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompound* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, copperas, and even in ſal prunella. *Bacon.*

When a word ſtands for two or more ſimple ideas, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy for a man to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the yellow rays be let pass, they will fall upon a *decompounded* orange, and, together with the reſt, will make white. *Newton.*

2. To reſolve a compound into ſimple parts. This is a ſenſe that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPO'UND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphur are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

DE'CORAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Dict.*

To DE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

DECORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryd.*

DECORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner; an embelliſher. *Dict.*

DECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and groſſeſt things himſelf, without any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel; to ſtrip.

Take great barley, waſh and *decorticate* it, after it is well waſhed, and boil it in water. *Harvey.*

DECORTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

I ſpeak not
Would have a queen ſit beggar, you muſt not
him
That majeſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt
No leſs beg than a kingdom. *Shakſpeare.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to diſcourſe in publick aſſemblies, without *decorum*. *Watts.*

Beyond the bard and hero's due
Of wine in ſolemn
The better for that
A grace, a mainer, a
Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to eat with *decorum* and a proper reſerve; one ſhould not be a mere machine of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never ſhin'd in awe before 'em *Swift.*

To DECOY. *v. a.* [from *kooy*, Dutch, a cage] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a ſnare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare.
L'Eſtrange.

Decoy'd by the ſame falſe baits,
Now loſt, and now recover'd, by falſe abſence,
Ruder and harſh *Thomſon.*

DECO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchief; temptation.

The Devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome *decoy* to entice them. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Beckler.*

DECO'YDUCK. *n. ſ.* A duck that lures others.

There is a ſort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniencies made for catching them. *Mortimer.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

From the moon is the ſign of teeth, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Eccluſ.*

Unto fifty years, as they ſaid, the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm, after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſe*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

When the ſun comes to his tropicks, days creaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

To DECREA'SE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

He did diſhonourable find
Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*.

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor,
That might *decreaſe* their preſent ſtore.

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious bodies, as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

DECREA'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By waſting toil and hoary age o'erta
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *J.*

2. The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſdom.*

Father eternal! thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will
Decreed.

Had heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould live on,
Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy *Dryden.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed.

The king their father,
On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed*
His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

DECRE'E. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice.
There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Luke.*

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuſt *decree*
No more our houſes and our homes to ſee!

The Supreme Being is ſovereignly good in rewarding the juſt, and puniſhing the unjuſt: but the folly of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Bentley.*

2. An eſtabliſhed rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job.*

3. A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DE'CREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

Upon the tropick, and firſt deſcenſion from our ſolſtice, we are ſcarce ſenſible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we let apace, and in our laſt days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, ſuffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECRE'PIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

Decrepit miſer! baſe, ignoble wretch. *Shak.*

Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourſcore, and ſome an hundred years. *Raleigh.*

The pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be choſen a pope of forty years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit ſuperſtition, and ſuch as had their nonage in times beyond all hiſtory, are freſh in the obſervation of many heads. *Brown.*

And from the north to call
Decrepit winter. *Milton.*

Who this obſerves, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his ſtaff, and ſtooping as he goes,
A painted mitre ſhades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inſpires people with a malevolence towards thoſe poor *decrepit* parts of our ſpecies, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addiſon.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

So it come to paſs in a pot of ſalt, although it *decrepitate*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECREPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate*.] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *decrepit*.]
DECRE'PITUDE. } The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age.

Theſe effects, unto the loſs of ſenſe and decrepitude, can proceed only from warmth of moiſture. *Brown.*

DECRESCENT. *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Lat.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.

DECRE'TAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees by himſelf or elſe by the advice of his cardinals, and this muſt be ſuch a thing concluded by ſome particular perſon or perſons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRE'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The ſecond room, which was filled
With records far with memorable geſts
Of princes, ſtates, of courts, of tribunals,
Regiſters of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Spenſer.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

The canons and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the ſacred charter itſelf. *Howell's Vocal Forreſt.*

DE'CRETIST. *n. ſ.* [from *decree*.] One that ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretiſts* had their riſe and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETORY. *adj.* [from *decree*.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning ſentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is ſome definitive event.

The motions of the moon, ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown.*

DECRI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation; concurrence in cenſuring any thing.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt.

Malice in criticks reigns ſo high,
That for ſmall errours they will ſole plays decry. *Dry.*

Thoſe meaſures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addiſon.*

They applied themſelves to leſſen their authority, *decried* them as hard and unneceſſary reſtraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impoſtors are ſtill cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*decumbo*, Lat.]
DECU'MBENCY } The act of lying down; the poſture of lying down.

This muſt come to paſs, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for ſtation is properly no reſt, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Not conſidering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this geſture of the beloved diſciple as inſufficiency, or an act of neceſſity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECU'MBITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.

Is that a ſick man's *decumbiture* you own,
The ſky and ſtars muſt all be known,
And every houſe muſt have receive but takes,
Or Diſeaſes, as from them the takes. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the ſame number ten times repeated.

Multiplex, that is, a ſingle number ſo many times repeated as the ſole of the foot, or ſome other proportion; that is, a direct line between the breaſt and the grave. *Brown.*

Suppoſing there be a thouſand ſorts of motions in the ſame proportion made between the inhabitants of England a duſt of the world, as between ſuch and ſuch orders, that is, reaſonably ſuppoſe the ſpecies of aſſets will amount to ten thouſand. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.

He inſtituted *decurions* through both theſe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Dryden.*

DECU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the ſediment and feces which waters bring. *Woodward.*

DECURTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Lat.] To intercroſs at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muſcle on each ſide, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decuſſating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decuſſate*.] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and ſo the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poſture. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of diſgracing; diſgrace. *Dict.*

DEDE'COROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Diſgraceful; reproachful; ſhameful. *Dict.*

DEDENTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten hebdomades, becauſe in every one thereof a man received ſome ſenſible mutation: in the firſt is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſes.

A pleaſant grove
Was ſhet up high, full of the ſtately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his ſon Alcides. *Spenſer.*

The princes offered for conſecrating the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Numbers.*

Waſh'd by the ſeer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wond'rous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.

There cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour ſo many
As will to greatneſs *dedicate* themſelves. *Shak.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To faſt contentand you. *Shakſpeare.*

He went to learn the profeſſion of a ſailor, to which he had *dedicated* himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Bid her inſtead weed,
And quite *dedicate* her remnant life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inſcribe to a patron.

He compoſed ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burgeſs. *Peachum.*

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Play'rs from preſerved fools,
From falling maids, whoſe names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakſpeare.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus aſſigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of other mere parts, which are given to ſupply worldly neceſſities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spenſer.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration; ſolemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been over-curious in this kind, or buſy with placing the firſt ſtone in the foundation, or in conſecrations, after the manner of temples, to make long calendars of *dedications*. *Hooker.*

Among publick ſolemnities there is none ſo glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Atterbury.*

2. An addreſs to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill;
Fed by ſoft *dedications* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in ſong. *Pope.*

DEDICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful ſatires,
And flattery to fulſome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

DE'DICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I ſhould begin my epiſtle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; ſurrendry.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a *deditio* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubric waves of ſtate and court, till he was ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

O goddeſs, ſay, ſhall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the firſt natal hour to laſt laſting times? *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions.

Reaſon is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, ſo as that the following ſhall naturally riſe from the foregoing.

Lend me your ſong, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of melody
Into my varied verſe! while I *deduce*,
From the firſt note the hollow cuckoo ſings,
The ſymphony of ſpring. *Thomſon.*

DEDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reaſon; conſequential propoſition.

Praiſe and prayer are his due worſhip, and the reſt of thoſe *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential; diſcoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet ſhall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The general character of the new earth is paradiſaical: and the particular character, that it hath no ſea: and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet.*

So far, therefore, as conſcience reports any thing agreeable to or *deducible* from theſe, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a ſpace. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is ſpent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſpart; to divide. Now not in uſe.

Having yet, in his *deducted* ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenſer.*

DEDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Conſequential collection; conſequence; propoſition drawn from principles premiſed.

Out of ſcripture ſuch duties may be deduced, by ſome kind of conſequence; as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truths, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with ſuch *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reaſon, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diverſity of motions we ſhould ſpell out things not reſembled by them, we muſt attribute to ſome ſecret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* ſhould be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have had the experiments together in ſuch a way, and made ſuch *deductions* from them, as I have no where met with. *Boyle.*

All croſs and diſtaſteful humours are either expreſſly, or by clear conſequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

A reflection ſo obvious, that natural inſtinct ſeems to have ſuggeſted it even to thoſe who never much attended to *deductions* of reaſon. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then theſe offerings to a juſt account;
Make fair *deductions*, ſee to what they mount. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from a poſition premiſed.

All knowledge of cauſes is *deductive*; for we know none by ſimple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

DEDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is ſcarce a popular error paſſant in our days, which is not either directly expreſſed, or *deductively* contained, in this work. *Brown.*

DEED. *n. ſ.* [dæd, Sax. *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From loweſt place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakſpeare.*

The monſter mocking replied; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjuſt maintain. *Dryden.*

The ſame had not conſented to the counſel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not to meaſure the expectation of reward for our *deeds*. *Swift's Adv.*

2. Exploit; perform.

I, on the other ſide,
Uſed no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themſelves, though mute, ſpoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

Thouſands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe *deeds* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor know I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They refuſe, with ſtrange abſurdity, that to the ſame ſenate it ſhould belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to abſolve whom it pleaſed them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The law that gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his houſe upon the ſand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his eſtate upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athen ſeen
The ſtage ariſe, and the big clouds deſcend;
So now in every *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedleſs* in his tongue. *Shakſpeare.*

Inſtant, he cried, your female diſcord end,
Ye *deedleſs* boaſters! and the long attend. *Pope.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here ere that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies diſagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenſer.*

So natural is the union of religion with juſtice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milton.*

There bleſſings, friend, a deity beſtow'd;
For never can I *deem* him leſs than a god. *Dryden.*

Nature diſturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her courſe. *Thomſon.*

2. To eſtimate; to make eſtimate of; this ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjuſt,
That hath, maugre her ſpite, thus low me laid in duſt. *Spenſer.*

But they that ſkill not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her deſert aſpire. *Spenſer.*

DEEM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. Not now in uſe.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakſpeare.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *deem.*] A judge: a word yet in uſe in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [Deep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward; deſcending far; profound: oppoſed to *ſhallow*.

All trees in high and ſandy grounds are to be ſet *deep*, and in watry grounds more ſhallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is diſtant from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in ſituation; not high.

3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward.

Sir Hallay, in diving deep into the ſea in a diving veſſel, found, in a clear ſunſhine day, that when he was ſunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the ſun ſhone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Struck *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shakſpeare.*

For, even in that ſeaſon of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Carew.*

Thou haſt not ſtrength ſuch labours to ſuſtain;
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and ſcour thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie. *Dryden.*

6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the ſenſe lies *deep*, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and ſtick upon it with labour and thought, and cloſe contemplation. *Locke.*

Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it ſpoken
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n?
Shakſpeare.

The ſpirit of *deep* prophecy ſhe hath. *Shakſp.*
He's meditating with two *deep* diviners. *Shak.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Plauſible to the world, to me worth nought.
Milton.

I do not diſcover the helps which this great man had for the right mentions. *Locke.*

Full of contrivance; politick; inſidious.

Were I have moſt need to employ a friend,
One hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakſpeare.*

Grave; ſolemn.

O God! that my *deep* pray'rs cannot appeaſe thee,
But thou will be aveng'd on my miſdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakſp.*

Now while Pyrrhus was on Pindus heard
Without ſilence, or with more regard. *Dryd.*

Dark-coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overſpread. *Dryden.*

Having a great degree of ſtillneſs, or ſilence, or ſadneſs.

And the Lord God cauſed a *deep* ſleep to fall upon Adam *Geneſis.*

Depreſſed; ſunk; metaphorically, low.

The *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. *2 Corinthians.*

Paſs; grave in ſound.

Theſe ſounds made by buckets in a well, are much deeper than if the like percuſſion were in the open air. *Bacon.*

DEEP *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Pathleſs; the main; the abyſs of waters; the ocean.

Now all ye lift up your hearts and voices to God on high, who thoweth his wonders in the *deep.* *Bacon.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies ſafer in the *deep.* *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whoſe fortune brings to *deep*

The ſervices of Neptune, monarch of the *deep* *Pope.*

2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

There want not many that do fear,
In deep of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakſpeare.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shakſpeare.*

Virgin face divine
Among the hapleſs youth through ſtorms and waves. *Philips.*

DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from deep.]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe its banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You muſt *deepen* your colours ſo, that the originals may be the higheſt. *Peacham.*

3. To make ſad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades every flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakſpeare.*

Behold the Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

Then toils for beaſts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did foreſt walks furround *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and foreſts far behind remain,
While the warm ſcent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muſe.*] Contemplative; loſt in thought.

But he *deep-muſing* o'er the mountains ſtray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland ſhade. *Pope.*

DEE'PLY. *adj.* [from *deep.*]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface

Fear is a paſſion that is moſt *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. *Tillotſon.*

Thoſe impreſſions were made when the brain was more ſuſceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper ſeaſon, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not carelefly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſeriouſneſs or ſadneſs

He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *Mark.*

Knocks as to *deeply* hath ſworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy houſe, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general ſtood,
And *deeply* muſed on the ſucceeding day. *Dryd.*

4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I ſtained ſome paper *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep a proclamation with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people *Bacon.*

DE'EPNESS *n. ſ.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

Carpenter for forward with great toil, by reaſon of the *deepneſs* of the way, and heavineſs of the great cedar trees. *Acts.*

Some fell upon ſtony places, and they withered, becauſe they had no *deepneſs* of earth. *Matthew.*

DEER. *n. ſ.* [deop, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θὴρ, Greek.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for venſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies; as the ſtag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge *Shakſpeare.*

The pole that held my lovely *deer.* *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a* [*defaire*, French.] To deſtroy; to raſe; to ruin; to diſfigure.

Give me leave to ſpeak as earneſtly as truly commending it, as you have done in unruly and unkindly *defacing* and ſlandering it. *I beg ſir*

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France
Undoing all. *Shakſpeare.*

Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakſpeare.*

Whoſe ſtatues, friezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye *Dryden.*

One noble wretch can only riſe,
'Tis he whoſe fury ſhall *deface*
The ſtock's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury; raſure; abolition; deſtruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lycos will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* ſin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; abolither; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let looſe, to chace us to our graves. *Shakſpeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE *n. ſ.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miſcarriage: a word not in uſe

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance.* *Carew.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, a ſickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penſion or ſalary. It is generally uſed of money.

DEFALCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution; abatement; exciſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

The ſea table is ſet forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation* *Addiſ.*

To DEFA'LK *v. a* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guilful *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one with an intent of taſting an ill fame of the party; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful poſtures, ſigns, and geſtures. *Ayliffe.*

Be ſilent, and beware, if ſuch you ſee;
'Tis *defamation* but to ſay, that's he. *Dryden.*

Many dark and ſiniſter motives there are to detraction and *defamation*; and many malicious eyes are ſearching into the actions of a great man. *Addiſon.*

DEFA'MATORY *adj.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous; falſely ſatirical.

The moſt eminent ſin is the ſpreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Auguſtus, conſcious to himſelf of many crimes, made an edict againſt lampoons and ſatires, and all *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME *v. a* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to deſtroy reputation by either acts or words.

I boldly now aſſert many *Jer.*
They live as if they profeſſed chriſtianity
Defaming it by their practice. *Decay of Piety.*

My growing virtues did *defame*;
My lucky days hated thy undeſerv'd name.
Dryden.

DEFA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour. Not in uſe.

Such dogs as kings do be in his days
Ran to death,
And ſtung them conquer'd arms for more *defamer*
Of their victories *Spenſer.*

DEFA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

DEFATIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFA'ULT. *n. f.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Scotland tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's. *Hayward.*

We, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakesp.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prædictions: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of but myself? *Milt.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In default of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Chymists can make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*

To DEFA'ULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. f.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowell.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That roany king, with all his train,
Being at next wake of his compotion feast,
After his foe's decease, did enquire,
How goodly guests, and fair does entertain. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. *n. f.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlborough's work, and finish the *defeat*
Addison.

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A sting upon whole life
A child's *defeat* has made. *Shakspeare.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

[illegible] unheard. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] make the weak most strong;
[illegible] to save the *defeat*. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] and were *defeated* by
[illegible] *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.

[illegible]
He pleaded [illegible] allow'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakesp.*

Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,
You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFE'ATURE. *n. f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. Not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shak.*

To DE'FECATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube
Indeat; self-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels lowly clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the mass of matter from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

DE'FECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanv.*

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,
Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Dryden.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Oft 'tis seen
Our mean secrets sad, and our mere *defects*,
Prove our commodities. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; errour.

We had rather shew the perfections of them whom we like not, than the *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shak.*

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure, without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, though some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity; yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinsical *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.] Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be! *Atterbury.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can it be meant of evil governors as tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Locke.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will published amber, although it retain a gross and corporeal exhalement, be found long fine *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Boyle.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance that this is the best of four or five *defective* propositions, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

It not renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it gene rally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addison.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notorious for *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFECTIVE or *deficient Nouns.* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE *Verb.* [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. *2 Chronicles.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay; a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Psalms.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence* to save me. *Psalms.*

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts.*

The youthful prince
With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a ſenſe merely French.

Several *defences* may be made againſt wearing any hat under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Reſiſtance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To DEFE'NCE. *v. a.* [*defenſus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification. Not in uſe.

DEFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Sir, I am a gentleman, and a knight in arms, What can you conceive defenceleſs there may fear, Or to whom can you be formidable, that may not look for protection, and him able to protect from harm? *Milton.*

My father is not to defenceleſs left
As you imagine; he has a hidden ſtrength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

All men that fear
Conſpiring backs with dreadful revolution
On their defenceleſs head. *Milton.*

On a ſave diſarm'd,
Over whom flush and blood can have no rage,
So little honour is in vengeance on myſelf. *Dryd. n.*

2. Impotent; unable to make reſiſtance.

Were but a multitude of men employ
Their ſtrength againſt a weak *defenceleſs* boy? *Addiſon.*

DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport.

Thee, Apollo, to *defend* Ithaca, Telemachus and Peiſiſtratus. *Pope.*

Deliver me from my enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that riſe up againſt me. *Pſalms.*

He will *defend* your ſons, that you think
In Heaven it comes with ſtreams and great feaſts to *defend* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain.

I ſet you on the throne, by God's aſſiſtance,
Then to *defend* herſelf againſt all men majeſty's
Comes a daſtard put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to ſecure.

A little thro' acres a gloomy grove *defends*,
And to the moon a pleaſant lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Carew.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

What can you ſay, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

Of that like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The uſe of wine is little practiſed, and in ſome places *defended* by cuſtoms or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it.

Let me be foremoſt to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I ſeen two rival wits contend,
One boldly charge, one gravely wiſe *defend*. *Smith.*

DEFE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defenſive; fit for defence.

Fit and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakſpeare.*

DEFE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants.

Thoſe high towers, from which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, thoſe did we break by Archimedes' engines. *Wotton's Mor. Mor.*

2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued.

This is the day appointed for the defendant
And ready are the appellant and *defendant*. *Shak.*
Plaintiff dog, and beſhrew the *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *defend*.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Be thou my *defender* to the throne of God,
Your ſpotleſs patroneſs and guide,
And ſtill employ'd in fervent prayer,
To turn you with victorious hand. *Shakſpeare.*

Doſt thou not mourn for pow'rs employed in vain,
And the *defenders* of our cauſe ſlain? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſertor; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way ſo eaſy to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very uſeful defenſative againſt the fury of the paſſions, and to keep the heart from ſuggeſting vain or bloody hopes, which Plato calls pluſhing the cockle. *Jeremy Taylor's Holy Dying.*

If the biſhop has no other defenſative to recommend to us, but mere power, he has the keys, he may excommunicate, and he may ſuſpend. *Swift.*

2. [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaiſter, or the like, uſed to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. That may be defended.

A ſtrong but unfortified town is not *defenſible*. *Hayward.*

Were not but the coaſts of Hungary
Defenſible to us? *Shakſpeare.*

They ſtrengthened all places that were *defenſible*. *Bacon.*

Having ſtrong and *defenſible* towns, and one of the beſt ſeaports in the world, I ſhould not have made ſo ſlight conteſts. *Swift.*

2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

It is more eaſy to diſcern a wrong than a *defenſible* action. *Locke.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*defenſif*, French; from *defendens*, Latin.]

1. That ſerves to defend; proper for defence; not offenſive.

He would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to diſcover upon the beſt occaſion grace and the cauſe. *Sidney.*

My ſhip ſuch *defenſive* works for war reſiſtings for me. *Shak.*
I am not on the *defenſive* part. *King Charles.*
Defenſive arms lay by, as uſeleſs here,
Where many bills the neighbouring rocks do bear. *Waller.*

2. In a ſtate or poſture of defence.

Whilſt *defenſive* fence, or wall, pale fear purſu'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon juſt fears, are true *defenſives*, as well as actual invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

He may ſay, not at all diſmayed, refuſed to ſtand upon the *defenſive*. *Knolles.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defenſive*.] In a defenſive manner.

DEFE'NST. *part. paſſ.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obſolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town *defenſt* with Ilion's tower. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

How will I then go *defer*
To vindicate the glory of your name
Againſt all competitors, nor wrong
I claim it? *Milton.*

I am not to ſtand to the love and preſence of the world, to the applauſe and admiration of myſelf, becauſe I may thus with honeſty *defer* it. *South.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the goſſamer's wave, the gold-fly's eyes. *Pope.*

Neither is it a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leiſure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The queen *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in thoſe parts. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*déference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; reſpect.

Virgil could have excuſed Venus in tragedy, and Horace Jupiter in comedy, becauſe of *deference* to their ſeveral auditories. *Dryden.*

Here I could enlarge upon an error, by which perſons, for whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs he has the greateſt *deference*, to be of a contrary ſentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion.

A natural roughneſs makes a man uncompliſant to others, for that has no *deference* for their circumſtances, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submiſſion.

Moſt of our fellow ſubjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to thoſe perſons with whom, perhaps, in their own hearts, they deſpiſe the opinions which they moſt ſervilely ſpread among the multitude. *Addiſon.*

DE'FERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of ſeveral bodies, through which ſound paſſes, as of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

Bile carries, however, it croſſes the received opinion, yet ſounds may be carried without air, though air be the moſt frequent *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENTS. *n. ſ.* [In ſurgery.] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defy*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

Then will I raiſe aloft the milk-white rod,
Whoſe ſupernatural virtue firſt to my eyes,
Hereafter ſhall be known, and with this rod
Now to bring
Into this cunning ſnare my ſiſter Circe,
And all my vow'd *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to entrap well-meaning souls, who, seeing it made such express *defiance* to apostasy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

Nobody will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *deficio*,
DEFI'CIENCY. } Latin.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, whether there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Addison.*

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficiency*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others? *Sprat.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficience*, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden.*

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best of all things, as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton*

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circulars either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties *Dryden.*

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied. *Locke.*

DEFICIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFI'ER. *n. f.* [from *defy*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven? *Tillotson.*

To DEFILE. *v. a.* [apilan, Saxon; from *foul*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakſp.*

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev.*

Seorner shall he *defile* himself for his father. *Lev.*

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Every object his offence reveals;
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to violate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness. *Wisd.*

God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stilling fleet.*

Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests. *Wake.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. f.* [*defile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partizans used to encounter. *Addison.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Lust,
By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot take into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator.*

DEFI'LER. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addison.*

DEFI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden*

2. That may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definer*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose use can'st thou mean,
That dost so well their miseries *define*? *Sidney.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital oppressor of landholders, when he *defineth* suits of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER. *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Vain God, forsooth, is found
Incomprehensible and infinite!
But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no;
Let your imperfect definitions show,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your labour divers times be repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

Idiom, in this cultur'd favour, would
Be wisely *definite*. *Shakſpeare.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'FINITE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness. *Dict.*

DEFINITION. *n. f.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him *Dryden.*

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely, for that is not an adequate and distinguishing *definition*. *Broome.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a direct and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I make haste to the casting and comparting of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively, thus I answer you:
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakſp.*

Better may serve, that we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, bodily and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that any time he is *definitively* and circumscriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Bale.*

That Methuselah was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we read on grant; nor is it *definitively* set down by Moses. *Brown.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitive*.] Decisiveness. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* of Lunary so (speak) of salt-petre and petroleum imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our *deflagrable* lunary supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*deflagration*, Lat.] A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things

in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with fal prunella, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you shall always find the paper moist. *Boyle.*

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *declineth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the west. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

For, did not some from a straight course *deflect*, They could not *reach*, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

DEFLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLE'XURE. *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORA'TION. *n. s.* [*defloration*, French; from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*defforer*, Fr.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclus.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflour*.
Shakspeare.

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote!
Milton.

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *deflowered* and ravished from him by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLO'URER. *n. s.* [from *deflour*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those *deflowerers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity. *Addison.*

DEFLU'OUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'X. *n. s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and holds the *defluxes* of humours, without passing them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLU'XION. *n. s.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterously; skilfully. Obsolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the instrument;
They daunces *deftly*, and singen soote,
In their merriment. *Spenser.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *defœdation*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and instilled through the whole, which the *defœdation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

DEFO'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shakspeare.

Wintry blasts
Deform the year delightless. *Thomson.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.
Dryden.

DEFO'RM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoso kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame.
Spenser.

So spake the grisly terror; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deformed*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness; illfavouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakspeare.*

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare.*

Where fits *deformity* to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part. *Shakspeare.*

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt?
Milton.

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

DEFO'RSOR. *n. s.* [from *forceour*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile: with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. *Thessalonians.*

My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclus.*

Churches seem injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker.*

These they, who brothers better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd Briseis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms.
Pope.

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

DEFRA'UDER. *n. s.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere.
Blackmore.

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices. 2 *Mac.*

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser.*

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take we no care; the state will *defray* you all the time you stay, neither shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [dæpt, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.——
——Yea, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shakspeare.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud his of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry.
Dryden.

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around.
Gay.

DE'FTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed.

DEFU'NCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heats, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shakſp.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The ghosts of *defunct* bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Sh. Lucrece.*

In many caſes, the ſearchers are able to give the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they received the ſame from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *defunct*.] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Sabine land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After the *defunction* of king Priamid. *Shakſp.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffer*, Fr. from *de* and *fides*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight *Milton.*

Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I dare even ſuch *defy*;
Without it, tremble now when near it is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defied*. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakſpeare.*

DEFY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly uſed.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds, the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, refounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon thee by ſuch impudent *defyers* of him, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by men. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our anceſtors.

2. A deſertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our willful *degeneracy* from goodneſs; but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon.*

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3 Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as proneneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit ſtrays from decency, it *degenerates* into ſalſeneſs and impurity. *Tillotſon.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be grafted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient broud,
Since ſtill the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe; departing from its kind or nature.

So all that ruin *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
One man except *Milton.*

When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a miſchievous creature, there is commonly an injury done to ſome perſon or other *Locke.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.

2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, thoſe tranſplantations are changes, as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnel: and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, arach, orage, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors.

2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the humble duty or obedience of ſome men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery, which ſhould make me ſhrink from them by my conſent. *King Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It wants its empire in the female race;
There tyger, and to make its throw ſecure,
Puts off reflection, and the aim be ſure. *Dryden.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to the heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed! *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient muſt be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A degradation of dignity; diſmiſſion from office.

The word *degradation*, is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South.*

3. Diminution, with reſpect to ſtrength, efficacy, or value.

4. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkape, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Dict.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

Not ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume,
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own *Milton.*
All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate, with reſpect to qualities: as, gold is *degraded* into ſilver.

DEGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE'E. *n. ſ.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Spenſer.*

I cannot but highly commend the ancient reverence and conveniency of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church. *Hooker.*

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lye: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſalms.*

Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakſp.*

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk *Shakſpeare.*

This noble youth to madneſs lov'd a maid
Of high *degree*, Honoria was he name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*;
He a good huſband, a good houſewife ſhe *Dryden.*
But if no rank, no ſtation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative ſtate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wiſdom reckoneth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worſhipping petty and vile things more groſs than ſimply the worſhipping of the creature. *Raleigh.*

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itſelf had rather want perfection,
Than puniſh to exceſs. *Dryden.*

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be full
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing

The firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miſliked, but as much advanced to the eye, as abated to the judgment, by art. *Sidney.*

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family.

King Lathus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

5. Order or claſs.

The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to ſee before them, as in one picture, all their paſt knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion.

If all the parts are equally bended [illegible] one another, they will form you in that degree, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;
In the same figure, almost the same degree. *Dryd.*

To you we live in chill *degrees*,
As in the forms of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and four degrees of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *Sanctorius.*

By DEGREES. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Fine bodies are exercised in all sorts of motions of doing and suffering, and their minds are quarrelled and pierced with danger. *Sidney.*

Drive not this ethereal medium, in passing out of watering-pots, syringes, and other compressed and elastick bodies, into empty spaces, grow sensibly and *by degrees* quicker. *Newton.*

Lo! gentle ripples now the lake invade,
Imperceptible, trembling, the wide sea sick floats;
The *by degrees* remote and small,
Free breezes cease,
And more away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A person who is addicted to play or gaming never can be took but little delight in it at first, it *by degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator.*

DEGUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [*degustatio*, Latin.] A tasting. *Dict.*

To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

Others secretly *dehorted* all the followers from learning mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief: did they never read their own exhortations? *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER. *n. f.* [from *dehort*.] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE. *n. f.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected*; urge it no more, I entreat you, plummet o'er me; tide me as you will. *Sandys.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear. *Shakspeare.*

Nor thank to die *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Excess here breeds, of form deprav'd,
A godlike youth in gittern or in shoe,
With great Marcellus keeping equipage,
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* as in woe. *Dryden.*

DEJE'CT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows. *Shakspeare.*

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *dejected*.] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that posture can look strong, but *dejectedly*; and that repulsion from the eyes directeth the spirits, and gives heat more to the parts of the passions. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dejected*.] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits. *Dict.*

DEJE'CTION. *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milton.*

Distend and softness, the brake into utter heartlessness, and even hopelessness swallowed up in *dejection*. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an excellent state, in any great degree, are small and *dejection* of appetite, which pastes things occasion more than by others. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should constantly separate the choler from the blood, and empty it to the intestines, where there is good use of it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to alterate the chyle. *Ray on the creation.*

DEJE'CTURE. *n. f.* [from *deject*.] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal transpiration, sweat, urine, liquid *ejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

DEJERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; from *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Peacham.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

Half of thee
Is *deified* before thy birth. *Prior.*

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did agree to extol and *deify* the pope, as made him the head and in point of his matter and most [illegible] from impiety and [illegible]. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *digeor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

[illegible] to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milton.*

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
To mossy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Nor Sarpedon, Norway's king, craves combat [illegible],
Nor will he *deign* him but [illegible] his men,
Till he disburden thousand dollars. *Carew.*

DEI'GNING. *n. f.* [from *deign*.] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM. *n. f.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the fund remains or dying flames of revealed light on the patriarchy of Noah. *Light.*

DE'IST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the first century, first of St. Peter, even men [illegible], as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of the advent. *Bentley.*

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pains to [illegible] to support the *deistical* or anti-christian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *n. f.* [*déité*, French; from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his acts alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things to the whole as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker.*

With what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakspeare.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They [illegible] former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
—Wife humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakspeare.*

By what reaſon could the ſame *deity* be denied unto Lucentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [from *delapſus*, Latin. With phyſicians.] Bearing or falling down. It is uſed in ſpeaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELATE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein ſound is *delated* to the ear. *Bacon.*

2. To accuſe; to inform againſt.

DELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In relation of things, the eye before ſhews, preſerveth them, and cauſeth the ear to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an inſtant. *Newton.*

For ſuch a ſpeedy *delation* of the ſound from the ear to the inſtrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer.

What were theſe informers but diſcerners, *delators*, and unexplicably curious? *Sanderſon.*

Men have proved falſe witneſſes, and diſcovered their own moſt important ſecrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſooner was the flood aſſuaged, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come further the ark, but we meet with Canaan, a *delator* to his own father, accuſing his brethren of that execrable ſpectacle of their parent's nakedneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people ſaw that Moſes *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themſelves together unto Aaron. *Exodus.*

Cyrus he found, on him his force he try'd;
For Hector was to the laſt year *delay'd*. *Dryd.*

2. To hinder; to fruſtrate; to keep ſuſpended.

3. To detain, ſtop, or retard the courſe of.

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milt.*

She fires the town, and mixing with the throng
Of mading matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with theſe arts the Trojan match *delays*.
Dryden.

Be mindful, goddeſs, of thy promiſe made;
Muſt ſad Ulyſſes ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

There ſeem to be certain bounds to the quickneſs and ſlowneſs of the ſucceſſion of thoſe ideas one to another in our minds, by and which they can neither *delay* nor haſten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procraſtination; lingering inactivity.

I have examined it ſomewhat curiouſly, by reaſon of the *delay* I have had, and found no cauſe. *Bacon.*

The conſtant courſe of nature, and the management of that great concern, will not bear the *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; ſtop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Paſſ'd on, and took th' irremeable way. *Dryd.*

DELA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleaſing; delightful.

Evening now approach;
For we have alſo our evening, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*

He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden, planted with the trees of God;
Delectable both to behold and taſte! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations of them, are not only highly *delectable* to the moſt ſtrict reaſon, but are lovably and eaſily conceivable by us, becauſe apparent in his works; as his goodneſs, benevolence, wiſdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the wily ſwain beguiles;
But that with wicked mouth, and ſputtering noiſe,
He tells the bitter moral. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleaſure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*. *Sylvester.*

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.]

1. To ſend away.

2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.

3. To entruſt; to commit to another's power and juriſdiction.

As God hath delegated ſome authority to ſeveral perſons upon ſeveral eſtates of men, as princes, parents, maſters, and guides; ſo he hath alſo delegated and committed part of his care and providence to them. *Taylor.*

As God is the univerſal monarch, ſo we have all the reaſon in the world to believe, that he can pretend no farther juriſdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us.
Duke of Buckingham.

Why does he make the correſpondent moon,
And ſtill her waning lamp with night delight;
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bleſs the night?
Prior.

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar; any one that is ſent to act for, or repreſent, another.

If after her
Any ſhall live, which dare true good prefer,
Every ſuch perſon is her *delegate*,
T' accompliſh that which ſhould have been her late. *Donne.*

They muſt be ſevere exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and miniſters of juſtice.
Taylor.

Let the young Auſtrian then her ſorrows hear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Heal by Jove, his *delegate* of way,
With joyous pride the ſummons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed; ſent to act for, or repreſent, another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons uprightly and unpartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES. [*Court of.*] A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A ſending away.

2. A putting in commiſſion.

3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to aſſuage or eaſe pain.

To DELETE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out.

DELE'TERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; deſtructive; of a poiſonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by ſubſtance or quality, are yet deſtructive by figure, or ſome occaſional activity. *Brown.*

DE'LETERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Lat.] Deſtructive; deadly; poiſonous.

Nor doctor ſo ſkilful,
Though ſtor'd with *deletery* medicines,
Which wholeſomeſt took as lead ſhoe,
E'er ſent ſo vaſt a colony
To both the under-marſhalls aghe. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raſing or blotting out.

2. A deſtruction.

Indeed it were not a total *deletion* of every perſon of the oppoſing party (or country, then victory is complete, becauſe none remains to call it in queſtion. *Howel.*

DELF. } *n. ſ.* [from *delf*, an, Saxon, to
DELFF. } dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not ſuch mines, with all your pains and charges, at all, be wrought, *Delf* would be ſo ſtown with waters, that engines or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland.

I was better honour'd by a piece of *delf*
Not for China's wide dominion ſuch. *Swift.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to chooſe, to heſitate.

A conſideration, wife, reflecting cauſe,
Which every moves and acts by reaſon's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end deſign'd.
Blackmore.

When love once pleads admiſſion to our heart,
In ſpite of all the virtue we can boaſt,
The woman that *deliberates* is loſt. *Addiſon.*

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]

1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.

Moſt Graveſt-elty was *deliberate*,
Not roſh like his accuſers. *Shakſpeare's Coriol.*

2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for wiſe conſiderations, that wiſdom ſo far proceeds with men as to make them deſirous of ſlow and *deliberate* death, againſt the ſtream of their ſenſual inclination.
Hooker.

Echoes are ſome more ſudden, and chop again as ſoon as the voice is diſtinguiſhed; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more ſpace between the voice and the echo, which is cauſed by the local nearneſs or diſtance. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies, knows better than any alone what is not to be wrought, and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fail, but plods on *deliberately*; and, as a grave man ought, is ſure to put his ſtaff before him
Dryden.

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution.

They would not ſtay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateneſs* becoming a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chooſe good by free *deliberation*, it ſhould never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is leſs. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *n. ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintineſs; pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

On hoſpitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chooſe for *delicacy* beſt. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

3. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.

Theſe *delicacies*
I mean of taſte, ſight, ſmell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds *Milton.*

4. Softneſs; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly preſence, in whom ſtrong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty effeminateneſs. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden.*

You may ſee into the ſpirit of them all, and learn ſomething from theſe general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.

7. Politeneſs of manners: contrary to *groſſneſs*.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Princes born of families noble and rich, derive a weakneſs of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

9. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs.

Any zealous for promoting the intereſt of his country, muſt conquer all that tenderneſs and *delicacy*, which may make him afraid of being ſpoke well of. *Addiſon.*

10. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

11. Smallneſs; tenuity.

DE'LICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour.

The chooſing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary diſh, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and preciſe natural limits deſcribed. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.

3. Choice; ſelect; excellent.

4. Pleaſing to the ſenſes.

5. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts.

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Of polite manners; not groſs, or coarſe.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips.

Witneſs the army, of ſuch maſs and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakſpeare.*

Tender and *delicate* perſons muſt needs be oft angry, they have ſo many things to trouble them, which more robuſt natures have little ſenſe of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they muſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'LICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with ſoft elegance.

That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerouſneſs of his verſe: there is nothing ſo *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips ſhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy ſpots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarſely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troubleſome to thyſelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy ſauces. *Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate*.] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateneſs* and tenderneſs. *Deut.*

DE'LICATES. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The ſhepherds homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which ſecure and ſweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakſpeare.*

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marſhy weed,
But with thy ſickle reap the rankeſt land. *Dryden.*

With abſtinence and *Thcates* he ſees,
And can regale himſelf with toaſt and cheeſe. *King's Cookery.*

DE'LICES. *n. ſ.* pl. [*delicia*, Latin.] Pleaſures. This word is merely French.

And now of late pour'd out his idle mind
In naſty *delices* and laſcivious joys,
Having his warlike weapons caſt behind,
And flowers in pleaſures and vain pleaſing toys. *Spenſer.*

DELI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the ſenſe or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's diſobedience Almighty God chaſed him out of Paradiſe, the faireſt and moſt *delicious* part of the earth, into ſome other the moſt barren and unpleaſant. *Woodward.*

In his laſt hours his eaſy wit diſplays
Like the rich fruit he ſings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breaſt enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully.

How much ſhe hath glorified herſelf and lived *deliciouſly*, ſo much torment and ſorrow give her. *Revelations.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleaſure; joy.

The ſweeteſt honey
Is loathſome in its own *deliciouſneſs*,
And in the taſte confounds the appetite. *Shak.*

Let no man judge of himſelf, or of the bleſſings and efficacy of the ſacrament itſelf, by any ſenſible relliſh, by the guſt and *deliciouſneſs*, which he ſometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts ſo joined together. *Wiſem. Surg.*

DELI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*delice*, French; from *deletior*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction.

Saul commanded his ſervants, ſaying, commune with David ſecretly, and ſay, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his ſervants love thee. *1 Samuel.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, ſiſters, chear we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakſp.*

Titus Veſpaſian was not more the *delight* of human kind, the univerſal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*,
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryd.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy; to afford pleaſure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with conferring their knowledge, ſeeing wherein the ſea-diſcipline differed from the land ſervice, had pleaſing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyſelf alſo in the Lord, and he ſhall give thee the deſires of thine heart. *Pſalms.*

Poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, ſwill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight* in this thing? *2 Samuel.*

Bleſſed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Pſalms.*

DELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleaſant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to ſparing in ſo immeaſurable ſort, that he did not only bar himſelf from the *delightful*, but almoſt from the neceſſary, uſe thereof. *Sidney.*

No ſpring nor ſummer, on the mountain ſeem,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Addiſon.*

DELI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increaſe and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delight*.] Pleaſure; comfort; ſatisfaction.

But our deſires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to ſet our chief *delightfulneſs*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed ſhews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulneſs* of the knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleaſant; delightful.

The words themſelves being ſo ancient, the knitting of them to ſhort and intricate, and the whole periods and compoſe of his ſpeech ſo *delightſome* for the roundneſs, and ſo grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*

God has furniſhed every one with the ſame means of exchanging hunger and thirſt for *delightſome* vigour. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightſome*.] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delightſome*.] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]

1. To make the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign; to ſketch.

2. To paint; to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture.

The Icon of perſonia is very large: with the ſame reaſon they may *delin eate* old Neſtor like Acoma, Hecuba with Hekat's face, and Time with Veſcom's head. *Brown.*

3. To deſcribe; to ſet forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to *delin eate* the region in which God firſt planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to *delin eate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom: nor, indeed, could I relate it, if I had, what the happineſs that ſhall be there poſſeſſed is. *Hooker.*

DELINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The firſt draught of a thing.

In the orthographical ſcience, the firſt thing ſhould be a true *delineation*, and the juſt dimenſions.

Wotton.

DELI'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or aſſuaging. *Dict.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a miſdeed.

He never puniſh the groſſeſt and moſt enormous delinquencies of his ſubjects, and that exactly. *King Charles.*

On

Thy years deſtroy'd the vigour of a man,
That could with ſafety my delinquency eſpy,
And ſcorn the rack of tortures for me. *Sandys.*

A ſubſequent ought to be cited in the place of a delinquency where the *delinquency* was commanded by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELI'NQUENT. *n. ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an enormous Pare,
That ſooner will accuſe the meaneſt ſtate
Than the *delinquent*; and with ſuch a grace
The treaſon is not acted, it ſeems love. *Ben Jonſon.*

An ruined, not by war, or any other cauſe, but by juſtice and ſentence, as corrupt and wicked criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon his own confeſſion, been leſs or as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

T DE'LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be diſſolved.

It will be reſolved into a liquor very much reſembling that which we call oil of tartar made *per deliquium*, but in ſmall quantities *ſuddenly*. *Boyle.*

Such an oil was made by the ſame artiſt of ſalt of tartar *per deliquium*, as above, *Graunt.*

DELIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELIQUIUM. n. ſ. [Latin. A chymical term.] A diſtillation by diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

DE'LIRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or fooliſh fancy. *Dict.*

T. DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

DELIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madneſs. *Dict.*

DELI'RIOUS. *adj.* [*delirus*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

I ſaw him ſaid he had been for ſome time delirious, but when I ſaw him he had his underſtanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed

Delirious flies, ſleep from its pillow flies. *Thomſon.*

DELI'RIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptneſs in anſwering, eſpecially in perſons naturally of another temper, is a ſign of an approaching *delirium*: and in a feverith *delirium* the eyes is a ſmall inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.] A ſtriving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To ſet free; to releaſe.

Thus the fair captive gan *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver *Prior.*

2. To ſave; to reſcue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Pſalms.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brentford, but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſurrender; to put into one's hands; to reſign; to give up; to yield.

I will not take thee, that *deliver* him the pledge and aſſurance he goeth down. *Shakſpeare.*

And David ſaid to him, canſt thou bring down this troop? And he ſaid, ſwear unto me by God, that thou will not kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my maſter, and I will bring thee down to this company. *1 Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, when they were ſtrong, but *delivered* us for a prey, and to captivity. *Tobit.*

4. To give; to offer; to preſent.

Now the chief ſeize no more meaſure of your corn in advance, but *deliver* it for the meaſure of the ſeaſon. *2 Kings.*

Then ſhall *deliver* Pharaoh cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou waſt his butler. *Geneſis.*

I was a ſervant of duty, who, when a maſter ſhould be corrupted to have an ill opinion of his ſervant, would not be reconciled by any other *Dryden.*

5. To call away; to throw off.

Carried with that vicious draught, the exhilarated
Preſently *delivers* to the wind *Pope.*

6. To diſburden a woman of a child.

Shall the midwife
Set to her hand, and *deliver* the child,
Then will the midwife ſay, Behold, here is a ſon, and ſhe ſhall be called Iſaac. *Iſaiah.*

7. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A moſt unmoving ſhe,
Who ſcarce has language, compaſſion, voice,
Deliver to the ſpectators what words,
That ſhe ſhall ſpeak to you. *Shakſpeare.*

I am now your ſingle audience,
Whatſoever you ſhall *deliver* to him
Shakſpeare.

I knew a clergyman who appeared to be in the firſt ſtage of conſumption, that Muſcovia could not perſuade any one to believe for ſome months, or *deliver* that he was in any danger. *Swift.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the diſcretion of another.

Into your hands I *deliver over* the will of mine enemies, for ſuch wicked are riſen up againſt me, and ſuch as ſeek after my ſoul cruelly. *Eſdras.*

The cauſe Judges have *delivered over* to me; and ſhe ſhall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to tranſmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the preſent, your lordſhip will be *delivered over* to poſterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To ſurrender; to give up.

He that ſpared not his own ſon, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how ſhall he not, with him alſo, freely give us all things? *Rom. viii.*

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shak.*

Happy having ſuch a ſon,
That would *deliver up* his greatneſs
Into the hand of juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue.

He hath ſent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of ſight to the blind, to ſet at liberty them that are bound *Luke.*

O God, command *deliverance* for Jacob. *Pſalms.*

Whate'er befall, your life ſhall be my care,
One death or one *deliverance* we will ſhare.
Dryden.

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.

Nature's mother
Is juſt in labour, and *deliverance* more. *Shakſp.*

People have a ſuperſtitious belief, that a woman in labour is helpeth to the eaſy *deliverance* *Bacon.*

4. The act of ſpeaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly *delivery*.

If ironically I may convey my thoughts in
I thus my light *deliverance*, I have ſpoke
With one that in her ſex, her years profeſſion,
Wiſdom and conſtancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakneſs. *Shakſp.*

DELI'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver; releaſer.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſtancy of nations and ages, in the ſuppreſſion of their tyrannizing and debellating governors, ſometimes foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour, and ſo, though the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that ſeed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head.

Andrew Dorio has a ſtatue erected to him in the entrance of the doge's palace, with this glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confeſs;
All tongues extol him, all religions bleſs
Waller.

2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething by ſpeech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by ſober authors, have been believed falſe, only becauſe the menſtruums were not as highly rectified, or exquiſitely depurated, as thoſe that were uſed by the *deliverers* of thoſe experiments. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving.

He wrote, with ſighs,
That he would labour my *delivery* *Shakſp.*

3. A ſurrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's perſon into the hands of the army, I undertook to the queen mother, that I would find ſome means to get acceſs to him, ſhe was pleaſed to ſend me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his houſe, which was at firſt imagined, becauſe it was ſo ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech.

we allege what the ſcriptures themſelves do uſually ſpeak, for the ſaving force of the word of God, not with reſtraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howſoever the ſame ſhall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the graceſulne's of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his diſcourſes. *Addiſon.*

5. Uſe of the limbs; activity.

Muſidorus could not perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver that ſtrength more nimbly, or becoming the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuouſly. *Sidney.*

The eaſt was the taller, and much the ſtronger; but the duke had the nimbler limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Iſaiah.*

DELL. *n. ſ.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obſolete.

The while, the ſame unhappy ewe,
Whoſe clouted leg her hurt doth ſhew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenſer.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milt.*

But, ſoon as ſunſhine, moſt they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human ſight. *Tickel.*

DELPH. *n. ſ.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine ſort of earthen ware.

A ſuppet worthy of herſelf;
Five mottoes in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DE'LTOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; ſo called by reaſon of its reſembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muſcle ariſing from the clavicula, and from the proceſs of the ſame, whoſe action is to raiſe the arm upward.

Cut aſunder one of the *deltoide* muſcle, and carry the arm backward. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is eaſily impoſed on: rather *deludible*.

Not well underſtanding omniſcience, he is not ſo ready to deceive himſelf, as to falſify unto him whoſe cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impoſe on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

DELU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſture; a cheat; a falſe pretender.

Say, flatterer, ſay, *all falſe deluders* ſpeak;
Anſwer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

And thus the ſweet *deluders* tune their ſong. *Pope.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delfan, Sax. *delven*, Dutch; perhaps from δολος, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade.

It ſhall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakſpeare.*

Delve of convenient depth your thraſhing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face the ſame. *Dryden.*

The filthy ſwine, with *delving* ſnout
The rooted foreſt undermine. *Phillips.*

2. To fathom; to ſift; to ſound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What 's his name and birth?
—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicinius. *Shakſpeare.*

DELVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

He ly and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that ſhady *delve* him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon eſt did ſun his treaſury. *Spenſer.*

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their barns bread, wives, and ſelves. *Ben Jonſon.*

DELVE *of Coals.* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Diſt.*

DE'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a ſpade.

DE'LUGE. *n. ſ.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apoſtle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was ſubject to periſh by a *deluge*, as this is ſubject to periſh by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they ſtrive to force
His channel to a new or narrow courſe,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
But ſwoln to a torrent, then a *deluge*, ſwells. *Denham.*

3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The reſtleſs flood the land would overflow,
By which the *deluged* earth would uſeleſs grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves ruſh in
Implacable, till ſwell'd by the foam,
The ſhip ſinks, foundering in the vaſt abyſs. *Phillips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*deluſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collution; falſehood.

2. The ſtate of one deluded.

3. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore ſeeks in theſe
True wiſdom, finds her not, or by *deluſion*. *Milton.*

I, waking, view'd with grief the riſing ſun,
And ſoundly mourn'd the dear *deluſion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; impoſing on.

When, fir'd with paſſion, we attack the fair,
Deluſive ſighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimſies you purſue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *deluſive* art,
You fancy firſt, and then aſſert. *Pope.*

While the baſe and groveling multitude were liſtening to the *deluſive* deities, ſome of a more exalted aſpect and exalted ſpirit ſeparated themſelves from the reſt. *Tatler.*

Phænomena ſo *deluſive*, that it is very hard to eſcape impoſition and miſtake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *deluſor*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγος.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to ſend for them, to flatter and embolden them *King Charles.*

A plauſible, inſignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demoſthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular ſtate, yet ſeem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN. }
DEME'AN. } *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French.]
DEME'SNE. }

1. That land which a man holds originally of himſelf, called *dominium* by the civilians, and oppoſed to *feodum*, or fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*

2. Eſtate in land.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakſpeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal juriſdiction and ſignory, though the lands of that county and *demeſne* were poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the ancient inhabitants. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the manſion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Thoſe acts for planting foreſt trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demeſnes* of a few gentlemen, and even there, in general, very unſkilfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to aſk for with authority.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war proſpered? *2 Samuel.*

If any friend of Cæſar's *demand* why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, this is my anſwer: Not that I loved Cæſar leſs, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakſpeare.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it ſeems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakſpeare.*

The people of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and miſery of Greece ſhould have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To proſecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Daniel.*

Giving vent, gives life and ſtrength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A queſtion; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon.*

4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. It hath alſo a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued either by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is expreſs demand; in law, as every entry in land-diſtreſs for rent, taking or ſeiſing of goods, and ſuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for.

All ſums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been ſtayed in the way to the banaper. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *demand.*]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redreſs

One of the witneſſes depoſed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whoſe wife had ſat below the ſquire's lady at church, ſhe ſaid ſhe thought her huſband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that aſks a queſtion.

3. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

They go very faſt and ſtrong, which alſo betrays the cruel, and diſcovers them to the *demanders* ready ſpie at all ſeaſons. *Carew.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, Fr.] Mien; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

Ariſe, fair, with forrowful *demean*,
And deigne hue, an armed knight to be. *Spenſer.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.

Theſe plain and ſolid principles of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and ſoberly and temperately. *South.*

A man muſt firſt conſider that there is a God, and then, conſequently how he ought to *demean* himſelf towards him, or he will never be happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon.*

Suſpicion had long perplex'd his breaſt,
How with the gliding nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding night *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad;
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Shakſ.*

DEME'ANOUR. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney.*

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker.*

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mild *demeanour*, then alone,
As neither fear'd, all unconſcious, unſeen. *Milton.*
Thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I. *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſted in all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *n. ſ.* pl. properly *demeſnes*. An eſtate in lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*dementio*, Lat.] To make mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.]

1. The oppoſite to merit; ill deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.

They ſhould not be idle once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and they puniſhed according to their *demerits*. *Spenſer.*

Thou liv'ſt by me, to me thy breath reſigns,
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever thy acquire by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be ſecure, unleſs for ſome *demerit* or offence againſt the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege, and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonneting, as proud a fortune
As that I have reach'd. *Shakſpeare.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEMESNE. See DEMAIN.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition, as *demi-god*; that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]

DEMI-CANNON *Largeſt.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun ſix inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *of the greateſt Size.* A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a ſleeve? 'tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin.*]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt Size.* A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and ſix eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighth parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *devil.*] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shakſpeare.*

DEMI-GOD. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes bade him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton.*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And inly grew heroes at the ſound,
E'en wiſh'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A ſit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſhort ſpear; a half-pike.

On their helmets they wear their *demi-lances* wove
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fatten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryden.*

DEMI-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the cowardiſe of this baſhful *demi-men*. *Knolles.*

DEMI-WOLF. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf: *Ipeiſes.*

Spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are
Clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

DEMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [from *demettre*, *demis*, *demiſe*, Fr.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of queen Anne, the number encreaſed. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr.]

To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

DEMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the fame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEMO'CRACY. *n. s.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple*

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and then the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

Had rejected the labours of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground *Dryden.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And then *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

DEMO'LISHER. *n. s.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLI'TION. *n. s.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk *Swift*

DE'MON. *n. s.* [*demon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken be
Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed! *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL.
DEMO'NIACK. } *adj.* [from *demon*.]

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniack phrenzy, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

DEMO'NIACK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN. *adj.* [from *demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *n. s.* [δαίμων and κρατία.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LATRY. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LOGY. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand miracles of our belief are as *demonstrable* in geometry. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any things is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, or such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourse. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain. *South.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Browne.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRA'TORY. *adj.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; allaying.

Seals, being deprived of only an acrick part, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree, but, being full of acrid particles, are flatulent, when digested by digestives. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

To prosecute the plaintiff's demands. *Wotton.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this refusal the English ambassadours thought fit to *demur*, and to send to England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Clarendon.*

Running over demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things which require the deal of Delphos would *demur*. *Bacon.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that should *demur* upon seeing war, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And was the willinger believ'd,
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
How ill, to both he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies: that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and alters, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

DEMU'R. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspence of opinion

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reason hath deep silence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undismay'd. *Milton.*

Certainly the right and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal, and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double audits;
As thus: when you, D——, and we go snacks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE *adj.* [*de mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two neat lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and *demure* *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I bid them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakſpeare.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abaſing of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cat, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*

Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene;
From which ingredients, firſt, the dex'trous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty: not uſed.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill conclufion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakſpeare.*

DEMU'RELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.]

1. With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and carry that now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely. *Shakſpeare.*

Eſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shakſpeare.*

DEMU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *demure*.]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

DEMU'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco, vel morari*.] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law; and in ſuch caſe the judge with his aſſociates proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is their ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowell.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. ſ.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They are diſperſed, ſome in the air, ſome on the earth, ſome in the waters, ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens*, and caves, under the earth. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beaſt.

What, ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakſpeare.*

The tyrant's *den*, whoſe uſe, though loſt to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter ſhown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the ſhapeleſs beaſt his *den* forſakes;
In woods and fields a wild deſtruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may ſignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon den imports both. *Gibſon's Camden.*

DENA'Y. *n. ſ.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refuſal.

To her in haſte, give her this jewel: ſay,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakſpeare.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That may be denied; that to which one may refuſe belief.

The negative authority is alſo *deniable* by reaſon. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not at hand; no man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I muſt and will have Catherine to my wife. *Shakſpeare.*

The *denial* of hearing, and haſty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*

He, at every freſh attempt, is repell'd
With ſaint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thoſe are the proper ſcenes, in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.

By the word Virtue the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was ſo fearful when Chriſt looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he ſhall look him into deſtruction? *South.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes.

It may be I am effected by my *denier* ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a perſon, though not to men as a prince. *King Ch.*

DENI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *denier*, in two ſyllables.] A ſmall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a ſous.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt?
——No, not a *denier*. *Shakſpeare.*

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken; to make black.

By ſuffering ſome impreſſion from fire, bodies are caſually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion; thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own ſulphur. *Brown.*

Hawthorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all alter its whiteneſs. *Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] A blackening, or making black.

Theſe are the advances of an artificial ways of *denigration*, anſwerably whereto may be the natural progreſs. *Brown.*

In ſeveral inſtances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwiſe reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchiſing, or making free.

That the mere Iriſh were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchaſed by them. *Davis.*

DE'NIZEN. } *n. ſ.* [from *dynaſddyn*, a
DE'NISON. } man of the city; or *diarſyddol*, free of the city, Welſh.] A freeman; one enfranchiſed.

Denizen is a Britiſh law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of bleſt abodes,
From whence theſe murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nurſing, be made to produce their ſeed out of their native ſoil; but corn, ſo neceſſary for all people, is fitted to grow and to ſeed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He ſummons ſtraight his *denizens* of air:
The lucid ſquadrons round the ſails repair. *Pope.*

To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free.

Pride, luſt, covetize, being ſeveral
To theſe three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their iſſue is inceſtuous:
Falſehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

DENO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation ariſeth of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpoſe of conſecration being not in every one underſtood, they have been conſtrued as though they had ſuperſtitiouſly meant either that thoſe places, which were *denominated* of angels and ſaints, ſhould ſerve for the worſhip of ſo glorious creatures; or elſe thoſe glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of ſuch places. *Hooker.*

Deteſtation is deſtructive to all that is eſtabliſhed among men, to all that is moſt precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, underſtanding and will: for what uſe can we have of our underſtandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exerciſe have we for our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINATION. *n. ſ.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing

which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryd.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripatetick, Epicureans, and the like. *Seeth.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination.* *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate.*]

1. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

2. That obtains a distinct appellation.

This would be more analogically *denominable.*

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

But if several of one name should have one common *denominator.* *Brown.*

DENOMINATOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denomination of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He scowl'd frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton.*

The locks grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the watery war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information against; to declare; to accuse publickly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

DENOU'NCER. *n. s.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DE'NSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-baiting, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Denshyring* or *Denshyssing*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DE'NSITY. *n. s.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the density of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums, or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'NTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which gutteral. *Bacon.*

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore set them be next after the labial-sounds, as also the lingua-*letters*. *Holder.*

DE'NTAL. *n. s.* A small shellfish.

Two little black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental.* *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. n. s. [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projecture. *Sir Chamb.*

DENTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth like those of a saw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better apprehension of the prey. *Grew.*

DENTI'CULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. *n. s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice?* *Ben Jonson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices.* *Grew's Museum.*

To DENTI'SE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTI'TION. *n. s.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *denudate.*] The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENU'D. *v. a.* *denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Could tell the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ward.*

Most of those *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to fatal durance *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict: opposed to *affirm.*

2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which
Great nature cries—deny not. *Shakspeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and yours *deny?* *Dryden.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be required a witness unto you, left you deny your God. *Tyndale.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The kind figs and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat.*

When St Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable, he considers christians as denying the intellectual pleasures of this world, for the take of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstruating* the pores of the body. *Mortimer.*

Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *n. s.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve

scvifcidities, or to open by any means the animal paſſages.

All ſuch are attenuating and *deobſtruent*, reſolvitive viſcid ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ODAND. *n. ſ.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature; as, if a horſe ſhould ſtrike his keeper, and ſo kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify ſomething about it, ſhould fall ſo as the cart-wheels, by running over him, ſhould preſs him to death; if one ſhould be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themſelves, and any of them ſhould nevertheleſs be ſlain by the fall of the tree; in theſe caſes the horſe, the cart-wheel, cart, and horſes, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, ſold and diſtributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occaſioned by unreaſonable, ſenſeleſs, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this caſe, to ſee the price of theſe diſtributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

To DEOPPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage; to free from obſtructions.

DEOPPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obſtructions; the removal of whatever obſtructs the vital paſſages.

Though the greater parts be evacuated again, yet are the ſubtler remaining, unleſs they be ſtrongly attended to *deoppilation*. *Harvey.*

DEO'PPILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobſtruent.

A phyſician preſcribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Lat.] The act of kiſſing.

We have an enumeration of the ſeveral acts of worſhip required to be performed to images, viz. proſtrations, genuflections, thuriferations, and *deoſculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours; to paint; to ſhow by a painted reſemblance.

He did unwilling worſhip to the ſaint
That on his ſhield *depainted* he did ſee. *Spenſer.*

2. To deſcribe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or ſonnet quaint. *Gay.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*départ*, French.]

1. To go away from a place: with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Suſannah went into her garden. *Suſannah.*

He ſaid unto him, go in peace; ſo he *departed from* him a little way. 2 *Kings.*

They *departed* quickly *from* the ſepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his diſciples word. *Matthew.*

He, whoſe hath no ſtomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his paſſport ſhall be made.
Shakſpeare.

Barbaroſſa, appeaſed with preſents, *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles.*

And couldſt thou leave me, cruel; thus alone?
Not one kind kiſs from a *departing* ſon?
No look, no laſt adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To deſiſt from a practice.

He cleaved unto the ſins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. 2 *Kings.*

3. To be loſt; to periſh.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode ſtill. 2 *Eſdras.*

4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatize.

In tranſgreſſing and lying againſt the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Iſaiah.*

5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion.

His majeſty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the moſt unreaſonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to deceaſe; to leave the world.

As her ſoul was in *departing*; for ſhe died. *Geneſis.*

Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke.*

As you with chriſtian peace to ſouls *departed*,
Stand theſe poor people's friends. *Shakſpeare.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in uſe.

You've told diſpatch in private by the conſul
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonſon.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to ſeparate: a chymical term.

DEPA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*départ*, French.]

1. The act of going away: now *departure*.

Laid to charge, at my *depart* from France,
To make ſpoil of Margaret. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his laſteſt gaſp,
Tidings, as ſwiftly as the poſt could run,
Were brought me of your loſs and his *depart*.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold or other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way. *Diſſ.*

The chymiſts have a liquor called water of *départ*. *Boyle.*

DEPA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*départements*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at ſea, had their ſeveral ſtations and *departments*; the moſt conſiderable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the ſecond was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs muſt know of her *departure*, and
Doſt ſeem ſo ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a ſharp torture. *Shakſpeare.*

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and dejection, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*

They were ſeen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but ſurvived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addiſon.*

2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his ſon's miſeries. *Sidney.*

3. A forſaking; an abandoning: with *from*.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure from* evil, are phraſes of like importance. *Tillotſon.*

DEPA'SCENT. *adj.* [*depaſcens*, Latin.] Feeding.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Latin.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themſelves in bodies paſturing upon the mountains, and removing ſtill to freſh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former. *Spenſer.*

To DEPAU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoveriſh; to conſume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will laſt long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depeſto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be alſo, that ſome bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depactible* nature than water, as we ſee it evident in coloration, for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of braſil or wine. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to deſcribe in colours. A word of *Spenſer*.

The red roſe medled with the white yfere,
In either cheek *depeinct* how lively were. *Spenſer.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*, and cracking ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So ſtrong, that from the lower end,
They ſay, all human things *depend*. *Sandys.*

The direful monſter was afar deſcried,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her ſide. *Pope.*

2. To be in a ſtate influenced by ſome external cauſe; to live ſubject to the will of others: with *upon*.

We work by wit and not by witchcraft:
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakſpeare.*

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the courteſy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon.*

3. To be in a ſtate of dependance; to retain to others.

Be thou deſir'd
Of fifty to diſquantity your train:
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill *depend*,
To be ſuch men as may befort your age. *Shakſp.*

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cauſe, or ſomething previous.

The peace and happineſs of a ſociety *depend* on the juſtice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Rogers.*

5. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you perſuaded to interpoſe yourſelf in any cauſe *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of juſtice. *Bacon.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cauſe,
And doubtful iſſue of miſconſtrued laws. *Prior.*

6. *To* DEPEND *upon*. To rely on; to truſt to; to reſt upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He reſolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you be rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain in fog. *Addiſon.*

I am a stranger to your characters further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift.*

DEPE'NDANCE, DEPE'NDANCY. } *n. f.* [from *depend.*]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough.
Dryden.

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon*.

Every moment we feel our *dependance upon* God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson.*

5. The things of persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependances* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*

The true and natural division of power, is of princes who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependances*; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependance* on him were drowned in his conceit. *Hooker.*

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of heart, at returning light:
And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray.
Dryden.

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependances* or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *depend.*]

1. Hanging down.

2. Relating to something previous.

3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most large, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Davies.*

DEPE'NDANT. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as to the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

For a fat clerk, a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his prosecutors. *South.*

DEPE'NDENCE. DEPE'NDENCY. } *n. f.* [from *dependeo*, Latin. This word, with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance*, or *ence*, *ancy*, or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies*. *Collier.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakſp.*

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent, from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation or the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Cæsar the Greeks and Romans, face, the whole form of the time were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the gown only worn, with out the tails. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] A dependent; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shall one expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakſp.*

DEPERDITION. *n. f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the mere emission of weights, or *deperdition* of any precious particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegmo.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unctuous, fixed quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being affociated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. *To* DEPHLE'GMATE. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the corrosive solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo*, *depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. f.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped coriaceated and *depilous*, that is, without wool, fur or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. f.* [*depleo*, *depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'PLORABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

1. Lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The old, of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

DE'PLORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Locke.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all the boasts of reason and philosophy, God knows, how *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The eye is then most [illegible] when viewed consequences the wrong [illegible] *Wotton.*

DEPLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [illegible, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

[illegible]
With Acolapsis and [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible]
His sufferings, see [illegible] *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. f.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMATION. *n. f.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*deponeo*, Latin.]

6. To lay down as a pledge or security.
7. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depose*
As much as any cause I've known. *Dryden.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as, *fateor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns and drear plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end in sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milton.*

Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]
1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportal* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us very near death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*deportement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The excellencies of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shoals were neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mass *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shakspeare.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest cure that I can give,
Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of. Not in use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakspeare.*

4. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothil-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shaksp.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lye
could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *n. s.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
But kept a reservation, to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle gat leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, what we give out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him in hopes of receiving by them. *Spratt.*

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those laws which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. s.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marteaux, and forty left at: they had the other day the Valteline, and now have yet it in *deposit*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Lat.]
1. The act of giving public testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *deposition*s, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from his sovereignty.
3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY. *n. s.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositaries* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Atterbury.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Swift.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics to *deprave*, the same. *Hooker.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*?
Shakspeare.

Out from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *deprav'd*? *Milton.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful food, and lawless ill does crave *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Bacon.*

DEPRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency in sparing the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* and not remove. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayers amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater with. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets
Those dorks, whose paints make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

DEPRECA'TION. *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]
1. Prayer against evil.

1. with leave of ſpeech implor'd
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied. *Milton.*
Circumcision they generally conceived to be a good ſign, or a bad one; and ſo, upon this motion, they commonly uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*
2. Intreaty; petitioning.
3. An excuſing; a begging pardon for.

DE'PRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*]
DE'PRECATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by ſupplication.

Biſhop Fox underſtanding that the Scottiſh king was ſtill diſcontent, being troubled that the occaſion of breaking of the truce ſhould grow from his men, ſent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue.

They preſumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converſations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepreſent. *Addiſon.*

As there are more ambitions of fame, than of pride who are content in poetry, it is very reaſonable that thoſe who have not ſucceeded in it themſelves ſhould endeavour to *depreciate* the works of thoſe who have. *Spectator.*

To DEPREDATE. *v. a.* [*depredari*, Latin.]
1. To waſte; to pillage.
2. To pilfer; to devour.

[illegible] make the ſubſtance of the body more [illegible] and to be ſpit up by the ſpittle [illegible] by the ſpleen. [illegible]

DEPREDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depredatio*, Lat.]
1. A robbing; a pillaging.

[illegible] were appointed to determine [illegible] and *depredations* [illegible] [illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] not to be ſuffered to [illegible] *depredations* as through [illegible] *Hayward.*

Were there not one who had [illegible] *Hooker.*

2. Voracity; waſte.

The [illegible] of a raven warm [illegible] and vermin of the ſame kind, appear [illegible] nothing more viſible than in the [illegible] [illegible] of a horſe, or the ſkin of a hound, [illegible] by *depredation*. *Brown.*

DEPREDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*depredator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the thruſh called our lady's fox, which is a kind of miſſeltoe, and celewort, ſet near together, one of both will draw the caule to it, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them ſtarveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; theſe we call *depredators*. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]
1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in to groſs and impious an impoſture. *Atterb.*

2. To diſcover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or underſtanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do ſo great effects, are inviſible, and uncur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* [from *deprehend.*]
1. That may be caught.
2. That may be underſtood, or diſcovered. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs; eaſineſs to be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deprehenſo*, Lat.]
1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a* [from *depreſſus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]
1. To preſs or thruſt down.
2. To let fall; to let down.

The ſame thing I have tried by letting a globe reſt, and raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it, to make the angle of a juſt magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to ſink.

Others [illegible] own morals, depend at the moſt diſtance, and [illegible] that the making any progreſs in knowledge is abſolutely impoſſible. *Locke.*

If we conſider how much it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depreſs* melancholy minds, and diſperſes thoſe [illegible] one would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life. *Addiſon.*

Diſſension [illegible]
The heavens, as the heathens [illegible] *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preſſing down.

Banks of extraordinary [illegible] of land over the [illegible] now between [illegible] the [illegible] between [illegible] *Woodward.*

2. The ſtate of falling in of a ſurface.

[illegible] even ſurfaces, [illegible] [illegible] *Woodward.*

3. The act of humbling; abaſement.

[illegible] *Locke.*

DEPRESSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion. *Dict.*

DEPRESSION *of the Star* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.]
1. He that keeps or preſſes down.
2. An oppreſſor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the ſtraight muſcles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its uſe being to pull it downward.

The exact [illegible] of all oppoſite and antagoniſt muſcles is effected partly by the natural poſture of the body and the eye, which is the caſe of the attollent and *depriment* muſcles *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
2. The ſtate of loſing.

Fools whoſe [illegible] and [illegible] *deprivation* of being. *Boyle.*

DEPRIVA'TION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRIVE. *v. a* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]
1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with *of*.

[illegible] cannot be imparted to [illegible] [illegible] *Locke.*

He lamented the [illegible] and the horrid manner in which he [illegible] *Addiſon.*

Now [illegible] *Dryden.*

Leading death in [illegible] *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: *Milton* uſes it without *of*.

From [illegible] *deprived*
His likeneſs [illegible]
The [illegible] and [illegible] *Dryden.*

3. To releaſe; to free from.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden.*

4. To put out of an office.

[illegible] *Swift.*

DEPTH *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *Dieb*, Dut.]
1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downward.

[illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] *depth* [illegible] *Locke.*

[illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] *Swift.*

2. Diſcernment; a head.

[illegible] *Locke.*

3. The abyſs; a gulf of infinite profundity.

[illegible] *Prior.*

4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon.

[illegible]
You plough the raging ſeas to [illegible] *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of schooldivinity. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in a file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any built a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, without the atmosphere of flesh. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a coal-body, oily and inflammable parts, but this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vivum*, or else *depurated* of a ladder colour, and, after *depuration*, turns as we have in magdeleons, to be of a light yellow. *Brown.*

What hath been hitherto declared, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant offices of respiration. *Ray.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It procured clients of fine complexion and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out and *depure*, but that the same defect might be traced continued in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fairest resting deer in England,
Who are not present at this Irish war. *Shakspeare.*

He is not below the most, that hath declined the employment of public affairs into the hands of *deputation*. *Brown.*

The authority of conference stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. *2 Samuel.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd. *Rosscommon.*

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'PUTY. *n. s.* [*deputé*, French; from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.

I have an affusion of pure gold; for trial which is current, and pass in stamp or weight, by reason of its alloy, which is a composition of silver or copper mixed therewith, is called by *dequantitated* by fire, and proportioned by frequent estimation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, the water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

The weeds, hemlock, and such like unsavoury
Doth not impoverish the soil so much
To abide their *deracination*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* [*dérationare*, or
To DERA'IN. } *derationare*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of a church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *derained*, then shall the plaintiff in the court christian, as far forth as upon *nul tiel record* in the king's court. *Cowel.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT. } *n. s.* [from *deraign.*]
DERA'INMENT. }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.

2. A disordering or turning out of course.

3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very like signification with the French *désroyer*, or *désarroyer*; that is, running out of course, disorder, or the letting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *n. s.* [from *desroyer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity. Not in use. *Douglass.*

To DERE. *v. a.* [derian, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *deer* ug doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

DERELI'CTION. *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.

2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *derelection* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS. *n. s.* pl. [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reproached or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Taylor.*

These fine, we gods, who with flag it us pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkeley.*

DERI'DER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the verbal violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by derisors of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the bodied Jesus despised and ejected of men. *Raleigh.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which keeps him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughingstock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jeremiah.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalms.*

Enfeebled, assaulted, overcome; led bound,
The *derision*, captive, poor, and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

DERI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; scoffing.

Over all the dome they quaff, they feast;
Derisive toasts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water begin to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the *derivation* of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiseman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived. Not used.

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakspeare.*

The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from Honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress of motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *derive th* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived from* the prætorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet, upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the public justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well possess'd. *Shakspeare.*

DERI'VER. *n. s.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DERN. *adj.* [bearn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIE'R. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the empire; this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs and rules used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.*

1. To detract; to lessen reputation: with *from*.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in 't?
—You cannot *derogate*, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Now her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

DEROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the Scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

What, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation from* their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak *to* his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disprase. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in *derogation to* Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation from* their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DERO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Detracting; lessening the honour of. Not in use.

That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DERO'GATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORINESS. *n. s.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] Detractious; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God, and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities *Glanv.*

DE'RVIS. *n. s.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsafed to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impostrous speech. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying Brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE'SCANT. *n. s.* [*descante*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shakspeare.*

Kindness would supplant our unkind separations, and several *descants* upon our Saviour's *Government of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own deformity. *Shakspeare.*

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To descant on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people descanting upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downward; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matthew.*

The brook that descends out of the mount
He cleft his head with one descending blow. *Dryden.*

For the Saviour
Of gushing tears obtained [illegible]
O goddess! who, [illegible]
Vouchsaf'd to descend to my wishing eyes. *Pope.*

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. [illegible]

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious fire preserve the [illegible],
His wish'd return with [illegible],
And on the [illegible] *Pope.*

4. To go down: in a figurative sense.

He, with how many indignities [illegible],
Into himself [illegible] *Milton.*

5. To make an invasion.

The [illegible] Denmark down
The Grecian fleet [illegible] down *Dryden.*
A tor[illegible] on the shore [illegible],
Whose martial arms from pole to pole extends *Dryden.*

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

De[illegible] *descends* from a [illegible] original, the offspring of fear, not [illegible] *Glanville.*

[illegible] *descended* from the [illegible] *Waller.*

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

[illegible] as [illegible] the property, all the estate, [illegible] the eldest [illegible], by the fatherly [illegible], the paternal power, cannot [illegible] by testament. *Locke.*

The obedience of [illegible] over men, and [illegible] in them, [illegible] to the same original, and [illegible] *Locke.*

[illegible] for the *descending* and conveying [illegible] Adam's [illegible] to [illegible], by the inheritance of his heirs, [illegible] *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

[illegible] the small account that [illegible], when they *descended* to [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon.

[illegible] *descend* the hills
Descend [illegible], were Lee
Lo[illegible] *Addison.*

[illegible] through the Alps, as well
when [illegible] we *descended* to [illegible],
we had [illegible] ranging with the wind *Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCE'NDANT. *n. s.* [*descendant*, French; *descendens*, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever distance.

The sea-*descendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy [illegible] to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and that in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of his [illegible] before him. *Atterbury.*

DESCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin. It seems to be established, that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

[illegible] regrets of the [illegible] parts from [illegible] downwards, and [illegible] juice is [illegible] by [illegible] foot and [illegible]. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee a [illegible] of celestial race. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downward.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

[illegible] *descendible* [illegible] *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of going, coming, or falling downward; falling; descent.

2. A declension, a degradation.

[illegible] *descension* [illegible]
It was Jove's case, from [illegible]
[illegible] now the stormy sky, that shall [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which ascends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which ascends with the sign or star below the horizon of any oblique sphere, &c. *Harris.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NT. *n. s.* [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

With [illegible] tears, [illegible] repentant grief,
To [illegible] with [illegible] a swift *descent*. *Dryden.*

2. Progress downward.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards in those parts of the creation that are beneath man, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an declining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward.*

4. Lowest place.

From the [illegible] upward of the head
To the *descent* and [illegible] sole of his foot. *Shak.*

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O foul *descent*, that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immediately with a wooden vessel, but he did countermand the landing in his long-boat'. *Bacon.*

The duke was general himself, and made the unfortunate *descent* upon the isle of Rhee, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Carew.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those saplings, and declare for sense;
For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next *descent* upon the chair. *Dryden.*

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a power to any one's hand, that alone must direct its [illegible] and conveyance. *Locke.*

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and in the promise of the blessed seed was ever [illegible] *Atterbury.*

9. Birth; extraction; proceis of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To [illegible] my master's [illegible]
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakspeare.*
Tarquin, for high *descent* and general [illegible]
Was [illegible], and I won'd by the Latian [illegible] *Dryden.*

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

[illegible] of our *descent* [illegible],
Would [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]
Be a vile *descent*, when [illegible] *Cowley.*

11. A single step in the scale of [illegible] a generation.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Be [illegible] and all their nephews
[illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden.*

12. A rank in the scale of inheritance.

How [illegible] was [illegible]
[illegible],
Save with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferior, infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee? *Milton.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.

2. To mark out any thing by the recital of its properties.

I pray thee, overmine them; and as thou canst them, I will *describe* [illegible] according to my description, level at my [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

He that writes well in verse will [illegible] his thoughts so fearfully, through all the [illegible] of words that express any one idea in [illegible] language, that to be may compare with the measures of the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful and vivid sentiments of the thing he describes. *Watts.*

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.

Men passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Joshua.*

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from *describe*.] He that describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythea. *Brown.*

DESCRI'BER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detecter.

The glad *describer* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crashaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *n. f.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must retrench all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for dreams immortaliz'd in song,
That lofty silence and oblivion fly,
Pursue their fountains, and their channels dry,
Then over-run by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still. *Addison.*

3. Vaid definition.

The art of definition, which is made up of a recital of the most remarkable properties of things, is called an imperfect definition, whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is compiled of those essential differences, which lead to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expressed in a description.

Let us read and define the bond,
And witness with this day's [illegible]. *Shakspeare.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.]

1. To give notice of any thing falsely discovered: as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave rise to those which are now in use.

2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.

A dreadful quest demands
Descry the strength of that enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Our scouts return, to our great charge,
[illegible] *Addison.*

To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a sight after several days, and of the queen could hear no news; since *descried*, we could learn lately and at last of her landing. *Watton.*

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure.

Ere day's twin-lights descried the coast he took his way
Through the guard, which never heard a noise,
Nor saw the watchmen, who I am never spied. *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past, and what's to come she can *descry*. *Shakspeare.*

That planet would, unto our eyes, *descry* not only the part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. *Raleigh.*

And now their way to earth they had *descried*,
To Paradise first tending. *Milton.*

Although the motion of light be not *discerned*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
So from the roof, from whence we could *descry*
All thence. *Dryden.*

Once more at least look back, said I;
Thence in that large glass *descry*. *Prior.*

DESCRY'. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.

Now send to the other army?
—Fear, and on speedy foot, the main *descry*
Stands in the hourly-thought. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

The four dyes of monasteries imprecated eviction those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

DESECRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT. *n. f.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
If trembling I inhabit, then protest me
The baby of a girl *Shakspeare.*

He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades. *Milton.*

DESE'RT. *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakspeare.*

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

The premises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, tho' they are perfectly in a state of nature, in relation to one another. *Locke.*

To DESERT. *v. a.* [*déserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

I have [illegible] with the [illegible] Hall, but ever *deserted* [illegible] when [illegible] alone. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

[illegible] *Dryden.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT. *n. f.* [properly *desert*: the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Quality or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Many of you, for a thing common, as [illegible] though the merit of [illegible] and [illegible] were equal, [illegible] *Hooker.*

The lofty mount
Is sunk'd with all its stores, all kind of creatures,
That in the compass of this sphere,
To propagate their states. *Shakspeare.*

Unto every man after his *desert*, and what they have done. *Shakspeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

As if our virtues or equality between the person offered, and the good deserved, or made due. *South.*

3. Excellence; right of reward; virtue.

Mine to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shakspeare.*

DESE'RTER. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and outed their places in part ancient. *Long Parl.*

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*
Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost extremity. *Tatler.*

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserters* in their power, would certainly have shewn but little mercy to the Bacchanals that *Orpheus* [illegible]
To a false guardian of their virtue too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking, or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ bears a sympathizing with the spiritual agonies of [illegible] or the pressures of [illegible] *South.*

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said she lov'd,
Lov'd me *desertless*; with shame confess,
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryd.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honour'd, as having power to give
Or take, as they *deserved* them. *Sandys.*

Some just reward we owe, and ever to *deserve*
I love you, as it ought, and good name. *Shakspeare.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakspeare.*
What to *deserve* is yours, and not the fame.
Shakspeare.

Yet well, if here would end
The [illegible] and would bear
My [illegible] *Milton.*
[illegible]
Deserving, from the [illegible] not from me. *Dryden.*
Such [illegible] Heaven has not from
A beauty to adorn my bed queen. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice, one man does not [illegible] *South.*

Courts are the places where the best manners [illegible]
Where the [illegible] *Swift.*

He had been a person of great use and reputation from the [illegible] was an admirable speaker, and very just. *Swift.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

Fortune I was sure, not yet to free
Those [illegible] and base,
Deservedly more vile. *Milton.*

A man [illegible] himself off from the satisfactions of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *South.*

DESE'RVER. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are pass'd. *Shakspeare.*

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do, perchance, grow intolerable prefumers. *Watton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESI'CCANTS *n. f.* [from *deficcate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of fores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *deficcants*, and wafted. *Wiſeman.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*deficco*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhauſt of moiſture.

In bodies *deficcated* by heat of age, when the native ſpirit goeth with, and the moiſture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the ſea, or ſome *deficcated* places thereof, by the heat of the ſun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moiſture.

Where there is moiſture enough, or ſuperfluous, there wine helpeth to digeſt and *deficcate* the moiſture. *Bacon.*

DESICCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deficcate.*] The act of making dry; the ſtate of being dried.

If the ſpirits, iſſue out of the body, there followeth *deficcation*, induration, and conſumption. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *deficcate.*] That has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*deſidero*, Lat.] To want; to miſs; to deſire in abſence. A word ſcarcely uſed.

Eclipſes are of wonderful aſſiſtance toward the ſolution of this ſo deſirable and ſo much *deſiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to ſettle or diſcover; as, the longitude is the *deſideratum* of navigation. The triſection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *deſiderata* of geometry.

DESI'DIOSE. *adj.* [*deſidioſus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*deſigno*, Lat. *deſſiner*, French.]

1. To purpoſe; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpoſe; with *for.*

The acts of religious worſhip were purpoſely *deſigned* for the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the moſt excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not *for* obſcurity *deſign'd*,
But, like the ſun, muſt cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally: with *to.*

One of theſe places was *deſigned* by the old man to his ſon. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a ſplendid fortune: he was *deſigned* to the ſtudy of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to obſerve whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *deſigned*, then, whether it be well coloured; which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they ſpeed their pace, the prince *deſigns*
The new elected ſeat, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens. Little uſed.

'Tis not enough to make a man a ſubject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there muſt be ways of *deſigning* and knowing the perſon to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpoſe.

2. A ſcheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays *deſigns* only for a day, without any proſpect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotſon.*

3. A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another.

A ſedate ſettled *deſign* upon another man's life, put him in a ſtate of war with him againſt whom he has declared ſuch an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

I doubt not but in the *deſigns* of ſeveral Greek maſters, one may oftentice the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addiſon.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome new *deſign*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*deſigno*, Latin.] Diſtinguiſhable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover muſt be confined to obſerve theſe proportions, and cannot paſs over all theſe infinite *deſignable* degrees in an inſtant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [*deſignatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by ſome particular token.

This is a plain *deſignation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of fluff uſed to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment: direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to uſe that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a military pretence, grounded upon the will and *deſignation* of Edward the Confeſſor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their firſt *deſignation* only to thoſe things which have parts, and are capable of increaſe or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *adv.* [from *deſign.*] Purpoſely; intentionally; by deſign or purpoſe; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly.

Uſes made things; that is to ſay, ſome things were made *deſignedly*, and on purpoſe, for ſuch an uſe as they ſerve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is ſometimes *deſignedly* to put children in pain, but care muſt be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESI'GNER. *n. f.* [from *deſign.*]

1. One that deſigns, intends, or purpoſes; a purpoſer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays ſchemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for ſuch *deſigners* to ſubborn the publick intereſt, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

There is a great affinity between *deſigning* and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *deſigners* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the ſame reliſh for wit and fancy. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNING. *participial adj.* [from *deſign.*] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould ſhew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Deſigning, mercenary; and I know
You would not wiſh to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *adj.* [from *deſign.*] Without intention; without deſign; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *deſignleſs.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *deſignleſſly* conſpiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the reſpective ſingers. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT. *n. f.* [from *deſign.*]

1. A purpoſe and intent.

The ſanctity of the chriſtian religion excludes fraud and falſehood from the *deſignments* and aims of its firſt promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her ſubſerve our purpoſes and *deſignments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A ſcheme of hoſtility.

News, lords! our wars are done!
The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo bang'd the Turks,
That their *deſignment* halts. *Shakſpeare.*

She received advice both of the king's deſperate eſtate, and of the duke's *deſignments* againſt her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or ſketch, of a work.

The ſcenes which repreſent cities and countries are not really ſuch, but only painted on board and canvaſs, but ſhall that excuſe the ill painture or *deſignment* of them? *Dryden.*

When abſent, yet we conquer'd in his right:
For though that ſome mean artiſt's ſkill were ſhown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet ſtill the laſt *deſignment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deſire.*]

1. That is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

Adjudged caſes, collected by men of great ſagacity, will improve his mind toward acquiring that *deſirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts.*

He cannot but confeſs, that it is a thing moſt *deſirable* to man, and moſt agreeable to the goodneſs of God, that he ſhould ſend forth his light and his truth by a ſpecial revelation of that will. *Regers.*

2. Pleaſing; delightful.

She then let drop ſome expreſſions about an agate ſnuff-box: I immediately took the hint, and bought one; being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *deſirable* in her eyes. *Addiſon.*

Our own ſea, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething good and *deſirable* in them. *Watts.*

DESI'RE. *n. f.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſiro*, Ital. *deſiderium*, Lat.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

Deſire is the uneaſineſs a man finds in himſelf upon the abſence of any thing, whoſe preſent enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *deſire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakſpeare.*

Deſire is the vaſt extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to obſerve what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding, or elſe to direct the ſort, and call in ſuch as he hath a *deſire* or uſe of. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French; *deſiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wiſh; to long for; to covet.

Thou ſhalt not *deſire* the ſilver or gold. *Deut.*

To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long.
Jove beheld it with a deſiring look. *Dryden.*

To aſk; to intreat.
Sir, I deſire you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *deſire* your grace of pardon;
I muſt away this night. *Shakſpeare.*
But ſince you take ſuch intereſt in our woe,
And Troy's diaſtrous end *deſire* to know,
I will refrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our laſt and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

To require; to demand. Not in uſe.
A dolorous cafe *deſires* a dol ful ſong,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenſer.*

DESI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wiſher.
I will counterfeit the bewitchment of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſirers. *Shakſpeare.*

DESI'ROUS. *adj.* [from *deſire*.] Full of deſire; eager; longing after; wiſhing for.
The ſame piety which maketh them that are in authority *deſirous* to pleaſe and reſemble God by juſtice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*
Be not *deſirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*
Men are drowſy and *deſirous* to ſleep beſore the fit of an ague, and yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *deſirous* her return, had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on *deſirous* to behold
The myſtery of this face. *Milton.*

DESI'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *deſirous*.] Eagerly; with deſire; with ardent wiſhes.

DESI'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſirous*.] Fulneſs of deſire; eagerneſs. *Dict.*

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Latin.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop: with *from*.

Peſt, thou art diſcern'd,
And toil'ſt in vain, nor me in vain moleſt. *Milton.*

There are many who will not quit a practice though they find a perſuaſion of its being ſinful, but will deſiſt from it, when they are convinced it is unprofitable. *Addiſon.*

DESI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiſt*.] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation.
Men often give treaſure where they have not found it, and make it with the motive and circumſtance of their *deſiſtance* from giving any more, when they have given largely. *South.*

DESI'TIVE. *adj.* [*deſitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluſive; final.
Propoſitions concluſive and *deſitive* are of this ſort: the ſtage ſwells as the ſun riſes; but the ſun is now at his height, therefore the ſtage is not yet riſen. *Watts.*

DESK. *n. ſ.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoſitory under it.

Tell her in the *deſk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh tapeſtry,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakſpeare.*
He is drawn leaning on a *deſk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*
I have been obliged to leave unfiniſh'd in my *deſk* the trade of two eſſays. *Pope.*
Not the *deſk* with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh with Japan'd ſides, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

DESOLATE. *adj.* [*deſolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.
Let us ſeek ſome *deſolate* ſhade, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakſpeare.*
This hero appears at firſt in a *deſolate* iſland, ſitting upon the ſide of the ſea, *Broome.*
2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte.
This city will be *deſolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.*
3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte; to make deſert.
The iſland of Atlantis was not ſwallowed by an earthquake, but was *deſolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the ſport of thoſe, who with the gun,
And dog impatient bounding at the ſhot,
Worſe than the ſeaſons *deſolate* the fields. *Thomſon.*

DE'SOLATELY. *adv.* [from *deſolate*.] In a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſolate*.]
1. Deſtruction of inhabitants; reduction to ſolitude.
What was our praiſes of the country, when with a circumſtance of the lamentable *deſolation* thereof made by the Scots, you have filled me with a new compaſſion. *Sydney.*
Where ſhe her lot follows to myſelf and thee,
Herſelf, the land, and many a chriſt an ſoul,
Death, *deſolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakſp.*
2. Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melancholy; deſtitution.
That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind: and then the terribleneſs of the continual motion, the *deſolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear tracking ugly images before it, doth ſtill vex the mind, even when it is beſt aſſured againſt it. *Sidney.*
Then your ladyſhip ſhall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonſtrate a carleſs *deſolation*. *Shakſpeare.*
My *deſolation* does begin to make
A better caſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To complete
The ſcene of *deſolation*, wide around
The graves gape dreadful. *Thomſon.*

3. A place waſted and forſaken.
How is Babylon become a *deſolation* among the nations! *Jer.*

DESPA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.]
1. Hopeleſneſs; deſpondence; loſs of hope
Deſpair is the thought of the unattainableneſs of any good, which works differently in men's minds, ſometimes producing uneaſineſs or pain, ſometimes reſt and indolency. *Locke.*
You had either never attempted this charge, for on ſuch hope; or never diſcovered a ſtoop with *deſpair*. *Sidney.*
We are troubled on every ſide, yet not diſtreſſed, we are perplexed, but not in *deſpair*. 2 *Cor.*
Wearied, forſaken, and purſued at laſt,
All ſafety in *deſpair* of ſleep plac'd,
Courage by theſe returnes, reſolv'd to beat
All their aſſaults, ſince 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*
Equal in their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languiſh'd with *deſpair*. *Dryden.*
2. That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *deſpair* of ſurgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.
Are not all our moſt evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one ſide, ſo there may be an exceſs on the other: men may not hope in God, or godly ſorrow, be perverted into preſumption or *deſpair*. *Sprat.*

To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to deſpond: with *of* before a noun.
Though thou dreweſt a ſword at thy friend yet *deſpair* not; for there may be a turning. *Feltham.*
We commend the wit of the Chineſe, who *deſpair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of ſilver. *Bacon.*
Never *deſpair* of God's bleſſings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpair*.] One without hope.
He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *deſpairers* hope for good ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*deſpair* and *full*.] Hopeleſs. Obſolete.
I had never but four *deſpairful* care. *Sidney.*
Other cries amongſt the Iriſh a cuſtom of the Scythian barbarians, as the lamentations of their burials with *deſpairful* outcries. *Spenſer.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *deſpairing*.] In a manner betokening hopeleſneſs or deſpondency.
He ſpeaks feverely and *deſpairingly* of our ſociety *Bayle.*

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depecher*, Fr.]
1. To ſend away haſtily.
Doctor Proctor Caleb, a ſober man, I *deſpatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the news, and learn the exact method of uſing it. *Temple.*
The good Æneas, while he ſtaid here
Like a ſtout ſoldier to defend the city,
Deſpatch'd Acmates to the Trojan navy,
To give a gallant relation of the fight. *Dryden.*
2. To ſend out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to *deſpatch*
His knighted life. *Shakſpeare.*
And then company ſhall ſtore them with knives, and *deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Hooker.*
I cannot ſtay, but two of you will fall;
And we reſolve we will *deſpatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Deſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I ſhall grow tender elſe, and wiſh to live. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a buſineſs quickly: as, I *deſpatched* my affairs, and ran hither.
Leviſtone a commander in the Eaſt-Indies has orders to *deſpatch* without ceaſing, and to *deſpatch* the journey, the judgment of God now hanging him. 2 *Mac.*
No ſooner is one action *deſpatched*, which, by ſuch a determination as the will, we are ſet upon, but another is preſently ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.*
4. To conclude an affair with another.
What, are the letters ſent?
—They have *deſpatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakſpeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Haſty execution; ſpeedy performance.
Affected *deſpatch* is one of the moſt dangerous things to buſineſs that can be. *Bacon.*
You'd ſee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read it backward. *Granville.*
The *deſpatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the ſuccour as the good office itſelf. *Addiſon.*
2. Conduct; management. Obſolete.

You there put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*,
Which ſhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage: as, *deſpatches* were ſent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch.*] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

Scorning, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.
Milton.

Let one *despatchful* boy some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead
Pope.

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since I escaped the sea, which despised me most;
Fortune, my constancy, and railed at me,
But I am desperate of obtaining her.
Shakspeare.

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitent; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend, 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
Though he be grown so desperate to be honest,
And live a subject?
Shakspeare.

He who ventures upon any thing that is out of the ordinary course of performing, such as we imagine will call a man desperate person, and that for no other reason but because few will undertake it.
Hammond.

3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable.

Those debts may be well called *desperate* ones;
For a wise man sees them
Shakspeare.

In a part of Virginia sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.
Locke.

I am a man of desperate fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead: for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends.
Pope to Swift.

4. Mad; hotbrained; furious.

Were I to choose a husband, I should pray heaven to wish him good sense, rather than to crown my best endeavours to please him with the
Spectator, Letter from Lady

5. It is sometimes used in a sense merely ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding as more *desperate* a debt,
That dare depart from Arthur's table
Hudibras.

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate.*]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your elfish dogs have foredone themselves,
And *desperately* are dead.
Shakspeare.

There may be circumstances, that do not make death, or desired evidence, which have been so far as *desperately* to be had done
Tillotson.

2. In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

She first *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him
Addison.

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *desperate.*] Madness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in grievous and great sins of conscience, but also boldly, hoping to escape, in wilful rashness of life, is called desperateness; and the more bold it is, the more desperate.
Hamm.

DESPERATION. *n. s.* [from *desperate.*] Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

Is a fit passion, both of anger and defence,
To make us seek revenge, or else defend them.
Shakspeare.

Despair or presumption; despair of any past sin, and presumption, whatever our [illegible] of forgiveness of the sin we have been guilty of, because we have sinned.
Hammond.

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful speech would make it.
Hooker.

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of *despised* foes.
Milton.

All th' earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift.
Milton.

Nor less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Afric with affright.
And bore your hearts beneath your tortid zone.
Dryden.

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the other.
Addison.

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any mere common cattle, whatever low station they have been born and have placed them in.

DE'SPICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *despicable.*] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the reward and the [illegible] of virtue.

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable.*] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

How was then my virtue by this king tried,
Nor vainly hoped, nor *despicably* fled,
The crown I fly from, nor the scepter aim'd at,
And lastly, not a mean [illegible]
Dryden.

DE'SPISABLE. *adj.* [from *despise.*] Contemptible; despicable; to be slighted with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation.

I am [illegible] a task; more of this
[illegible] when we meet
Pope.

To DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despicer*, old French, *Minsheu*; *despicio*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and to be *despised* among men.
Jeremiah.

My sons [illegible] despise his counsels,
Speed of his kingdom, and expense of eyes
Dryden.

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems once to signify *abhor*, as from the Italian *dispettare.*

Let [illegible]
Which shall [illegible]
That every [illegible]
Shakspeare.

DESPISER. *n. s.* [from *despise.*] Contemner; scorner.

As one that [illegible], by every outside,
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in society [illegible] to employ it.
Shakspeare.

Were it not scandalous, at least unmannerly, to be satisfied with [illegible] of their power.
Government of the Tongue.

These are the [illegible], the *despisers* of religion, usually pass under the name of freethinkers.
Swift.

DESPITE. *n. s.* [*spite*, Dutch; *depit*, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee!
With men those considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others, but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.
Spratt.

2. Defiance; unsubdued opposition.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.
Shakspeare.

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame:
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have.
Shakspeare.

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite.*
Dryden.

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite.*
Dryden.

Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of hear'by day, and chilling dews by night,
Desert her mansion?
Rowe.

Then, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *despite* even of thy father's justice,
To harbour that tremendous rabble up to arms.
Rowe.

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment eternal misery,
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe.
Milton.

To DESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.

Pharaoh, with [illegible] fled by night,
Set the town on fire, to *despite* Barca.
Sandys.

DESPITEFUL. *adv.* [*despite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; rancorous; malevolent: used both of persons and things.

[illegible] from heaven with camping foes,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth:

Preserve us from the hands of [illegible]
Of Saracen, Jew or Paynim, who [illegible]

DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful.*] Maliciously; rancorously.

[illegible] people
[illegible]

DESPITEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *despiteful.*] Malice; hate.

Let us examine [illegible]
[illegible], that we know [illegible]
[illegible]

DESPITEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite.*] Malicious; furious. Out of use.

The wrench of the [illegible]
Spurn [illegible] with rage *despiteous*
Give to my rooted hate scope
Forcing *despiteous* to force
[illegible]

DESPITEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous.*] In a furious manner. Not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* [illegible]
Deep in their flesh, quite to the [illegible]
That a large purple stream adown them
[illegible]

To DESPOIL. *v. a.* [*despoil*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of.*

Despoil'd of your honour in your life,
He vainly, with [illegible]
To weep [illegible]
Despoil'd of innocence, of [illegible]
He, pale as death, *despoiled* [illegible]
Into the queen's apartment [illegible]

Ev'n now thy arch
Eugene, with regiments unequal pitch'd,

Awaks: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, of the succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To divest by any accident.

These formed stones, *despoiled of* their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip. Not in use.

A groom gan *despoil*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitions and *despairing* weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Physick is their bane.
The learned leeches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *despond'ing* of their art. *Dryden.*

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at every difficulty; and conclude, that making no progress in knowledge, farther than leaves their ordinary business is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a vice, or such a vice: he is well apprized of the reprobation of some of these things by conscience, the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the wanton, some encourage the *despairing* mind. *Ware.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *despondent.*] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.] Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It was known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their closets and company, when they chance to be affrighted with sickness, are the most superstitious, timorous, and *despondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, finches
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

DESPONSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *desponsate.*] The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT. *n. s.* [δεσπότης.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince: as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL, DESPO'TICK. *adj.* [from *despot*] Absolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lowre. *Milton.*

To all the directions of the inferior faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *despotical*. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince; for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the Latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who were now wholly bent upon single and *despotick* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *despotical*] Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *n. s.* [*despotisme*, French; from *despot.*] Absolute power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despumate*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones. A term of chirurgery.

DE'SSERT, *n. s.* [*desserte*, French] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, then last the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*
At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *Anon.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray.*

DESTINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *destinate.*] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destination* without losing their way. *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe.
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more?
Milton.
All stars shine, before each star it lies,
Determin'd in its place, by *destin'd* law. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

The milk-blood flows into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery: used absolutely.

May heav'n abound this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Pope.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Pope.*

DE'STINY. *n. s.* [*destinée*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But, like a foul misshapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakspeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is tied to Jove's eternal seat? *Fairy Queen.*

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they serve
Willing or no, who will? or what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse *Milton.*
Had my great *destiny* but given me skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will. *Dryden.*
Chance, or fixed *destiny*,
Which forms all causes from whate'er shall be. *Dryden.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' the morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakspeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with *of.*

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hall.*

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their petition. *Psalms.*

3. In want of.

Take the destin'd way
To find the regions *destitute* of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater influence of the love that mankind has for liberty, than to see a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITU'TION. *n. s.* [from *destitute*] Want; the state in which something is wanted: applied to persons.

That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the debt, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor.*

To DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat *détruire*, French]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.

The Lord who [illegible] *Genesis.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate: a Scythian host [illegible] and *destroy* the country as they go. *Knolles.*

3. To kill.

A people great and many, and tall as the Anakims, but the Lord [illegible] before them, and they [illegible] and dwelt in their stead. *Deuteronomy.*

I came to the [illegible] with my sight so [illegible]
That by destroying dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakspeare.*

The wise Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between men, animals and many things, whereby [illegible] their destruction, though they be [illegible] as food, as the peacock and [illegible] snakes and adders; the weasel, mouse and rats, spiders, flies, and some sorts of flies [illegible] spiders. *Bacon.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the supreme unity of one supreme monarch. *Locke*

DE'STROYER. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer

It is said, that Assur both founded it and [illegible] it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the [illegible] was an Assyrian *Raleigh*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conqueror,
Proud titles of vain-glorious men, and attributes
Of tyrants, right dear could, and love of mischief,
[illegible]
Yet, prettiest too, [illegible]
As conquering murder, [illegible]

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *destructible*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition

'Tis not the things which we destroy,
That by [illegible] dwell to do us joy. *Swift*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shak.*
When that which we immortal thought
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as [illegible] *Wa.*

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a conflagration; plague

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon day. *Psalms*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death

Broad is the way that leads to *destruction*. *Matthew*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, Low Latin.]

1. That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction.

In peace and [illegible] remote,
I *destructive* foes among, whose deeds we fear *Dryden*

One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of reflection upon any *destructive* force, is the continuation of to day. *Locke*

2. With *of*.

He was put on to find out a practice, which might [illegible] most refining devotions [illegible] *of* all others. *South*

Both are defects equally *destructive* of [illegible] *Swift*

3. With *to*.

In a firm building, even the cavities of the [illegible] which is brittle, which is of a yielding [illegible] to the strength. *Temple*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, proves very [illegible] *destructive* to that temperature which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe our Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* fourth! *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont warily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUETUDE. *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

[illegible] the [illegible] of numerous armies of barbarous people, [illegible] countries were quickly [illegible] with barbarism and [illegible], from [illegible] former piety and knowledge. *Hale*

We see in the [illegible] law [illegible] does continue [illegible] to that we can [illegible] we are [illegible] *Spectator*

DESUETUDINOUS } *adj.* [*desuetudinarius*, Lat.]
DESULTORIOUS } Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorius* is not in use.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life; nor for any thing but the superseding of a vicious habit by a virtuous one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his [illegible] fancy precipitately takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and flies away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris*

Take my [illegible] thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to method, and in that [illegible] according to the [illegible] *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

The [illegible] *desumed*, as pertinent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale*

They have left us relations fantastic to those of Asia and Persia, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale*

To DETA'CH. *v. a* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a part of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the [illegible] vessels. *Woodward*

The several parts [illegible] are *detached* one from the other, and yet [illegible] one cannot tell how. *Pope*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

It [illegible] with forty, and the latter [illegible] a greater number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their [illegible] *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The earl [illegible] instructions to send out [illegible] parties of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's coming his army. *Tatler.*

Besides [illegible], which are brute and blind,
Did not [illegible] work [illegible] mind,
Why [illegible] look [illegible] should he *detachments* chuse
From all the stores? *Ellis Amore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *n. s.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I excuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious *Pope.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]

1. To keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings sting him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges*

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *n. s.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *n. s.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

Judge of the oil I gation that lies upon all [illegible] notorious persons; the [illegible] of tables, and cheaters of men's [illegible] *Locke*

To DETE'CT. *v. a* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, [illegible] every minute, and groaning every [illegible] *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakspeare*

Though thou'd I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal *Milton*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infirmities [illegible] and [illegible] tures of all the several sorts of [illegible] may be *detected* by glasses *Addison.*

DETE'CTER. *n. s.* [from *detect*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detector*. *Shakspeare*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its [illegible] that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *detect*.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakspeare*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary, it should abound *more* in the mind and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and warlike passions. *Spratt*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form *Locke*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward*

DETE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *detain*.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakspeare.*

2. Confinement; reſtraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the ſpirits, and conſumption of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. *v. a* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To diſcourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty; yet our caſe is not hard, ſo long as we have a greater ſtrength on our ſide. *Hooker.*

Beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any diſcourſes which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from converſing with me by this method. *Tatler.*

My own face *deters* me from my glaſs;
And Kneller only ſhews what Celia was. *Prior.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe a ſore; to purge any part from ſuperfluous or obſtructions.

Chalk is a part and nutriment of body, and add ſuch as your hungry ſtomach [illegible] ſtrength, from eating [illegible] and keeps the glands from [illegible]. *Harvey.*

DETE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] That has the power of cleanſing.

Lemon juice ſeems to be neither ſo *detergent* [illegible]. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worſe, the ſtate of growing worſe.

DE'TERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deter*.] Cauſe of diſcouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now uſed.

This will not be much againſt a determent [illegible] where [illegible] to the [illegible] of others. *Locke.*

There are not all the *determents* that oppoſe [illegible] you. *Boyle.*

DETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine*.] That may be certainly decided.

We obſerve in all places [illegible] more eaſily [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible]. *Locke.*

About this matter, which is [illegible] by ſcripture, by ſenſe, accurate and [illegible] there [illegible]. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a* [*determino*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate. Not in uſe.

Thirty-four hours ſhall make [illegible]
The ſtubborn'ſt haſte can *determinate*. *Shakspeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *adj* [*determinatus*, Lat.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Definitions in numbers, if they are not more excellent and exact than in extenſions, yet they are more general in their uſe, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the ſun in circular orbs, there muſt be given to each, by a *determinate* impulſe, thoſe preciſe particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their diſtances from the ſun, and to the quantity of the ſolar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule; poſitive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine ſervice, and without either choice or ſtint appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Deciſive; concluſive.

I' th' progreſs of this buſineſs,
Ere a *determinate* reſolution, he,
I mean the biſhop, did require a reſpite. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Fixed; reſolute.

Like men diſuſed in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than ſkilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Reſolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve.

The queen obſerved the king's commandment, full certainly [illegible] ſhe would ſeek all [illegible] to [illegible] *Zeal.*

In theſe caſes they are to *determine* reſolutely, that they purpoſe to fulfil, the will [illegible] whatſoever coſt it coſting unto [illegible]. *Taylor.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] that the [illegible] and [illegible] fixed and ſettled, and [illegible] *Locke.*

DETE'RMINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Abſolute direction to a certain end.

When we [illegible] determination, [illegible] conſtant [illegible] of what [illegible] preſent apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The reſult of deliberation; concluſion formed; reſolution taken.

Thy [illegible] determination, [illegible] and [illegible] more. *Shakſpeare.*

The [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] deliberation, [illegible] and [illegible] determination. *Hammond on Matthew.*

It is much diſputed by [illegible] whether the [illegible] of man's will to good [illegible] place of innocence, and [illegible] diligence, precipices [illegible] determination [illegible]. *South.*

Conſider thy [illegible], and [illegible] and [illegible], and make thy determination [illegible] and be always as [illegible]. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial deciſion.

[illegible] knowledge of governing [illegible] determination [illegible] *Hooker.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adv.* [from *determinate*.]

1. That directly tends to a certain end.

[illegible] determinative [illegible] to [illegible] end.

[illegible] *Hooker.*

2. That ſettles all diſputes.

[illegible] *Hooker.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *determine*.] One who determines.

They have [illegible] the great [illegible] of [illegible] controverſy, [illegible] infallible [illegible] of the [illegible]. *Stillingfleet.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a* [*determino*, Lat.]

1. To fix; to ſettle.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry. *Shakſpeare.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper ſeaſon for grammar, I do not ſee how it can be made a ſtudy, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, ſuppoſes that a thing may or may not be ſo, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined*, on either ſide. *Locke.*

Milton's ſubject was [illegible] greater than Homer's or Virgil's; it does not *determine* the fate of ſingle perſons or nations, but of a whole ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

Diſ[illegible] hangs on every word we ſpeak,
On every [illegible]
Determines, and [illegible] *Dryden.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge [illegible] hitherto hath [illegible] by [illegible] ſo that what [illegible] in reſpect of the [illegible] or the [illegible] of the matter, a little [illegible]. *Hooker.*

The [illegible] and [illegible] is evidence [illegible] *determines* a thing of any [illegible] part of time and ſpace, [illegible] to the [illegible]. *Locke.*

[illegible] have they choſen that hill, which [illegible] at a diſtance, but a new [illegible]. *Atterbury.*

4. To aſſert; to aſcertain; to define.

He [illegible] *determined* [illegible] neceſſary, [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] one from another, which [illegible]. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You [illegible] yourſelves
Why were the [illegible] of this caſtle ſo,
We [illegible] rather [illegible]
As we [illegible] more ſafety. *Shakſpeare.*

A [illegible] from [illegible] of the [illegible] prospect, [illegible] *Locke.*

As [illegible] as the [illegible] as much larger and [illegible] whole world was [illegible] to any [illegible] of [illegible], by [illegible] and [illegible]. *Locke.*

6. To reſolve.

[illegible] knew that it was *determined* of [illegible] to the [illegible] *Esther.*

7. To decide.

[illegible] that [illegible] ſo exiſt, that the [illegible] of one cannot be without the motion of another [illegible] by way, as to beg the queſtion, and [illegible] *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

Now were [illegible]
[illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

9. [illegible]

10. To conclude; to form a final concluſion.

[illegible] perhaps [illegible] *Milton.*

11. To [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] *Locke.*

12. To [illegible] to an end.

[illegible] after convince [illegible] their deaths. *Hayward.*

[illegible] gratified paſſion, [illegible] muſt [illegible] *South.*

13. To make a deciſion.

[illegible] that I know of [illegible]
How [illegible] and how [illegible] we [illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, makes way for new institutions and forms; and often determines, in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, to the point, the cause why we are met Is to determine of the coronation. *Shakspeare.*

DETERRA'TION. *n. s.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat.] *deterrer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, earthquakes, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion* with, but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman.*

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *detergo*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

Most expository scriptures are inflicted with things burnt-over, which are destitute of moisture, and therefore from painful to the ulcers, if not to be relieved by *detersives* and lenitives. *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*detester*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh towards the exclaimed tree,
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life professed did *detest*. *F. Queen.*

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakspeare.*

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my baseness. *Shakspeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man, which abhors the action, and condemns the worth, make him *detest* it both in himself and others. *South.*

Who does think one thing and another tells,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *detest*.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Begnil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most *detestable* death. *Shakspeare.*

He defied him to consider that both armies confirmed of christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind rendering men to *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South.*

DETESTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *detest*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did my mother make her see what she had done, especially finding in us a *detestation* rather than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but *of* seems more proper.

The *detestation* we have expressed
For vice in others. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation for* every thing, as most of all things most contrary to his adorable nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER. *n. s.* [from *detest*.] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*detroner*, French; *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n. s.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

DETONA'TION. *n. s.* [*detono*, Lat.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the mine, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended: unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DETONIZE. *v. a* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. Alchymical term.

Nitre purified in twenty of *detonations* is deadened in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

I cannot but mind what a wonder to an infallible church, private spirit, and new *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat *detracter*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from*.

Those were all chosen in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in public, for it would not *detract* from the honour of the principal chastisement. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract from* this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and leave to *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Wotton.*

The multitude of partakers does not *detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the participation of a fellow property *avail*. *Boyle.*

DETRA'CTER. *n. s.* [from *detract*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am very glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able to conceive the motive of such *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their falsehood and untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are to ascribe their disloyalty upon the present form of government, as you may imagine, their *detractions* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*. *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of *detraction* from her praise. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and *detractions* of vain men, I resolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself; but also *detractory unto* the intellect and sense of man, especially disposed for that imputation. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory from* a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *detract*.] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *n. s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, the affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear; go, and be strong. *Milton.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Franklin's Advice.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night more than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the office which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison.*

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRI'TION. *n. s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either for shame they still themselves secure,
Or, tied in chains they in close prison dwell. *Daniel.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awaket
The torpid sap, *devarked* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detruncо*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruſio*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or forcing down.

From this *detruſion* of the waters towards the ſide, the parts towards the pole muſt be much dilated. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*devaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; havock; deſolation; deſtruction.

He *devaſtation* on the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moſt when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theſſaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *deviſtation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n. ſ.* [*deux*, French.]

1. Two: a word uſed in games.

You are a gentleman and a gameſter; then, I am ſure, you know how much the groſs ſum of *deuce ace* amounts to. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The devil. See DEUSE.

DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take turn to *develop*, if you can,
And ſhew the block oft, and get out the man.
Dunciad.

DEVE'RGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French; *de* and *veſtio*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now,
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Deveſting them for bed. *Shakſpeare.*

From his arms Androgeus he *deveſts*,
His ſword, his ſhield, he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are theſe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deveſt* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaſt,
Which I by toy take from paſſions I *deveſt*. *Prior.*

DEVEX. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downward; declivity.

To DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track.
Pope.

What makes all phyſical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will.
Pope.

Beſides places which may *deviate* from the ſenſe of the author, it would be kind to obſerve any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; errour; wandering.

Theſe bodies conſtantly move round in the ſame tracks, without making the leaſt *deviation*. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.

Having once ſurveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eaſily diſcover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in uſe, either by defect of ſingle characters, or letters, or by confuſion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy perſons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground, that they may not bring errour into habit. *Clariſſa.*

DEVI'CE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, French; *deviſa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a ſtratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falſtaff at that oak ſhall meet with us.
Shakſpeare.

He intended it as a politick *device* to leſſen their intereſt, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury.*

2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they ſay are better for the ſtate of the church, if they might take place; the farther we examine them, the greater cauſe we find to conclude, although we continue the ſame we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*

His *device* is againſt Babylon, to deſtroy it.
Jeremiah.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheleſs the counſel of the Lord ſhall ſtand. *Proverbs.*

3. The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.

From thoſe that we ſhields, and their *devices*
Lee fraud ſupply the want of force in war. *Daniel.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, ſhall here be ſeen.
Prior.

They intend to let the world ſee what party they are of, by figures and deſigns upon theſe ſans; as the knights-errant uſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves by *devices* on their ſhields. *Addiſon.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle, never ſchooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all ſorts enchantingly beloved. *Shakſpeare.*

DEVIL. *n. ſ.* [Deopul, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin. It were more properly written *devel.*]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?
——Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appall the *devil*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A ludicrous term for miſchief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there? *Pope.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.

The devil was well, the *devil*'s a monk was he
at Paris. *Prior.*

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.

Gynecia miſtruſted greatly Cecropia, becauſe ſhe had heard much of the *deviliſh* wickedneſs of her heart. *Sidney.*

For grief thereof, and *deviliſh* deſpight,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and brimſtone blue.
Spenſer.

He trains his *deviliſh* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry ſide with ſhadowy ſquadrons deep.
Milton.

2. Having communication with the devil.

The ducheſs, by his information,
Upon my life began her *deviliſh* practices. *Shak.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *deviliſh* knave! beſides, the knave is handſome, young, and hath inherited: all theſe requiſites are in him that do woo her. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Exceſſive: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, diſtorted of an eye;
With all theſe tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honeſt, thou'rt a *deviliſh* cheat. *Addiſ.*

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.

Thoſe trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, to act what wickedly and *deviliſhly* thoſe impoſtures called the cauſe of God. *Scott.*

DE'VILKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *devil.*] A little devil. *Clariſſa.*

DE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creeds kept behind: by choice we ſtray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Prior.*

In this intricate *devious* ſubject, I have been neceſſitated to explain myſelf in more words than may ſeem needful. *Hooker.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every mute,
And every blooming plant, ſalute, wait with me
To bleſs the wholeſome *devious* morning walk.
Thomſon.

3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.

One *devious* ſtep, at firſt ſetting out, frequently leads a perſon into a wilderneſs of doubt and error. *Clariſſa.*

Some lower muſe, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads.
Prior.

4. It is uſed likewiſe of perſons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French, as of *dividere*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to ſtrike out by thought.

Whether they, at their firſt coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with others that had letters, learned them of them, or *deviſed* them among themſelves, is very doubtful. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

He could by ſkill draw after him the weight of many thouſand bulks of grain, and *deviſe* thoſe rare engines which ſhot ſmall ſtones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Pliny.*

Ye lovers of art, one curious piece *deviſe*,
From whoſe conſtructure mankind ſhall ariſe.
Dryden.

2. To plan; to ſcheme.

Behold I frame evil againſt you, and *deviſe* a device againſt you. *Jeremiah.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form ſchemes anciently with *of*.

Her mother wept she freshly 'gan to rear,
And down her cheeks by and by devise,
Herself to cherish and her guest to chear.
Fairy Queen.

But fish now safe ye sit and have the sport,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us devise of ease and everlasting rest.
Fairy Queen.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little devise of those evils by which that country is said in this wretched case, that it cannot, as yet, be recured. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Dr. Ie but now you 'll use him when he comes, and let us two devise to bring him thither. *Shakspeare.*

DEVI'SE. *n. s.* [*devise*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common Law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing, and the reason is, because by that act he doth devise, partition, or distribute unto many parts.

The alienation is made by devise in a last will only, and the third part of lands is the demand. *Locke.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing given Him for this purpose, nor left aught undone to be accomplished by our device. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE'. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SER. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided in all their counsels, they are yet rather amused by the [illegible] for the time, than [illegible] by any speedy invention or counsel by them. *Spenser.*

[illegible] of a commonwealth, whose [illegible] a commonwealth, whose [illegible] proper [illegible]. *Ascham.*

DEVI'SOUR. *n. s.* He that gives by will. See DEVISEE.

DEVITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITATION. *n. s.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVOID. *adj.* [void, empty.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

With new-sown seed and young shoots overspread,
And nought but graded grass where late there lay,
I sorrow'd all to see such wretched end. *Fairy Q.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; not part of.

He, being [illegible] and devoid
Upon [illegible] Q
Treat [illegible] devoid
and mention, [illegible]
were proper [illegible]
[illegible]

The [illegible] as [illegible] be some
utterly [illegible] [illegible]
will be able [illegible]
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.

His warlike [illegible]
His regal [illegible]
As when, [illegible]
Dryden.

We [illegible]
Nor [illegible]
Dryden.

DEVOIR. *n. s.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense not used.

[illegible] of the Mamalukes,
[illegible] and
[illegible] *Knolles.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular lady. *Spectator.*

Awkward, and topple each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day. *Pope.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Thro' splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his mares,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of [illegible] land. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the [illegible] of Otho and the king's [illegible] wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. *Temple.*

Because they found too much confusion in [illegible] a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the count Duke [illegible]. *Howel.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was [illegible] *Swift.*

[illegible] would [illegible] from the hills down, [illegible] does not [illegible] *Woodward.*

I. DEVOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall by succession into new hands.

[illegible] to [illegible] ignorant blockheads [illegible] right to temporal, yet the [illegible] must [illegible] only [illegible] Lord. *Duppa's Rules.*

DEVOLUTION. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the [illegible] of earth down upon the valleys from the [illegible] grounds, will [illegible] under [illegible] *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

[illegible] exercise [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] *Hale.*

DEVORATION. *n. s.* [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

To DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devoveo*, *devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vows.

Now [illegible] a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, [illegible] of men and beasts, all the [illegible] of his possessions, shall be [illegible] *Lev.*

We [illegible] to [illegible]
To Pope [illegible] *Swift.*

[illegible]
On the [illegible] *Pope.*

2. To addict; as to a sect, or study.

[illegible]
That [illegible]
Let [illegible] I pray,
Or be [illegible]
A [illegible] *Swift.*

[illegible] should ever *devote* [illegible] should be well [illegible] *Watts.*

3. To condemn; to set apart to ill.

Among [illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden's Fables.*

And [illegible] Perhaps, this confession,
That [illegible]
And [illegible]
The [illegible] *Pope.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once [illegible] their senses with [illegible] of [illegible] nations, they *devoted* themselves wholly to all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

I fly
Those wicked tents *devoted*, lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton.*

To destruction sacred and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton.*

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
When Niobe's *devoted* issue fell,
When, lifting through the skies, the feathered
deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Detest the hour when such a wretch was born,
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVO'TED. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote*. *Milton.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as the way of [illegible] against her, an obstacle to your [illegible] *Pope.*

The owning of our obligation unto [illegible] may be styled natural religion; that is, [illegible] *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTE'. *n. s.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION. *n. s.* [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devotedness.

Methinks the very [illegible]
His waving threatens to the wounded [illegible]
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* [illegible] *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worship.

Regular [illegible] are [illegible] with [illegible] public [illegible] *Locke.*

I [illegible] by a [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] Thus [illegible] known God.

In vain doth [illegible] the name of [illegible] Is [illegible] of the true God neglect. *Decay.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged [illegible]
That day and night [illegible]
No [illegible] *Fairy Q.*

Your *devotion* has its opportunity, we must pray always, but chiefly at certain [illegible]

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; devotedness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence [illegible]
Defends, [illegible]
[illegible]
Devotion inspires us, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made [illegible]
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From the last hour when [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
Gentle [illegible]
Devout [illegible]
One human tear [illegible] *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as a [illegible] or habit, sate [illegible] and occasional, or as a temper of the mind [illegible] and disposition of the heart, [illegible] rightly affected with such exercises. *Law.*

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whether [illegible]
Upon the like *devotion* [illegible]
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakspeare.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,

Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakſpeare.

He had a particular reverence for the perſon of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be truſted with his education. *Clarendon*

8. Earneſtneſs; ardour; eagerneſs.

He ſticks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully diſcover him their oppoſite. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Diſpoſal; power; ſtate of dependance on any one.

Arundel caſtle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majeſty's *devotion*. *Clarendon*

DEVO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worſhip; religious.

Not the loftieſt of them ſo apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I deſire to bear in holy offices, to be perfected with me. *King Charles*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very eaſy rate, by a few demure looks, with ſome *devotional* poſtures and geſtures. *South*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge, or ſuperſtitiouſly devout.

DEVO'UR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenouſly, as a wild beaſt or animal of prey.

We muſt fly ſome evil beaſt hath *devoured* him. *Geneſis*

We are willing dames enough: there cannot be That vulture in you, to *devour* ſo many
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves,
Finding it ſo inclin'd. *Shakſpeare*

Sylla was the firſt man up hon o'er the wretch
That fell, and curſed the prone humanity
Long ere proſcription. *Shakſpeare*

To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence.

Where they were before them, and behind them a conſuming fire. *Joel*

How dire a tempeſt from Mycenæ pour'd,
How ſtorms of ſteel, and how a ſea of blood
Devour'd the wide of war. *Dryden*

Notwithſtanding that Socrates lived in the time of that *devouring* peſtilence at Athens, he eſcaped the laſt infection. *Addiſon*

To ſwallow up; to annihilate.

He ſeem'd in ſwiftneſs to *devour* the way. *Shakſpeare.*

Such a pleaſure as grows freſher upon enjoyment, and though continually fed upon, yet is never ſurfeited of. *South*

Death ſtalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Takes ſome looſe remnant of thy life away. *Denham*

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the ſight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vaſt delight. *Dryden.*

DEVO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *devour*.] A conſumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderneſs of tygers;
Tygers muſt prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine. how happy art thou, then,
In theſe *devourers* to be baniſhed! *Shakſpeare*

Since the oil leviathans are withdrawn, the leſſer ſorts ſupply their place: fraud ſucceeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Crimped trench do beſt together, all other fiſh to prey upon the *devourers* of their ſpawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVO'UT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy offices.

We muſt be conſtant and *devout* in the worſhip of our God, and ready in all acts of benefit to our neighbour. *Regers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with ſoul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of ſucceſs ſecure, return'd to his abode.
Dryden.

3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient fire deſcends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton.*

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly.

Her grace roſe, and with modeſt paces
Came to the altar, where ſhe kneel'd; and ſaint-like
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shakſpeare.

One of the wiſe men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and croſs, fell down upon his face. *Bacon*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than moſt uſe to pray.
Donne

Think, O my ſoul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou ſaw'ſt the wide extended deep
In all its horrors riſe! *Addiſon*

To ſecond cauſes we ſeem to truſt, without expreſſing, as *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the firſt. *Attterbury*

DEUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the pooreſt old prologue, as he wore it,
Well, the *deuce* take me if I hain't forgot it
Congreve.

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A ſecond marriage. *Dict.*

DEUTERO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and νόμος.] The ſecond book of the law; the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal ſenſe. Not in uſe.

Not attaining the *deuteroſcopy*, or ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to coin their conſequences, coherences, bearings, or ſurmiſes. *Bramhall Anſwer to Hobbes.*

DEW. *n. ſ.* [deaw, Saxon; *dauw*, Dutch.] The moiſture upon the ground.

Dews we frequently obſerve after tumultuous days in moſt boiſtrous months, are nothing but a vapour conſiſting of water; which day it was ſent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the ſun then being above the horizon, it kept it off the ſurface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmoſphere. It was not diſcernible the ſun being now gone off, the vapour deſcends at and near the earth, and ſaturates the ſoil that is to thick as to be eaſily viſible thereupon: and when at length the heat there is ſomewhat further ſpent, which is uſually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cheriſhes, cools, and refreſhes. *Woodward.*

Never yet could I ſo ſtir my ſoul
Out of my ſelf, as to the entire rapture
Of thy dear preſence. Never yet could I
Diſſolve my ſenſes in a ſweeter ſleep,
Than when I ſunk my head down on thy boſom,
And the world ſtole away. *Rowe.*

Never yet ſo ſound in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of ſleep,
But with ſome timorous dreams was ſtill awak'd.
Shakſpeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us:
His *dew* falls every where. *Shakſpeare.*

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *dew*.
Shakſpeare.

Dews and rains are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon.*

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten; to bedew.

A trickling ſtream of balm moſt ſovereign,
And dainty dear which on the ground ſtill fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *Fairy Q.*

With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.
——Or ſo much as it needs
To *dew* the ſovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakſpeare.*

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mourniful tears.
Shakſpeare.

He ceas'd; diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words which theſe he breath'd. *Milton.*

Polemon above the reſt appears
In ſable garments, *dew'd* with gathering tears.
Dryden.

In Gabek blood again
He *dews* his reeking ſword, and ſtrows the ground
With double ſwarms. *Philips.*

DE'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] *Dewberries*, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruits, muſt be underſtood to mean raſpberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind. *Hortimer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shakſpeare.

DEWE'SPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *eſprent*.] Sprinkled with dew.

It never gave cry, ere them the crowing flocks
Had to th' tapſter to the tavourly herb
Of ſweet ſpeech *dewesprent*, and were in fold,
I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy couched, and interwove
With flaunting honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew.

Heroes, to whoſe renowned might,
Big-boaſted things of ſtrength are poor trade,
Upon a creſted ſhield to the eaſt clime,
That to the foul a ſtarling wounds it mounts.
Fairy Queen.

DE'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſunrize.

I muſt go ſeek ſome *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowſlip's ear. *Shakſpeare.*

Innumerable as the *dewdrops* ſhine
On flakes of morning, when the ſun ſhall riſe
In ſpear's on every blade of graſs. *Milton.*

Reſt, ſweet as ſleep that ſhuts the eyes of day,
When the ſky opens to the *dewdrop* cauſe.
Pope.

DE'WLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *lapping* or *lick*ing the *dew*.]

1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about their ſhoulders ſpread,
And from his neck the *dewlap* hang
Chapman.

2. It is uſed in *Shakſpeare* for a lip diſcoloured with age, in contempt.

And cream-cruſted lips like ſilting ale's bowl,
In every likeneſs that ſtirred crabs,
And when ſhe drinks, againſt her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shakſpeare.

DEWLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furniſhed with dewlaps

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em.
With wens on their flesh? *Shakspeare.*
The ambitious heifer hall renew chaces along the plain,
While unconcerning love torments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'W-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

For the moſt, the ſame worm, which ſome call the lob worm, and the branding, are the chief *Walton.*

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew.*]

1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dewy miſt
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverſe winds,
Sublim'd from dewy vapours in mid ſky,
Engage with horrid ſhock, and raiſe a boiſt'rous ſea,
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from the dewy bed
Of aged Tithon 'gan herſelf to rear,
With roſy cheeks, for ſhame as bluſhing red *Spenſer.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing,
And the waters murmuring,
With ſuch conſent as they keep
Entice the dewy-feather'd ſleep. *Milton.*

His dewy locks diſtill'd
Ambroſia. *Milton.*

Beſides the ſacrifice which old Ancus yields,
The riches of Herdonius and his fields. *Dryden.*

DEXTER. adj. [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term uſed in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and ſits ſinoother
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakſpeare.*

DEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]

1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill; ſkill; expertneſs.

2. Readineſs of contrivance; quickneſs of expedient; ſkill of management.

His wiſdom, by often evading from peril, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himſelf from dangers when they preſſed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity.* *South.*

The ſame Proteſtants may, by their *dexterity*, make themſelves the national religion, and diſpoſe the church-revenues among their paſtors *Swift.*

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready: as, a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dexterous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients.

They confine themſelves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner with which they content themſelves *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully.

The magiſtrate ſometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the miniſter *South.*

But ſeeing my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
A *dexterous* gameſter ſhould the lucky ſize. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for the ſeveral ſorts of ſuns, which ſhould render the *dextral* parts, we muſt not conceive that diffuſed its virtue by mere irradiation, but by ſeveral and proper veſſels *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DE'XTRA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *dextral.*] The ſtate of being on the right, not the left ſide.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals, whoſe parts are alſo differenced by *dextrality.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIABE'TES. *n. ſ.* [διαβήτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary paſſages.

An increaſe of that ſecretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic ſweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other conſumptions. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*,
DIABO'LICK. } Latin.] Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

Two other beaſts obſerv'd,
Diſmal might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the ſenſe of brute. *Milton.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirſt of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppreſſion, is a moſt *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exerciſe, and they that uſe it are the devil's children. *Rep.*

Damned ſpirits muſt needs be an envy, deſpair, and rage; and have ſo much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wiſh all men to ſhare their miſery. *Decay of Piety.*

DIACO'DIUM. n. ſ. [διακώδιον.] The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICS. *n. ſ.* [διακουστικὸν.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM. *n. ſ.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs.

The rich-wrought *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound *Spenſer.*

A lift the cobblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in ſhew, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and ſleepleſs nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton.*

Why ſhould he ravith from that *diadem*
Some few grey treſſes, which the hand of time
Muſt ſhortly plant on his? *Dryden.*

Faſhion, at once made *dead* to her prey,
And ſtript our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a miſt before the radiant day. *Prior.*

DI'ADEMED *adj.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Now, when *diademed* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's ſhrine,
Her priceleſs ſon forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *n. ſ.* [διὰ, and δρόμος.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philoſophical foot, a philoſophical foot one third of a pendulum; whole *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one ſecond of time, or a ſixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *n. ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or diſjunction of ſyllables; as *aër.*

DIAGNO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [διαγνωστικὸς.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

I ſhall lay down ſome indiſputable marks of this vice, that whenever we ſee the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the houſe to us hear your *diagnoſticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our phyſicians proved diſappointed in his prognoſticks, or rather *diagnoſticks*. *Harvey.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, ſo as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The mountroſity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with ſome diſadvantage; the ſhortneſs being fixed unto the legs of one ſide, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All forts of ſtone conſiſted of grandles, which cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the ſide of the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

DIA'GONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a ſquare into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the ſide and *diagonal* of a ſquare, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea alſo of the diviſion of that line into certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philoſophers according to common acceptation, as they reſpectively from one man unto another, or any conſtant ſite in each, as though that ſhould be the right in one, which, upon conſtant facing, ſtands, athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were diſtinguiſhed according unto their activity, and predominant locomotion, the either ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'AGRAM. *n. ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a ſcheme or diagram in the mathematicks; very uſeful to the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not theſe perſons make a *diagram* of theſe cogitative lines and angles, and demonſtrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *n. ſ.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or ſome acid, or rhubarb powder. *Harvey.*

DI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhows the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is ſhort:
To ſpend that ſhortneſs baſely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at the arrival of an hour. *Shakſpeare.*

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not; we have no ſenſe of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the fly ſhadow ſteals away upon the *dial*, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more than that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each of them poſſeſſed of a magnetical needle, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inſcribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the ſame manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the common *dial-plate*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DI'ALECT. *n. ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The ſubdiviſion of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Style; manner of expreſſion.

When themſelves do practiſe that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and thoſe words they ſhun, as if there were in them ſome ſecret ſting. *Hooker.*

3. Language; ſpeech.

In her youth
There is a prone and ſpeechleſs *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakſpeare.*

If the conferring of a kindneſs did not bind the perſon upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the univerſal *dialect* of the world, are kindneſſes ſtill called obligations? *South.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental.

Thoſe *dialectical* ſubtleties, that the ſchoolmen employ about phyſiological myſteries, more declare the wit of him that uſes them, than increaſe the knowledge of ſober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* [διαλεκτικὴ.] Logick; the art of reaſoning.

DI'ALING. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadow; the art of conſtructing dials on which the ſhadow may ſhow the hour.

DI'ALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] A conſtructer of dials.

Scientifick *dialiſts*, by the grometrick conſiderations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the ſhadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dialogue*.] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE. *n. ſ* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praiſe of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakſpeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked ſex! Laſcivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden.*

In eaſy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praiſe:
He moy'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raiſe *Dryden.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with another; to confer.

Doſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow? *Shakſpeare.*

DIALY'SIS. *n. ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The ſpace between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is ſeventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a groſs account, about one hundred and twenty thouſand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the moſt delightful one that I ever ſaw: it lies in ſomewhat a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addiſon.*

DIAMETRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Deſcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct oppoſition.

Chriſtian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* oppoſed to prophaneneſs and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAMETRICAL *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Deſcribing a diameter.

2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter.

The ſin of calumny is ſet in a moſt *diametrical* oppoſition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourſelves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIAME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

He perſuaded the king to conſent to what was *diametrically* againſt his conſcience and his honour, and, in truth, his ſecurity. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its paſſage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the ſtratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower ſurface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the ſaid denſe ſtratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

DI'AMOND. *n. ſ.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Latin.] The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and perfect as the pureſt water; and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all other ſubſtances by its vivid ſplendour, and the brightneſs of its reflexions. It is extremely various in ſhape and ſize, being found in the greateſt quantity very ſmall, and the larger ones extremely ſeldom met with. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the fuſe of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierceſt of all fires does it no injury, unleſs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glaſs-houſe fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before, but if taken haſtily out, it will ſometimes crack, and even ſplit into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the Eaſt Indies and the Braſil; and though they are uſually found clear and colourleſs, yet they are ſometimes ſlightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of ſome metalline particles. *Hill's Hiſt. of Foſſils.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner,
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promiſ'd. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*:
Thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow. *Shakſpeare.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vaſtly ſuperior to all others in luſtre and beauty, as alſo in hardneſs, which renders it more durable and laſting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other ſtone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
For as the ſtar that others in the morn. *Waller.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy purer rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomſon.*

DI'APASE. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *Diapaſon*. See DIAPASON.

A ſilver ſtring mellow'd with gold, at which the baſe
Part of the ſpheres by touch and muſe;
So is the diapaſe of the two ſpheres,
All which compacted make a good *diapaſe*. *Spenſer.*

The muſe, that oft in ſacred meaſures,
With wanton wings the wanton words to tie,
And make a curious *diapaſe* of pleaſures,
Now her glad tunes not daintily. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A *Diapaſon* denotes a chord which includes all the tones: it is the ſame with that we call an eighth, or an octave; becauſe there are but ſeven notes or tones, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt.

It diſcovereth the true coincidence of ſounds into *diapaſons*, which is the return of the ſame ſound. *Bacon.*

Hath din
Broke the fair muſick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whoſe love their motion ſway'd
In perfect *diapaſon*, whilſt they ſtood
In firſt obedience, and their ſtate of good. *Milton.*

Many a ſweet riſe, many as ſweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapaſon* ſwallows all. *Craſhaw.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began;
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The *diapaſon* cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER. *n. ſ.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the fineſt ſpecies of figured linen after damaſk.

Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſilk thriften twine;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boaſt
In *diaper*, in damaſk, or in lyne,
Might in their cloſe ſo cunning ever daie
With this ſo curious net-work to compare. *Spenſer.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſe-water, and be ſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diverſify; to flower.

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould wrong,
The ground be ſtrew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the diſcolour'd mead. *Spenſer.*

Flora uſed to cloath our grand-dame Earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects. *Howel.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reaſon tells you, that your fold muſt cover ſomewhat unſeen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from διαφανὴς.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs; power of tranſmitting light.

Becauſe the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to tranſmit the light, which, if the eyes ſhould alſo ſtand open, would be apt to grow dry and thirſty, and ſo loſe their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eye-lids ſo contrived as often to wink, that ſo they may, as it were, glaze and varniſh them over with the moiſture they contain. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; pellucid; having the power to tranſmit light.

Air is an element ſuperior, and lighter than water, through whoſe vaſt, open, ſubtle, *diaphanick* maſs, or tranſparent body, the ſun, aforeſaid, ſhined, cauſe tranſpires. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; clear; tranſlucent; pellucid; capable to tranſmit light.

Artificial called ſight a quality inherent or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh.*

When we had taken off two feet, we found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to thoſe which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *adj.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoreſis or perſpiration; cauſing ſweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a ſudorifick, is ſome thing that will provoke to eaſing. *Watts.*

*Diaphoretick*s, or promoters of perſpiration, help the organs of digeſtion, becauſe the concoction of the aliment makes it perſpirable. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM. *n. ſ.* [διάφραγμα.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Dress his sickness; for it is my office. *Shakſp.*
Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease;
To [illegible] by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milton.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet
Spare fasts that oft with gods [illegible] *Milton.*

DI'ET-DRINK. *n. ſ.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The [illegible] will do much better than the lady's *diet-drink*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *n. ſ.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*; from *diet*, an old German word ſignifying a multitude, *Junius*.] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or aſſembly of the eſtates of many free princes, eccleſiaſtical and temporal. *Ralegh.*

DI'ETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

DI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *diet*.] One who preſcribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He taught our Heath as Juno had been ſick,
And he her *dieter*. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *adj.* [διαιτητικὸς.] Re-
DIETE'TICK. } lating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

He received no other counſel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and ſuch as culinary preſcription might have afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This book of Cheyne's became the ſubject of converſation, and produced even ſects in the *dietetick* philoſophy. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

To DIFFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another perſon or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a *differing* ſound from the ſame pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't diſcern
What virtues grow from ignorance and chance,
Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute.
Addiſon's Cato.

The ſeveral parts of the ſame animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment ſhall ſometimes hear indifferent things *differ*, and know well within himſelf that thoſe which ſo *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themſelves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here ancient bards your judgment may admire;
We never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely ſpeculative, as theſe are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and ſentiments. *Burnet's Theory.*

There are certain meaſures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate thoſe who *differ* with you in their ſentiments. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of theſe ſpeculations. *Cheyne.*

DI'FFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between cuſtoms of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the ſucceſſion of blood, but to the ſucceſſion of virtue. *Ralegh.*

Thus from one ſtock, from virtue firſt begun
The different branches did adorn mankind:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood;
But that, which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be uſeful to diſcern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to conſider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes under every ſuch *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The diſproportion between one thing and another, cauſed by the qualities of each.

You ſhall ſee great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

On the ſtrange *difference* of man and man!
To take a woman's ſervices are due;
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Here might be ſeen a great *difference* between men practiſed to fight, and men accuſtomed only to ſport. *Hayward.*

4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel; controverſy.

What was the *difference*?——It was a contention in publick. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there ſhould be ſuch *differences* among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Tillotſon.*

5. Diſtinction.

Our conſtitution does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between ſuch as are more or leſs criminal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this preſent queſtion in the court?
Shakſpeare.

7. A logical diſtinction.

Some are never without a *difference*; and commonly, by amuſing men with a ſubtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of ſovereign, yet did not put thoſe things in execution, which are the true marks and *differences* of ſovereignty. *Davies.*

9. Diſtinct kind.

This is notoriouſly known in ſome *differences* of ſnake or eel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cauſe a difference; to make one thing not the ſame as another.

Moſt are apt to ſeek all the differences of letters in thoſe articulating motions; whereas ſeveral combinations of letters are framed by the very ſame motions of thoſe organs which are commonly obſerved, and are *differenced* by other concurrent cauſes. *Holder.*

Graſs *differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and deſolate wilderneſs. *Ray.*

We ſee nothing that *differences* the courage of Meneſtheus from that of Sergeſthus. *Pope.*

DI'FFERENT. *adj.* [from *differ*.]

1. Diſtinct; not the ſame.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addiſon.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccuſtom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and foul
Portend diſtempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

Neither the ſhape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; becauſe men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Happineſs conſiſts in things which produce pleaſure, and in the abſence of thoſe which cauſe any pain: now theſe, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, is applied to the doctrine of infinitеſimals, or infinitely ſmall quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It conſiſts in deſcending from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together theſe infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analyſis of infinitеſimals. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

He may conſider how *differently* he is affected by the ſame thought, which preſents itſelf in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius *Addiſon.*

DI'FFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing*.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a ſmooth face may remit the light ſo *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Pyle.*

DIFFICIL. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy; not obvious. Little uſed.

That that ſhould give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itſelf hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehenſion as any myſtery in nature. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiſtle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be perſuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* to granting the diſpenſation, doth uſe it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of thoſe duties which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFI'CILNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be perſuaded; incompliance; impracticability. A word not in uſe, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a croſſneſs, or forwardneſs, or aptneſs to oppoſe, or *difficilneſs*, or the like; but the deeper ſort, to envy and miſchief. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of the people. *Lachaise.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh; moroſe.

DI'FFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly, with difficulty; not eaſily.

A man, who has always indulged himſelf in the full enjoyment of his ſtation, will *difficultly* be perſuaded to think any methods unjuſt that he perſuaded to continue it. *Rogers' Sermons.*

DI'FFICULTY. *n. ſ.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourſelves to obſerve, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a ſervice that requires our greateſt care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accompliſh; that which is not eaſy.

They miſtake *difficulties* for impoſſibilities: a pernicious miſtake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are ſeldom convinced of it, and their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition.

Thus, by degrees, he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat. Thus *difficulties* prove a ſoul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

Perplexity in affairs; uneaſineſs of circumſtances.

They lie under ſome *difficulties* by reaſon of the emperor's diſpleaſure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. Objection; cavil.

Men ſhould conſider, that raiſing *difficulties* concerning the myſteries in religion, cannot make them more wiſe, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new ſolution hear;
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Diſtruſt; want of confidence in others.

No man almoſt thought himſelf ſecure, and men durſt ſcarce commune or talk one with another: but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourſelves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is a true ſenſe, be only on probable proofs, our aſſent can reach no higher than an aſſurance or *confidence* ariſing from the more or leſs apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be ſilent always when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though ſure, with ſeeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatſoever atheiſts think on, or whatſoever they look on, all do adminiſter ſome reaſons for ſuſpicion and *diffidence*, leſt poſſibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DI'FFIDENT *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Diſtruſtful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*
Of wiſdom; ſhe deſerts thee not, if thou
Diſmiſs not her, when moſt thou need'ſt her nigh. *Milton.*

Pliny ſpeaks of the Seres, the ſame people with the Chineſe, as being very ſhy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, uſed of things; uncertain.

I was really ſo *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me theſe two years, juſt as you now ſee it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himſelf; not confident.

I am not ſo confident of my own ſufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counſels of others; but yet I am not ſo *diffident* of myſelf, as implicitly to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Diſtreſs makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Sandys.*

To DIFFI'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to ſplit. *Dict.*

DIFFI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or ſplitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diffiare*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind. *Dict.*

DI'FFLUENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Lat.]
DI'FFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all ſides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to conſiſtency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its *diffluency*; and amitteth not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not conſiſtent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure; diſſimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refraction of *diform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; ſuch as are veins, an uneven poliſh, or the ſinuous poſition of the pores of glaſs *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *difform*.] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude.

While they murmur againſt the preſent meaſure of things, they deſire in it an alteration from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things be'. *Boyle.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, ſo that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When thoſe waters began to ſwell back, long before they could twell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuſe* themſelves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To ſpread; to ſcatter; to diſperſe.

Wiſdom had ordain'd
God out of evil to create; inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuſe*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No ſect wants its apoſtles to propagate and *diffuſe* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuſe* its fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffuſ'd* a venerable grace,
And majeſty itſelf was in his face. *Dryden.*

DIFFU'SE. *adj.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely ſpread.

2. Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED *participial adj.* [from *diffuſe*.] This word ſeems to have ſignified, in *Shakſpeare's* time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Like ſome *diffuſed* ſong: we ſtuck ruſh ſtaves,
With ſome *diffuſed* ſong. *Shakſpeare.*

He grins like an ape,
To ſweeten a deformity, *diffuſed* in ſmiles,
And every thing about him unnatural. *Ibid.*

DIFFU'SEDLY *adv.* from *diffuſed*. Widely; diſperſedly; in manner of that which is ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* from *diffuſed*. The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſe*.]

1. Widely; extenſively.

2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſe*.]

1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impreſſions and ſignatures of their motions, the *diffuſion* of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſheet of very well ſtained marbled paper did not caſt *diffuſed* colours upon the wall, nor threw its light with an equal *diffuſion*; but threw its beams, unſtained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

DIFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuſe*.]

1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way.

Diffuſive of themſelves, where'er they paſs
They make that warmth in others they expreſs:
Their valour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryd.*

2. Scattered; diſperſed; having the quality of ſuffering diffuſion.

All liquid bodies are *diffuſive*; for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet.*

No man is of ſo venereal and *diffuſive* a luſt, as to proſtitute himſelf to all comers. *Stuck.*

The ſtalk too long o'erload with weight,
Expects the ſeeds to ripen each to maſs,
And when the *diffuſive* body's waſte,
And with their fruit adorn their heavy head. *Dryden.*

Cheriſh'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows,
Its *diffuſive* branches ſpreading bloom diſcloſe,
And round the happy ſeat *diffuſive* odour flows. *Pope.*

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themſelves where the ſeat of it is fixed: whether in the pope alone, or the council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffuſive* body of chriſtians *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſive*.] Widely; extenſively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſive*.]

1. Extenſion; diſperſion; the power of diffuſing; the ſtate of being diffuſed.

2. Want of conciſeneſs; large compaſs of expreſſion.

I believe that I could match a modern legend, in as few words as any hiſtorian the whole ſtock of *diffuſiveness* with which the moderns abound. *Addiſon.*

To DIG. *v. a.* pret. *dig*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dig*, or *digged*. [Erſe, Saxon, a ditch; *tiger*, Daniſh, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a ſpade.

Iſaac digged again the wells of water, which they had *digged* in the days of Abraham his father. *Genesis.*

2. To form by digging.

Nehemiah commanded them to build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which were broken down, and to ſet up the gates that were burnt with fire; and they *digged* a trench, to overflow the place. *Eſdras.*

He ſtopp'd the ſprings, and *digg'd* a new
Through which the waters flow. *Cowley.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.

Some of your gardens, without their ſure
Will ſcarce afford a ſallet to your table;
So you muſt all of dig up your garden too after. *Temple.*

Bid him dig the ground, be firſt to turn
The clod. *Dryden's Virg.*

4. To pierce with a ſharp point.

A ſtork ſurveys the ſcaly fiſh
Her crooked beak and cruſtaceous dried;

So for the growing liver *digg'd* his breaſt,
The growing liver fill'd supplied the feaſt. *Dryd.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the higheſt mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the Tyrrhene *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her wonted income to the crooked ſhare;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her ſtore,
Digg'd from her entrails hell the precious ore.
Dryden's Ovid.

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a ſpade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not, and *dig* for it more than for hid treaſures *Job.*

The Italians have often *dug* into lands, deſcribed in old authors as the places where ſtatues or obelisks ſtood, and ſeldom failed of ſucceſs.
Addiſon's Italy.

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *dug up* thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not thee more incenſe. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*Digamia.*] Second marriage; marriage to a ſecond wife after the death of the firſt: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once.

Dr Champny only proves, that archbiſhop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that ſuch bigamy, or digamy rather, deprives a biſhop of the lawful uſe of his power of ordaining.
Biſhop Ferrar.

DI'GERENT. *adj.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That has the power of digeſting, or cauſing digeſtion. *Dict.*

DI'GEST. *n. ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpoſe to make a paſſage [...] recompt ſentence of the laws of mine own nation.
Bacon.

Laws of the ſage ſhew that the Romans ap[...] reſemblances to trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.]

1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range or diſpoſe methodically.

2. To concoct in the ſtomach, ſo as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper uſe.

Is little faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
When capital crimes chew'd, ſwallow'd, and *digeſted*,
Appear? *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

Each then has organs to *digeſt* his food,
One to be ſure, and one to ſerve the brood. *Prior.*

3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chymical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper uſe.

Chuſen friends, with ſenſe refin'd,
Learning *digeſted* well *Thompſon.*

5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firſtlings of thoſe broils,
'Ginning in the middle; ſtarting thence away
To what may be *digeſted* in a play. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

Firſt, I'll go to dinner.
—Nay, let me prai[...] you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, pray thee, [...] ſerve for tableware,

Then, howſoe'er thou ſpeak'ſt, 'mongſt other things
I ſhall *digeſt* it. *Shakſpeare's Merc. of Ven.*

The pleaſance of numbers is, that rudeneſs and barbariſm might the better taſte and *digeſt* the leſſons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, *digeſt* the third.
Shakſpeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. He that digeſts or diſpoſes.

2. He that digeſts or concocts his food.

People that are bluſhy and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digeſters*. *Arbuth.*

3. A ſtrong veſſel or engine, contrived by M Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate.
Quincy.

4. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent uſe for all diſeaſes of the ſtomach, a great reſtorer of health, and a great *digeſter*. *Temp.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*] Capable of being digeſted or concocted.

Thoſe medicines that purge by ſtool, at the firſt, not *digeſtible* by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

DIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. The act of digeſting or concocting food in the ſtomach.

Now good *digeſtion* wait on appetite,
And health on both *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Digeſtion is a fermentation begun, becauſe there are all the requiſites of ſuch a fermentation, heat, air, and moiſture: it is not a complete fermentation, becauſe that requires a greater degree than the concoction of the aliment in the ſtomach: vegetable putrefaction reſembles very much animal *digeſtion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by meaſures and weights, or any preciſe rules; but in all ſtates with the regard of the ſtrength of age or of health, and the uſe or diſuſe of exerciſe, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find in himſelf of the preſent ſtrength or weakneſs of *digeſtion*.
Temple.

Every morſel to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digeſtion*.

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digeſtion*, or maturation of ſome metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Diſtil by a cheriſh the furnaces prepare,
Raiſe all the labo[...]houſes of the air,
And by crude vapours in *digeſtion* there?
Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodiſing; the maturation of a deſign

The *digeſtion* of the counſels in Sweden is made in ſenate, conſiſting of forty counſellors, who are generally the moſt conſiderable men. *Temple.*

4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

5. The diſpoſition of a wound or ſore to generate matter.

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called *digeſtion*. *Sharp.*

DIGE'STIVE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion, or to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

A chilifactory menſtruum, or a *digeſtive* preparation, drawn from ſpecies or individuals whoſe ſtomach peculiarly diſſolves lapideous bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue.

The earth and ſun were in that very ſtate: the one active, piercing, and *digeſtive*, by its heat; the other paſſive, receptive, and ſtored with materials for ſuch a production. *Hale.*

3. Methodiſing; adjuſting.

To buſineſs ripen'd by *digeſtive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dyer.*

DIGE'STIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

Let off dit with *digeſtives*. *Wiſeman.*

DIGE'STURE. *n. ſ.* Concoction. Not uſed.

Neither let yourſelf always taſte meats [...] *digeſture*; then is veal, ſweetbreads. *Bacon.*

DI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

When we ſifted nature, we have been [...] by *diggers*, that even when the ſky ſeemed [...] there would ſuddenly ariſe a ſteam to thick, [...] it would put out their candles. *Bacon.*

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [dihtan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dreſs; to deck; to bedeck; to embelliſh; to adorn. It ſeems always to ſignify the paſt: the participle paſſive is *dight*, as *dighted* in *Hudibras* is perhaps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale;
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, maſſy proof;
And ſtoned windows rich'ly *dight*,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Juſt ſo the proud inſulting laſs
Array'd and *dighted* Hubibras *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he [...]
Which maketh him invulnerable to [...] *Hudibras.*

DI'GIT. *n. ſ.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The meaſure of length containing the ſourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but two five *digits* high, or ſomewhat more, the quickſilver will not fall, but remain ſuſpended in the tube, becauſe it cannot preſs the ſubjacent mercury with ſo great a force as doth the whole cylinder of the air, reaching from the [...] of the atmoſphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures; any number to ten: ſo called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers ſeven and nine, from [...] conſiderations abſtruſe, have been eſteemed by [...], but all or moſt of other digits have been [...] univerſally applauded. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'GITATED. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers: as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf compoſed of many ſmall leaves.

In animals a manifold uſe, or ſuch as are *digitated*, or have ſeveral diviſions on their feet, [...] are but two that are unguinous: that is, men and elephants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel or conteſt.

Ariſtotle ſeems purpoſely to intend the cheriſhing of controverſial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obſcurity. *Glanville.*

DI'GNIFIED. *adj.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity: it is uſed chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are ſtiled *dignified* clerks, as having ſome dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient deſcent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that perſon. *Walton's Angler.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Uſed chiefly of the clergy.

To honour; to adorn; to give luſtre to; to improve by ſome adventitious excellence, or honourable diſtinction.

Such a day,
So fought, ſo follow'd, and ſo fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times
Since Cæſar's fortunes! *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.
Not that we think us worthy ſuch a gueſt,
But that your worth will *dignify* our feaſt.
Ben Jonſon.
No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DI'GNITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

It may be any *dignitaries*, whoſe preferments are perhaps not liable to the accuſation of ſuperfluity, they may be perſons of ſuperior merit *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where ſpoken ſo highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and are not in his equal *dignity*. *Hakewill.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aſpect

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure more regard by a look, than others can challenge by the moſt imperious commands *Collier.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place

Either their ſpring-time ſhow'rs conceive them light and airy,
And not a thought that ſinks on any *Stage*
For thoſe of lead,
And ſtick to *dignity* heap'd up to them *Swift.*

4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] By a *dignity* we underſtand that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles: as, *axiomatical dignities.*

The ſciences concluding from *axioms*, and principles known by themſelves, receive not ſo much confirmation from probable reaſons, much leſs from the aſſeverations *Pearſon.*

6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in *dignity* when it is in any ſign.

DIGNO'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Lat.] Diſtinction; diſtinguiſhing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjectures of prevalent humours, may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we are not averſe to conclude *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aſide out of the road.

2. To depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the purſuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digreſs* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the ſignification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It ſeemeth (to *digreſs* no farther) that the Tartarians, ſpreading ſo far, cannot be the Iſraelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to tranſgreſs; to deviate. Not in uſe.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in ſome part am forced to *digreſs*,
Which at more leiſure I will ſo excuſe
As you ſhall be well ſatisfied. *Shakſpeare.*
Thy noble ſhape is but a form of wax,
Digreſſing from the valour of a man. *Shakſp.*

DIGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Latin.]

1. A paſſage deviating from the mean tenour or deſign of a diſcourſe.

The good man thought ſo much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digreſſions* to him. *Sidney.*
He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful *digreſſions*, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton.*
Here ſome *digreſſion* I muſt make, t' accuſe
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muſe.
Denham.
To content and fill the eye of the underſtanding, the beſt authors ſprinkle their works with pleaſing *digreſſions*, with which they recreate the mind of their reader. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digreſſion* of the ſun is not equal, but, near the equinoctial interſections, it is right and greater; near the ſolſtices more oblique and leſſer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE. *n. ſ.* [Dic, Saxon; *dyk*, Erſe.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The ſtock-dove breeds within, and without a roaring ſound
The rising rivers float the nether ground *Dryden.*
The king of *dykes*! than whom no flood of mud
With deeper ſable blots the ſilver flood. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of ſo great a deluge, and all the art and induſtry of man is not ſufficient to raiſe up *dikes* and ramparts againſt it. *Decay of Piety.*

To DILACERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accompliſhed ſcene, ſtrug gling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks thoſe parts which reſtrained him before *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilacerate*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greateſt ſenſation of pain is by the diſſection or *dilaceration* of ſmall nerves, and a diſſolution of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expoſe her nakedly to be raviſhed, they met half way in a grateful mind. *Howell's Engliſh Tears.*

To DILA'PIDATE. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay

DILAPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's ſuffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the ſame: and it likewiſe extends to his committing, or ſuffering to be committed, any wilful waſte in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all churchwardens to ſurvey the *dilapidations* of the chancel and manſion houſe belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extenſion.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extenſiveneſs of the gullets of ſerpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the ſtomach of an adder, whoſe neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extenſion.

The windpipe divides itſelf into a great number of branches, called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending into greater ſpace: oppoſed to *contraction.*

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are ſo eaſy and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them at firſt. *Holder.*

2. The ſtate of being extended; the ſtate in which the parts are at more diſtance from each other.

Joy cauſeth a chearfulneſs and vigour in the eyes; ſinging, leaping, dancing, and ſometimes tears: all theſe are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the ſpirits into the outward parts *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refracting ſubſtance. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out; to enlarge: oppoſed to *contract.*

But ye thereby more to greater glory gate,
Than had ye formed been of Jove's geere;
For now your might does more diſplayed bee,
And in my darkneſs greater doth appear.
Spenſer.
Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* ſtood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*
Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erſt; *dilated* ſpirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead; which for thee
Chiefly I ſought; without thee can deſpiſe. *Milton.*
Through all the air his ſounding ſtrings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late *Waller.*
Diſtill'd, it riſes in a higher ſphere;
Dilates its ſteams, and lighter ſcents emit. *Prior.*
I mark the various flow of the winds;
Theſe are their reaſons, theſe their orders bonds:
They now *dilate*, and now contract their force;
Various their ſpeed, but endleſs is their courſe. *Prior.*
The ſecond refraction would ſpread the rays one way as much as the firſt does another, and ſo not make the image in breadth more than the ſun does in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

Let me not live,
After my flame lacks oil, to be the ſnuff
Of younger ſpirits, whoſe apprehenſive ſenſes
All but new things diſdain; whoſe judgments are
Mere fathers of their garments; whoſe conſtancies
Expire before their faſhions. *Shakſpeare's Queen.*
I ſhall not
To waſte your patience from what we purpoſe,
Extend my ſpeech with our moſt uſeful haſte:
You ſhall read that in my face, which I
Will leave my tongue to tell. *Shakſpeare.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

It may be better for princes, in matters of grace, to reſtrict the ſame publickly, and by themſelves, or their miniſters to them, and not *dilate* and impawne their fame, by an indiſcreet facility of grace. *Bacon.*

DILA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extend.

The muscles, or blowers up of the cheeks and the dilators of the nose, are too strong in some people. *Arbuthnot*

DILA'TORINESS. *n. s.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; laggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees? Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft?

And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakspeare*

Those cardinals trifle with me: I abhor This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shaksp.*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man, To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Otway*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without design. *Addison's Spectator.*

DILE'CTION. *n. s.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving; kindness.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA. *n. s.* [λημμα.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crotch. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is Alike if it succeed, and if it miss; Whom good or ill does equally confound, And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case! To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*, either way I'm sped; If foes they write, if friends they read, me dread. *Pope.*

DI'LIGENCE. *n. s.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninterrmitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. *2 Timothy.*

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. *2 Peter.*

DI'LIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business, he shall stand before kings. *Proverbs.*

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deuteronomy.*

DI'LIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures. *Dryden.*

DILL. *n. s.* [dile, Saxon.] An herb, which hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. *Mortimer.*

DILU'CID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DILUCIDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DI'LUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DI'LUENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water; every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILU'TE. *v. a.* [*dilue*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. *Locke*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuth.*

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton*

DILU'TE. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch: and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater. *Newton*

DILU'TER. *n. s.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILU'TION. *n. s.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to *dilation* or congelation or thickening, which is performed by dispersing the most liquid parts by heat, or by intimating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. *Burnet.*

DIM. *adj.* [bimme, Saxon; *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form how can my spark discern, Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. *Ropers.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view, Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be, That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see. *Spenser.*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As when the Almighty's lightning brand does light, It *dims* the dazed eyen, and daunts the senses quite. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also *dim* sighted. *Bacon.*

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dims* his sight? *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head, With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide, By conduct of some star, doth make her way, When as a storm hath *dimm'd* her trusty guide, Out of her course doth wander far astray. *Spenser.*

All of us have cause To wail the *dimming* of our shining star. *Shakspeare.*

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face, Thrice chang'd. *Milton.*

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants. *Dryden.*

DIME'NSION. *n. s.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

He tried The tomb, and found the straight *dim* space wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room. *Swift.*

DIME'NSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk.

In they pass'd *Dimensionless* through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

DIME'NSIVE. *adj.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

DIMICA'TION. *n. s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] battle; the act of fighting; contest. *Dict.*

DIMIDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruc-

tion of any part: the oppoſite to *increaſe*.

That we call good which is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or *diminiſh* pain in us. *Locke.*

To impair; to leſſen; to degrade.

I piouſly they thought
Thee to *diminiſh*, and from thee withdraw
The number of the worſhip, etc. *Milton.*

To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.

Norway was *diminiſhed* from the dignity of the kingdom by the impriſonment of the duke. *Bacon.*

Ye ſhall not add unto the word which I command you, neither ſhall you *diminiſh* ought from it. *Deuteronomy.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired.

With judgement I find, even ſuch as rather ſeek to diſcover and cenſure faults, ſuch as are apt to find fault in the beſt ſpeeches, that my own do not *diminiſh* in the peruſal. *Dryden.*

Conſcious of crimes, and trembling at the ſight
Of the juſt Judge that puniſhes the guilty. *Dryden.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminiſh*.] In a manner tending to vilify, or to leſſen the eſteem of any thing.

DIMINU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making leſs: oppoſed to *augmentation*.

Bodies not capable of any diminution or conſumption naturally nice, or coarctation. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of growing leſs: oppoſed to *increaſe*.

The protecting power of the ſun is manifeſted in the vital bodies of the plant animal, in order to acting on them by its ſeveral centres, with the ſame force it was not before exerted with. *Ray.*

Eyes ſeem to be looked upon as inſtruments of ſight, and to be contrived principally for the uſes which are capable of diminution. *Locke.*

3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity; degradation.

Gluſh to ſee
Rich ſtain'd Eugene yeeds the prince:
Never is ſo much to be ranſack'd
For victory as at next. *Dryden.*

4. Depravation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wiſe by their truth, for my own ſake; for my own ſake, and I ſhall not regard the words of diminution for me. *Ainſworth.*

I ever thought raſh the reputation of women to be expoſed to *diminution* by law. *Bacon.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren
The moſt *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

It is the intereſt of mankind, in order to the advancement of knowledge, to be ſenſible they have yet attained but in poor and *diminutive* meaſure. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The light of man's underſtanding is but a ſhort and *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the preſent. *South.*

If the ladies ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a *diminutive* race of lovers, we ſhould, in a little time, ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſon.*

They know how weak and aukward many of thoſe little *diminutive* diſcourſes are. *Watts.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs: as *lapillus*, in Latin, a *little ſtone*; *maiſonette*, in French, a *little houſe*; *manikin*, in Engliſh, a *little man*.

He ſhowed his proving a duty and elimination youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Peacham.*

Sun, while thou ſhin'ſt, thy good repute doth here;
Were thou a knave, but a *diminutive*. *Cotton.*

2. A ſmall thing. Not in uſe.

Follow the captains; no *diminutive* ſhun
For poor *diminutives* to dignities. *Shakſpeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diminutive*.] Smallneſs; littleneſs; pettineſs; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DI'MISH. *adj.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim; ſomewhat obſcure.

The moon, as in the ſkies,
Moſt queen-like queacheth *dimiſh* ſtars,
For ſhe alone is ſeen,
Love ſo doth ſeem to me, my light, be. *Sidney.*

DI'MISSORY. *adj.* [*dimiſſorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction.

A bull of excommunication ſhould not be ſent without *dimiſſory* letters, whereby the ordinary of the place knows whether he excommunicates a ſtranger or a ſubject. *Hayward's Preface.*

DI'MITY. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

I erected a tomb of fine *dimity*. *Wiſeman.*

DI'MLY. *adv.* [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception.

Unpeaceable lords, we underſtand you well,
Your hearts are large, though your eyes ſee *dimly*
Through the grate of your viſors. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Not brightly; not luminouſly.

Let the ſtrong ſight of our purged eye ſee, the more appeared what it ſaw, the more it muſt feed the receiver with rapture; but by degrees it cannot move ſo much more as it *dimly* did. *Hall.*

I ſaw the ſpirit's guards ſit in earth ſtood,
Gates of ſtars muſt now no longer main attend;
For beams about the temples ſhone:
One with all these thought the crimſon'd horizon ſeem. *Dryden.*

DI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dim*.]

1. Defect of ſight.

2. Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity.

Whether the ſoul of Deſcartes, after ſo many ages, were not ſent back into the world in the body of Gondibert, to redreſs the *dimneſs* of his underſtanding. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Obſcurity; not brightneſs.

DIMPLE. *n. ſ.* [*wimle*, a hole; *dimble*, a little hole; by a careleſs pronunciation *dimple*. *Skinner.*] A ſmall cavity or depreſſion in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The cleft of the upper lip is the common dimple or pit. *Grew.*

Love ſtands on tip-toe for a ſtep-round,
Love ſtands on, on triumph crown'd,
Before the world's one *dimple*, his chin,
Before the world's one ſmile, her cheek. *Donne.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling eddies *dimpled* o'er the main. *Dryden.*
Eyes, whoſe bright beams their empreſſions betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

DI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like ſmiling Cupids. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'MPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples; ſinking in little inequalities.

A fine ſmooth ſkin, full of *dimply* ſlicks. *Warton.*

DIN. *n. ſ.* [*dyn*, a noiſe; *dynan*, to make a noiſe, Saxon; *dyna*, to thunder. Hickes.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound.

A dreadful *din* was heard to ſhake
The hollow caverns of the deep. *Milton.*

O, 'twas a rare enchanter that was he
That made the noiſe: he ſhook the city,
Or ſome ſpirit raiſed from the deep
With *din* confuſed, to ſet the head on edge
Of one that ſhould deliver ſuch a tale. *Shakſpeare.*

Scatter his enemies, and make them fly;
And give their baſeleſs fancies the *diſmay*.
What *din* was heard
Shouts, groans, and ſudden clangors,
And every ſhape of horror. *Milton.*

Now all the heavenly
Long darkneſs, cries from every ſide
And ſeek for end of war. *Milton.*
How, with the ſeveral elements around,
Earth, water, air, the ſtunning *din* confound,
The ſtreams ſtun, like adverſe winds and tides,
While every ſhore is fenced at its ſides. *Smith.*

Some uſages, that ſeem, of no advance to one nation, or, by education, cuſtom, and the common conſent of their parts, to coupled in their minds, that they change not their ſtage. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtun with noiſe; to harraſs with clamour.

Rather ſee
To cut thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With barbarous. *Crowne's Henry VI. Part I.*

2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

When the Lord Wood did, ſhis majeſty ſent out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halfpence. This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*dîner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps ſome one has not much favoured him,
And from the time he's ſometimes gone to
Good life, and never ſet. *Shak.*
Myſelf, he, and my ſiſter,
To *dine* with Jove, and my father. *Shakſpeare.*
He would have ſent him to the mead of Caſtor
To, of vile weeds and leaves by ſys,
With whom old Homer makes the ſwine,
The greateſt acorns I could find,
And that they did their maſter, and ſaid *Pope.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Bacchus ſaved long coſt to get his wine,
And did beſides the doors the lucky Aſkew *dine*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DINETICAL. *adj.* [*δινητικὸς*.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of them are conceited, from ſpots in the ſun, which ſuppoſe and diſappear again, that, beſides a revolution of it about with its globe, it hath alſo a motion upon, and rolls upon its own axis. *Ray's Diſcourſes.*

A ſpherical figure is moſt commodious for a *dinetical* circumvolution upon its own axis. *Ray.*

To DING. *v. a.* pret. *dung*. [*dingen*, Dutch.]

1. To daſh with violence.

2. To impreſs with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not ſpend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Stut. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *n. ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong, bell. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *den*, or *din*, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I knew each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

DI'NINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the houſe; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the dining-room before he had fallen into errors by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*dîner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not ſtay a jot for dinner;
Go, get it ready. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Reſpected men and ſagacious, and ſuch as were convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers of the church, or ſome parts of them, be read publickly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the paſt,
The quarry ſhare, their plenteous dinner haſte. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DI'NNER-TIME. *n. ſ.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At dinner-time,
I pray you, have in mind where we muſt meet. *Shakſpeare.*

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me juſt at dinner-time. *Pope.*

DINT. *n. ſ.* [dynt, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a ſtroke.

Much daunted with that dint her ſenſe was daz'd;
Yet, kindling rage, herſelf ſhe gather'd round. *Spenſer.*

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in thoſe bright arms,
Though temper'd heavenly; for real not to dint,
Save he who reigns above, none can reſiſt. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent preſſure.

He ſmit his manly breaſt with bloody fiſt;
And, ſtraining hard the ſtatue, was afraid
His hands had made a dint, and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep; and, I perceive you feel
The dint of pity. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

We are to wreſt the ſword ſtrongly and manfully out of the hands of the enemy, and, in order to it, to work our way into the rear of it chiefly by dint of arms. *Addiſon.*

The dew-lop'd bull now chaſes along the plain,
While burning love ſupports in every vein;
His well-armed front aſſaults the trembling train,
And by the dint of warlike hoofs cleaves the ſlain. *Gay.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impreſſion.

With greedy force each other both aſſail,
And ſtrive to dint deep wounds; the ſteely ſhield
Deep-dinted does not ward the thruſted ſteel,
The trembling walls and towers do ſhake and quake around. *Fairy Queen.*

Let your ſwords, if not the fleſh of your foes, dint the walls. *Bacon.*

Its outward coat reſembles ſhagreen, being dinted with little knobs. *Grew.*

Like to a glaſs, the ſtanding down doth dint. *Dryden.*

Deep-*dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DINUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCE'SAN. *n. ſ.* [from *dioceſis*.] A biſhop, as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *dioceſan* you are like to outdo yourſelf in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this diſcourſe. *South.*

I have heard it has been adviſed by a *dioceſan* to his clergy, that they ſhould read ſome of the moſt celebrated ſermons printed by others. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS. *n. ſ.* [*dioeceſis*, a Greek word, compounded of διὰ and οἶκος.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction; for this realm has two diviſions, one into ſhires or counties in reſpect of temporal policy; another into *dioceſes*, in reſpect of juriſdiction eccleſiaſtical. *Cowell.*

None ought to be admitted by any biſhop, but ſuch as have been educated and trained in the univerſity a convenient time. *Hayward.*

He ſhould regard the biſhop of Rome as the illuſtrious Jeroboam did the calamity of the diſcord of Conſtance in Normandy, that was nothing at all: ſince by the French biſhop's refuſal to ſwear unto our king, thoſe ills were annexed to the *dioceſe* of Wincheſter. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

St. Paul took upon Titus as aſſiſtant to the dignity of a prince, ſuch as the Cretenſes, and inſtructed with a large commiſſion, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their reſpective elders, and thoſe deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIO'PTRICAL. } *n. ſ.* [διοπτρικὸς.] Aſ-
DIO'PTRICK. } ſiſting the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.

Being exceedingly well furniſhed with *dioptrick* glaſſes, he had not been able to ſee the ſun ſpotted. *Boyle.*

Viſible ſpecies of the moon through a *dioptrick* glaſs, and venture at the proportion of her bulk by their ſhadows. *More.*

DIO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light paſſing through different mediums; as the air, water, glaſſes, &c. *Harris.*

DIORTHO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [διόρθωσις, of διὰ, and ὀρθὸς, to make ſtraight.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or diſtorted members are reſtored to their primitive and regular ſhape. *Harris.*

To DIP *v. a.* [pret. *dipped*; part. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [ſippan, Sax.; *doopen*, Dut.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The ſpecies of the baptiſm may be *dipping* in water, and ſuch an immerſion or dipping ought to be once or thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Cuncus compaſs'd thrice the crew
And *dipp'd* a conſecrated branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkled round, and thrice aloud
He ſhook the dead, and then diſmiſs'd the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He in a veſſel ſtrait his letter ſteeps,
And from the bright meſſage where the flood,
Deſcending, *dipp'd* his hands in lover's kind. *Dryden.*

The knight dead with their praiſe conſpires,
One *dips* a pencil, and one ſtrings the lyre. *Pope.*

Now, on fiery wings convey'd,
The king the cloudy path and Lycian ſhade;
There in a muddy vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius ſits to *dip* ſome ſouls. *Pope's Lucan.*

So fiſhes, riſing from the main,
Can ſoar with moiſten'd wings on high;
The moiſture dried, they ſink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moiſten; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold ſhudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of ſenſe, cuſtom, facility, and ſhame of departing from what they have given themſelves up to, they go on till they are ſhipwreck. *L'Eſtrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally uſed for the firſt mortgage.

Be careful: doſt thou run in main chance, my ſon,
Put out the principal in truſty hands,
Live on the uſe, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To DIP *v. n.*

1. To ſink; to immerge.

We have ſtrokes in our cups, and in our diſhes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find the bottom of the pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Promethean's ſide,
His bloody beak with his own liver died. *Cowley.*

3. To enter ſlightly into any thing.

When I think all the rejections are thrown out in a copy, I ſometimes find more upon *dipping* in the ſecond volume. *Locke.*

4. To take that which comes firſt; to chooſe by chance.

With what all thoughts of Jove art thou poſſeſs'd?
Wouldſt thou prefer him to ſome man? Suppoſe
I *dipp'd* among the worſt, and ſtaid on thoſe. *Dryden's Perſius.*

DI'PPICHICK. *n. ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Dippichick is ſo named of his diving and hiding neſe. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

DI'PHTHONG. *n. ſ.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound: as, *vain, leave, Cæſar.*

We ſee how many diſputes the ſimple and ſingular nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the moſt uncertain notions concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly ſo are vowels, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be ſignified by that word. *Holder.*

Make a *diphthong* of the ſecond and third, inſtead of their being two ſyllables, and the objection is gone. *Pope.*

DI'PLOE. *n. ſ.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLO'MA. *n. ſ.* [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege; ſo called, becauſe they uſed formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING *Needle*. *n. ſ.* A device which ſhows a particular property of the magnetick needle, ſo that beſides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poiſed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or eleva-

tion above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. *Phillips.*

DI'PSAS. *n. f.* [Latin, from διψάω, to thirst.] A ſerpent, whoſe bite produces the ſenſation of unquenchable thirſt.

Scorpions, and aſp, and amphiſbæna dire,
Cerates horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And *dipſas*. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [δὶς and πτῶσις.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH. *n. ſ.* [*diptycha*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs.

The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by the copies of places in St. Auſtin. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; calamitous at degree.

Women fight,
To doff their *dire* reſemblances. *Shakſpeare.*

More by intemperance die
By meats, and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes *dire*, of which a monſtrous crew
Before the throne of Jove. *Milton.*

Hyſſop, and gall, and other meaſures *dire*. *Prior.*

Or worſt the evils *dire* choking plants or trees,
Or ſpecial worm with canker'd venom teeth. *Mortimer.*

'Twas the tolling, deep the groans, dark the *dire* ſtroke. *Addiſon.*

Diſcord's *dire* offſpring ſtalk'd the ſlaughter'd pow'r,
Sad ſiſter of her lord, but riſing ev'ry hour;
Wide ſpread the flocks her horrid heads in found,
Shook Pluto's throne, and ſhakes the world around. *Pope.*

DIRECT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight; not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ſhips would move in one and the ſame ſurface, and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of curve lines. *Bentley.*

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiack; not retrograde.

Two cœleſtial ſquires were deſcry'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

4. Not collateral: as, the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to ſome end, as in a ſtraight line.

Such was at then the ſtate of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to work her. And ſuch was the ſtate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of ſeeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does that, will be able to caſt off all that is ſuperfluous, he will ſee what is pertinent, what concerns; what is *direct* to what ſtates the queſtion. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and ſincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

7. Plain; expreſs.

He no where, that I know, ſays it is *direct* work. *Locke.*

To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim or drive in a ſtraight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command, *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point againſt, as a mark.

The ſpear flew hiſſing thro' the middle ſpace,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryd.*

3. To regulate; to adjuſt.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps. *Jeremiah.*

Wiſdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the likes are that take ſeveral turns in his underſtanding; or elſe to *direct* and ſort and call to ſuch as he employs. *Locke.*

4. To preſcribe certain meaſures; to mark out a certain courſe.

He *directs* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job.*

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a ſofter term than to *command*.

DIRE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that preſcribes.

2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

Their miſſive engines are not the product of judgment, or the conſequence of reaſon, but the effects of chance and hazard, of time and ſtrength, of accidents, without choice, and without direction. *South.*

The ſpear that ſtruck the king was not directed to the only part which could make the wound mortal. *Addiſon.*

2. Tendency of motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.

Suppoſe a mixt matter, but any number of parts of matter, that is, bodies, can either reſt or move, or move with any certain velocity and in any certain *direction*. *Locke.*

3. Order; command; preſcription.

From Pharaoh to that St. John gives Lazarus, or taking a bed as the roads are appointed us among the holy ſtations, from one ſaint's grave to another, are acted in like caſe, we may take *direction* from. *Decay of Piety.*

Even now
I put myſelf to thy *direction*. *Shakſpeare.*

The orders of the people digged it by the *direction* of the lawgiver. *Numbers.*

Men's paſſions and Gods own *directions* agree. *Addiſon.*

General rules for the moſt part ſuffice us, never to purſue upon nice trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjuſtment.

All but the page prodigiouſly ſtar'd,
At his *direction* hulls the ſpacious yard. *Pope.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A ſtar is of great uſe to take, as a fixed point for the *directive* motion of ſeamen. *Brown.*

A power of command and *directive* faculty, by which one ſoul in a family governs all the reſt, is what we call a monarchy in the world of the underſtanding. The ſtars in all nations, that are *directive* counſel to the underſtanding; and the ſuperior command, or empire, for putting in execution what is directed, is in the will. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

On the excellence of the former, and the imperfection of the latter, wherein it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew.*

2. Informing; ſhowing the way.

Nor vainly by *directive* ſtars they ſay,
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall. *Thomſon.*

DIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally.

The motive body is moved to two parts, and the more it will, it is ſuppoſed to move; if not, it is enlightened; becauſe the right line it moves in leſſens, the farther it removes from its proper ſource. *Digby on Bodies.*

There was no other place aſſigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe, which was juſt underneath. *Woodward.*

If the ſolar rays be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, as they are reflected by the ſame ſurface. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

Do they not *directly* ſubvert religion, deny the being, and attributes, and providence of God, which are contradicted by no man ſo much as by the atheiſt? *Hooker.*

Nor can you be ſo unjuſt to impute, as *directly* to condemn. *Locke.*

By allowing the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have many times created to myſelf enemies in the papiſts mortally, becauſe they have not the ſcripture from us what they could. *Dryden's Preface to Religio Laici.*

How will *directly* it tends to the reſtoration of our ſubſiſtence in the ſeaſons. *Thomſon.*

No reaſon can be aſſigned, why it ſhould not the world that God formerly made uſe of his power, which he could as *directly* prove to be a mortal man ſhould now uſe the like. *South.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *direct*.] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way.

They regard from celeſtial cauſes only, the conſtancy and duty of the ſun, and the *directneſs* of the rays; never forgetting that the body of the earth is ſubject to great irregularity in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.

Humility ſhould *direct* over them, with moderating or damping, if we ſhould like or miſlike their deſigns or ends. *Bacon.*

In Captains thou ſelect'ſt our *Director*. *Sandys.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An inſtructor; one who ſhows the proper methods of proceeding.

They ſtrongly go to the conſeſſors and *directors* of their dealings of weight, as contracts, reſtitutions. *Bacon.*

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience.

I conſider the *director* and his guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to tranſact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* ſo fat a ſouth-ſea year. *Pope.*

6. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of cutting with a knife, is by ſliding it on a *director*, the groove of which preſerves it from miſguiding. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DIRE'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their fact in acts of worſhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot but aſſent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

DI'REFUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenſured as not analogical: all other words compounded with *full* conſiſting of a ſubſtantive and *full*: as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; diſmal.

Point of ſpear it never pierceen would,
Ne dint of *direful* ſword divide the ſubſtance could. *Fairy Queen.*

But yet at laſt, whereas the *dreſful* fiend
She ſaw not thir, off ſhaking vain affright,
She gan ſhe drew, and ſaw that joyous end;
Then God the pray'd, and thank'd her fort'ful knight. *Fairy Queen*

Direful hap be de that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shakſpeare*

The voice of God himſelf ſpeaks in the heart of men, whether they underſtand it or no, and by ſecret intimations gives the ſinner a ſad taſte of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I cur'ſed the *direful* author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin roſe.
Dryden.

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the *direful* ſpring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddeſs ſing! *Pope*

DI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dire*.] Diſmalneſs; horrour; hideouſneſs.

Direneſs, ſtain to my name, ſtrokes to my honour,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakſpeare.*

DIRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popiſh hymn *Dirige greſſus meos*, as ſome pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praiſe and extol. Whence it is poſſible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory ſong to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verſtegan. Bacon* apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointreſs of this warlike iſle,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *dirges* and obſequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obſcurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above ſhall hear each day
One *dirge* diſpatch'd unto your cozy,
Theſe your own actions that I recount,
Your laſting epitaphs. *Sandys.*

All due meaſures of mirth among kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept.
Daniel.

DI'RIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* and regulative part is that alone by which the line deſcribent is carried, in the generation of any figure. *Hale.*

DIRK. *n. ſ.* [an Erſe word.] A kind of dagger uſed in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain they bungey mantles wear,
Come forth in all their warlike gears,
The ſhield, the piſtol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they dauſy went to ſwagger. *Cleveland.*

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. Obſolete.

Thy waſte bigneſs *dirkes* the beauties of my blooming round
Spenſer.

DIRT. *n. ſ.* [*dryt*, Dutch; *dirt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Mud; ſlime; mire; any thing that ſticks to the clothes or body.

Rudeneſs ſhould be as looſe as any ſtuff,
Or *dirt* that ſticks to ſhoes. *Perkins*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to heap together a little *dirt* that ſhall bury them ever. *Watts.*

The ſea riſes as high as ever, though the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the ſhallows. *Addiſon.*

Mark by what wretched ſteps their glory grows;
From *dirt* and ſea-weed as proud Venice roſe:
In each how guilt and greatneſs equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero ſunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dirt* the paſſion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanneſs; fordidneſs.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to toil; to pollute; to naſty.

Diſcompany is like a dog, who *dirts* thoſe moſt whom he loves beſt. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of paſtry.

Thou in ſuch *dirt-pies* delight'ſt upon that which has newly loſt all moiſture, and is but preparing itſelf for a general diſſolution. *Sir K. Digby.*

DI'RTILY. *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.

Sweet as the violet growing
Cheriſh'd by ſome chaſte maid
Are *dirtily* and deſperately ſpoil'd. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.

2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; fordidneſs.

DI'RTY. *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; naſty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is baſe durance, and contagious priſon;
Haul'd thereby to every miſchance, *dirty* and foul. *Shakſp.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound in a mortar, a dram clear white colour will be altered into a dark one, and the ſweet taſte into a bitter one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable.

Such employments as are the diſeaſes of labour and the reſt of time, which it contracts not by doing ill, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer *dirty* intereſt, and increaſe of riches without merit or virtue. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow ſo nice as to diſcourſe, meaſure their diſcourſes, and *dirty* the very ſtreets. *South.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to ſoil.

The ſtreets ſwept and *dirtied* again, and never uſed to be waſhed with pails, tubs, and engines. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRUPTION. *n. ſ.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of burſting, or breaking.

2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification of the word to which it is joined: as, to *arm*, to *diſarm*; to *join*, to *diſjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, uſed by the French and Spaniards in this ſenſe: as, *deſnouer*, to untie; *deſterrar*, to baniſh: from the Latin *de*; as, *ſtruo*, to build; *deſtruo*, to deſtroy.

DISABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs; impotence.

Our conſideration of creatures, and attents unto ſcriptures, are not in themſelves things of like *diſability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker.*

Many will draw themſelves out of pure faintneſs, and *diſability* to attend the concluſion. *Raleigh.*

He that knows moſt of himſelf, knows leaſt of his knowledge, and the exerciſed underſtanding is conſcious of its *diſability*. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *diſabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment.

A fact is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads in *diſability*, that the plaintiff is a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This diſadvantage, which the diſſenters at preſent lie under, of a *diſability* to receive employments, will be eaſily remedied by the repeal of the teſt. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to diſqualify for any act.

The ſame ſon's rebellion did not only diſable his king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Bacon.*

Nor to its overcome
Satan, whoſe fall from heaven, a deadly bruiſe
Diſabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milton.*

A chriſtian's life is a perpetual exerciſe of wreſtling and warfare, for which he is armed and diſciplined, by yielding to that enemy, whom he muſt diſable. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action; uſed of things.

I have known a great deal of buſineſs done by a few perſons, and thereby ſave great occaſions of diſcourſe, and diſcovery of the affairs. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminiſh.

I have loſt much credit,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakſp.*

4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy.

Farewel, Monſieur Traveler; look you lifp, and wear ſtrange ſuits; diſable all the benefits your own country. *Shakſpeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your
And waſte than age and *diſable* your *Donne.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications.

I was not *diſabled* any for preſenting a ſchool not well ſtocked that I have ſeen many, who, forced upon the courſe to which by education they ſeemed much unſuited. *Locke.*

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *abuſe*.] To ſet free from a miſtake; to diſentangle from a fallacy; to ſet right; to undeceive.

The impoſture and fallacy of our ſenſes impoſe not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantage of improved reaſon to *diſabuſe* you. *Glanville.*

Thoſe teeth fair Lucy muſt not ſhow,
If ſhe would bite: her lovers, though
Like birds they ſtoop at ſeeming grapes,
Are *diſabuſed* when firſt ſhe gapes. *Waller.*

If by a ſimplicity you meant a general deceit in thoſe that profeſs angling, I hope to *diſabuſe* you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and paſſion all confuſed;
Still by himſelf abuſ'd or *diſabuſ'd*. *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *accommodation*.] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

Deſolations have happened in ſome places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *diſaccommodation* of them to ſuch calamities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *accuſtom*.] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

To DISACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *acknowledge*.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity.

Conſcience, by a long neglect of, and *diſacquaintance* with itſelf, contracts an inveterate ruſt or foil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *advantage*]

1. Loſs; injury to intereſt: as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*

2. Diminution of any thing deſirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Conſtant in many things reſembled Ovid, and had a third *diſadvantage* on the ſide of the modern manners. *Dryden.*

Deſerving merit goes down to poſterity with *diſadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe parts already publiſhed give reaſon to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *diſadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Id. ibid.*

Theſe teſtimony will not be of much weight to their *diſadvantage*, ſince they are liable to the ſuſpicion of reaſon of condemning what they did not underſtand. *Swift.*

A ſtate not prepared for defence.

No fort can be to ſtrong,
Nor ſtore of treaſure ſo abundant found,
That will not laſt be won with haſty long,
Or ſudden aſſaults at *diſadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in intereſt of any kind.

Other violences are ſo far from advancing a victory, that they extremely weaken and *diſadvantage* it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. Not uſed.

In ſelling of a man's eſtate, he may as well offend in being too ſudden, as in letting it ſtand too long, for by ſelling it is commonly eſteemed as intereſt. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

Common eyes will naturally reject the ſpot of an eminent man, conſider him in diſadvantageous views, and not be a little pleaſed to find him in the world on ſuch diſadvantageous terms. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or ſmile ſerves to draw him out, and make you diſplay your talents moſt diſadvantageouſly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; miſchief; loſs.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unproſperous.

Now to baſk'n you here
To the record of my rueful loſs,
A doſt my doleful *diſadventurous* death. *Fairfax.*

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent; to make diſaffected or zealous.

They have attempted to *diſaffect* and diſcontent his majeſty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *diſaffect.*] Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. Uſually applied to thoſe who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worſhip to the emperor's ſtatues, which the cuſtom then was to give, they were proceeded againſt as *diſaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſaffected.*] After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffect.*]

1. Diſlike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes muſt have regard to the politic diſpoſitions, to the affections and *diſaffections* of the people; and muſt not introduce a law with public ſcandal and diſpleaſure. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing diſtaſted by thoſe who think with the majority is called *diſaffection.* *Swift.*

3. Diſorder; bad conſtitution: in a phyſical ſenſe.

The diſeaſe took its original merely from the *diſaffected* and weak part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wiſeman.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reaſoning which reaſcends to poſitive concluſions by confuting what is abſurd, is a demonſtration in a ſcholaſtick ſenſe of any thing that is eſtabliſhed. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes; to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground.

The commiſſioners of the treaſury moved the king to *diſafforeſt* ſome foreſts of his, explaining themſelves of ſuch foreſts as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houſes. *Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
To his beaſts, and *diſafforeſted* mind! *Donne.*

To DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame.

The mind diſcerns and diſtinctly perceives all poſſible ideas to *diſagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion.

Why bate the bands in worſhip *diſagree*,
And ſome adore the new'r, and ſome the tree. *Cowley.*

3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the oppoſite.

It contradicteth many impoſſibilities, *diſagreeing* almoſt in all things *from* the true and proper deſcription. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plaineſt terms of ſcripture, becauſe it ſeems to *diſagree* with what they call reaſon. *Atterbury.*

DISAGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable.

Some reaſons, as contrary to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *diſagreeable* to her ſincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleaſing; offenſive.

To make the ſenſe of ſhame or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either *diſagreeable* or *diſproportion'd* things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

DISAGRE'EABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.

2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved ſon, for all the dirt and foulneſs of his cheeks; the clearneſs of the perſon eaſily apologizing for the *diſagreeableneſs* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGRE'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity; not likeneſs.

Theſe carry ſuch plain and evident notes and characters, either of *diſagreement* or affinity with one another, that the ſeveral kinds of them are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of ſentiments.

Differences and diſagreements one with another, as touching their ſeveral preferments, and the neceſſity of ſacraments, who can tell to what *diſagreement* in matters of faith they would grow? *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, ſaith,
Were thoſe firſt commiſſions all *diſallow'd* by me?
Or where did I ſet limits to my favour?
Provided that I were ador'd? *Dryden.*

2. To conſider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their uſual kind of diſputing ſheweth, that they do not *diſallow* ſimply theſe Romiſh ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count and unprofitable which are Romiſh. *Hooker.*

3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

It may ſeem that the moſt eminent of thoſe who peruſed his own principles, publickly *diſallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To cenſure; not to juſtify.

There is a hateful, unwiſe foreboding fear, that ſome evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conſcience *diſallows* him in. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant; not to make or ſuppoſe lawful.

God does in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *diſallow* that the faithful, when they are free, ſhould enter into bonds of wedlock with ſuch. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable; not to be ſuffered.

DISALLO'WANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing ſuitable for him to receive, and forbids giving, where he does not decline the refuſal and *diſallowance* of it. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *anima.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs.

Their ſucceſſes ſtrangely diſanimate and diſcourage their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Beware of added diſanimations to their preſent fears, and added, How can we ſerve God in ſuch a ſtate as this? *Perkins.*

DISANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life.

Deſpair of ſucceſs is a great diſanimation of apprehenſion and endeavour, as thoſe paſſions which depend on hope and confidence. *Bacon.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.*] This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by thoſe who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative verb by the needleſs addition of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews our fathers for us to returne, were to check our Lord humbly, which hath *diſannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *dissimulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves both unjust and odious. *Bacon.*

To be a king's worldly full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Would to you his laws of telling *dissemble!* *Hooker.*

Wilt thou my glories *dissemble?* Divine
My equal rule, and I divest it of mine? *Waller.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *n. f.* [from *disannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*disparoître*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

To find out, when [illegible] I wish'd
When the spring and [illegible]
The purple morning, ruling with the year,
Salutes the spring. *Prior.*

The [illegible] fading [illegible] and [illegible] earth and [illegible]
Cæsar [illegible]
And [illegible]
The [illegible]
O [illegible]

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from fo meeting expected.

The [illegible] Britain defeat a [illegible] and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tatler.*

Which the champion, with redoubled weight,
Strikes home the javelin, his returning foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like forgiving the injuries how wild they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge! *L'Estrange.*

We are not only retarded by the reproaches which are cast upon us, but are *disappointed* by the silence in which we are unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing loft by disappointment.

The [illegible] *disappointed* by the Turks of the spoil, recovered of the beauty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles.*

DISAPPOI'NTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are our motives, and what are the springs. How many accidents have put the most subtle, who have turned to the wrong end of projections in which they have [illegible] How many *disappointments* have [illegible] a man from [illegible] *Spectator.*

If we [illegible] things, of which we [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] our [illegible] will be greater than our [illegible] of them. *Locke.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation; expreſſion of diſlike.

He was obliged to publish his [illegible] the publishing of others. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*desapprouver*, French.]

1. To diſlike; to cenſure.

I read what [illegible] but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd.* *Prior.*

Without good grounding truth is *disapprov'd*;
That only makes a person long belov'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as diſliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts. *Swift.*

DI'SARD. *n. f.* [dirt, dirty, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*; *disour*, French, *Junius.*] A prattler; a boaſting talker. This word is inſerted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*; but I do not remember it.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*desarmer*, French.]

1. To ſpoil or diveſt of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houſes, for *disarming* all the papiſts in England. *Clarendon.*

I am [illegible] the [illegible]
By different ways all moving to one [illegible]
And [illegible] you I now do more
To [illegible] the town, than arming you before. *Dryden.*

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

I [illegible] would be immediately *disarmed of* their great largeſſes of artillery. *Howel.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one; to diveſt of clothes.

So, as the bad, the witch they *disarray'd*
Fairy Queen.

Now night is come, now from her [illegible]
A [illegible] bed her day. *Spenser.*

DISARRA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion; loſs of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might call upon them. *Clarendon.*

Disarray and shameful rout enſue,
And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden.*

2. Undreſs.

DISASSIDU'ITY. *n. f.* Abſence of care or attention.

The Centurions kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little abſence or *disassiduity*, he ſhould be ſubject to take cold at his back. *Bacon.*

DISA'STER. *n. f.* [*disastre*, Fr.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars ſhone with [illegible] of fire, dews of blood fell [illegible]
Disasters [illegible] the ſun; and the moiſt ſtar,
Upon whoſe [illegible] Neptune's empire ſtands,
Was ſick almoſt to doomſday with eclipſe. *Shakspeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery; calamity.

Thus [illegible] black omens threat the brighteſt face
That e'er deſcended from a watry ſpirit's race;
[illegible], or by [illegible]
But what, or where, the fates have wrapp'd in night
Pope.

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by the ſtroke of an unfavourable ſtar.

Ah, chaſtiſed be mine, ſaid ſhe, which never [illegible] could accuſe me of one defiled thought, how could'ſt thou now receive that *diſaſtered* changeling. *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to miſchief.

Thoſe [illegible] holes where eyes ſhould be,
Which pitifully [illegible] the cheeks. *Shakſpeare.*

In his own fields, the ſwain
Diſaſter'd ſtands. *Thomſon.*

DISA'STROUS. *adj.* [from *diſaſter.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That ſeemeth a moſt *diſaſtrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the ſame day they were defeated by the Engliſh at Floddenfield. *Hayward.*

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipſe, *diſaſtrous* twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable; ſtruck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *diſaſtrous* fire,
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. [illegible]

Immediately after his return from [illegible] expedition, ſuch *diſaſtrous* calamities [illegible] family, that he burnt two of his children [illegible] ſelf. [illegible]

Fix the purſuit of my *diſaſtrous* love;
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove. [illegible]

DISA'STROUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs. *Dict.*

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* [*dis* and [illegible]] To retract profeſſion; to diſown.

[illegible] they [illegible]
To yield him more obedience or ſupport. [illegible]

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and [illegible]] To diſown; to deny knowledge of; to diſclaim concurrence in any thing, or with any perſon.

[illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] ſtate, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For [illegible] did believe me [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] to be true, [illegible] [illegible] upon [illegible] *Hooker.*

To [illegible] [illegible] good, when a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] when a man [illegible] [illegible] himſelf liberty either to [illegible] [illegible] expound [illegible]

A man that ſets before his eyes, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his own want to worth, and [illegible] [illegible] to envy him. [illegible]

He only does his conqueſt [illegible]
And thinks too little [illegible]

We are reminded by the [illegible] [illegible] an eaſy, that it is a part [illegible] we learn from the [illegible] all evaſions and mental [illegible] [illegible]

DISAVO'WAL. *n. f.* [from [illegible]] Denial.

An earneſt *disavowal* of [illegible] from fear. [illegible]

DISAVO'WMENT. *n. f.* [from [illegible]] Denial.

As touching the Tride [illegible] we will not preſs you to any [illegible] of [illegible]

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize*] To deprive of credit or authority.

The other [illegible] of ſuch particular [illegible] theſe, are inſufficient [illegible] grounded upon the final intention of nature [illegible]

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice; to break up an army; to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours.

They *diſbanded* themſelves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles.*

Pythagoras bids us in our ſtations ſtand,
Till God, our general, ſhall us *disband*. *Davies.*

I am content to lead a private life;
Diſband my army to ſecure the ſtate. *Dryden.*
Bid him *diſband* his legions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, ſufficient to make ſuch a deluge, was created upon that occaſion; and, when the buſineſs was done, all *diſbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. v. n.
To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate; to break up.
Our navy was upon the point of *diſbanding*, and many of our men come aſhore. *Bacon.*
The rang'd pow'rs
Diſband, and wand'ring, each his ſeveral way. *Milton.*
The common ſoldiers, and inferior officers, ſhould be fully paid upon their *diſbanding*. *Clarendon.*
Were it not for ſome ſmall remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left ſcattered among mankind, human ſociety would in a ſhort ſpace *diſband* and run into confuſion, and the earth would grow wild and become a foreſt. *Tillotſon.*
To be diſſolved.
Whole rocks ſtand,
And rivers flie, thou canſt not ſhrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall *diſband*,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

To DISBA'RK. v. a. [*debarquer*, French.]
To land from a ſhip; to put on ſhore.
I gather ſail'd they, fraught with all the things
To ſervice done by land that might belong,
And, when occaſion ſerv'd *diſbarked* them. *Fairfax.*
The ſhip we moor on theſe obſcure abodes;
Diſbark the ſheep, and offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DISBELI'EF. n. ſ. [from *diſbelieve*.] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief.
Our heart or *diſbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBELI'EVE. v. a. [*dis* and *believe*.]
Not to credit; not to hold true.
The meaning is impoſſible this ſins ſhould be forgiven, though he ſhould be truly penitent, is a lie, but rather of infidelity than deſpair, it being the *diſbelieving* of an eternal truth of God. *Hammond's Practical Catech.*
Such who profeſs to *diſbelieve* a future ſtate, are not always equally ſatisfied with their own reaſonings. *Atterbury.*
From a fondneſs to ſome vices, which the proſpect of futurity rendered uneaſy, they endeavoured themſelves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of being farther than other men, pretended to *diſbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELI'EVER. n. ſ. [from *diſbelieve*.]
One who refuſes belief; one who denies any poſition to be true.
An honeſt ſoul is frighted into ſentiments, he once a man of great name pronounces heretic or the contrary ſentiments, and caſts the *diſbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. v. a. [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a ſeat.
Sir, I hope
My words *diſbench* you not?
—No, ſir, yet not,
Your blows have made me ſtay, I fled from words. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. v. a. [*dis* and *branch*.]
To ſeparate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.
She that be ſelf will ſever and *diſbranch*
From her material ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to deadly uſe. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
Such as are newly planted need not be *diſbranched* till the ſap begins to riſe, that ſo the wound may be healed without the fear. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To DISBU'D. v. a. [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or ſprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. v. a. [*dis* and *burden*.]
1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload.
The river, with ten branches or ſtreams, *diſburdens* himſelf within the Perſian ſea. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Diſburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton.*
2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear.
They removed either by caſuality and tempeſt, or by intention and deſign; either out of lucre of gold, or for the *diſburdening* of the countries ſurcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
We ſhall *diſburden* the piece of thoſe hard ſhadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
3. To throw off a burden.
Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *diſburden* a paſſion. *Sidney.*
Lucia, *diſburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me ſhare thy moſt retir'd diſtreſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To DISBU'RDEN. v. n. To eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. v. a. [*debourſer*, Fr.]
To ſpend or lay out money.
Money is not *diſburſed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by ſending over now twenty thouſand, and next half year ten thouſand pounds. *Spenſer.*
Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *diſburſ'd* ten thouſand dollars. *Shakſp.*
As Alexander received great ſums, he was no leſs generous and liberal in *diſburſing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. n. ſ. [*debourſement*, French.]
1. Act of diſburſing or laying out.
The queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of *diſburſements*, is not always ſo ready, nor ſo plentiful, as it can ſpare ſo great a ſum together. *Spenſer's Ireland.*
2. Sum ſpent.

DISBU'RSER. n. ſ. [from *diſburſe*.] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. adj. [*diſcalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. n. ſ. [from *diſcalceated*.] The act of pulling off the ſhoes.
The cuſtom of *diſcalceation*, or putting off their ſhoes, at meals, is conceived to have been, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DISCA'NDY. v. n. [*dis* and *candy*.] To diſſolve; to melt. *Hanmer.*
The hearts
That ſpaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wiſhes, do *diſcandy*, melt their ſweets
On blaſting Cæſar. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISCA'RD. v. a. [*dis* and *card*.]
1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.
2. To diſmiſs or eject from ſervice or employment.
Theſe men being certainly jewels to a wiſe man, conſidering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *diſcarded* but at unworthy prices, as not worthy the prizing. *Sidney.*
Their captains, if they like, *diſcard* whom they pleaſe, and ſend away ſuch as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard ſervice. *Sampſon's State of Ireland.*
Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of ſubſtance, would it not be hard to charge us with *diſcarding* ſubſtance out of the world? *Locke.*
Juſtice *diſcards* parts, friendſhips, kindred, and is always therefore repreſented as blind. *Addiſon's Cato.*
They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen ſhould be at an end of her patience, and reſolve to *diſcard* them. *Swift.*
I do not conceive why a ſunk *diſcarded* party, who neither expect nor deſire more than a quiet life, ſhould be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. adj. [*dis*, and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of fleſh.
'Tis better to ſee a judgment, though but with a *diſcarnate ſuppoſe* of conſent in nations, than a memory like a ſepulchre, furniſhed with a load of broken and *diſjointed* bones. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. v. a. [*dis* and *caſe*.] To ſtrip; to undreſs.
Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will *diſcaſe* me, and myſelf preſent. *Shakſp.*

To DISCE'RN. v. a. [*diſcerno*, Latin.]
1. To deſcry; to ſee; to diſcover.
And behold among the ſimple ones, I *diſcerned* among the youths a young man void of underſtanding. *Proverbs.*
2. To judge; to have knowledge of by compariſon.
What doth better become wiſdom than to *diſcern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*
Does my heir know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, ſpeak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his notion weakens, or his *diſcernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakſpeare.*
You ſhould be rul'd and led
By ſome diſcretion, that *diſcerns* your ſtate
Better than you yourſelf. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
3. To diſtinguiſh.
To *diſcern* ſuch buds as are fit to produce bloſſoms, from ſuch as will diſplay themſelves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*
4. To make the difference between.
They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if that give better pay:
We are ſo good, or bad, juſt at a price;
For nothing elſe *diſcerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Jonſon.*

To DISCE'RN. v. n.
1. To make diſtinction.
Great part of the country was abandoned to the ſpoil of the ſoldiers, who not troubling themſelves to *diſcern* between a ſubject and a rebel, whilſt their ſubſiſtence made indifferently profit them. *Hayward.*
The cuſtom of arguing on any ſide, even againſt our judgments, dims the underſtanding, and makes it by degrees loſe the faculty of *diſcerning* between truth and falſehood. *Locke.*
2. To have judicial cognizance. Not in uſe.
It is a matter of forces, frauds, crimes various and horrible, and the puniſhment towards princes capital, and actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

DISCE'RNER. n. ſ. [from *diſcern*.]
1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries.
I am ſure they ſaw but one, and no *diſcerner*.
Diſtinguiſh'd to gueſs or conjecture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.
He was a great *diſcerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very cautious in conferring offices of truſt. *Clarendon.*
He was ſagacious enough to ſee, and ſatirical enough to expoſe the abſurdities of their conduct. *Burke's Fr. Rev.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. adj. [from *diſcern*.] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent.
I have need a ſin of ſo groſs, ſo formidable a bulk, that there ſeems no rule of optick to render it *diſcernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on the *Gravity of the Sergeant.*

All this is eaſily *diſcernible* by the ordinary diſcoveries of the underſtanding. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcernible.*] Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently.

Conſider whether it were fit for us to live among chriſtians, and not to uſe that reſpect which all men [illegible] *Hooker.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. adj.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing.

[illegible] with the moſt diſcerning heads. *Locke.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſcerning.*] Judiciouſly; with diſcernment.

[illegible] avoucheſt. *Shakſpeare.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing.

A reader [illegible] adhere to [illegible] wrong place. *Pope.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break; to diſtribute by ſeparation of its parts. *Dict.*

DISCE'RPIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable; liable to be deſtroyed by the diſunion of its parts.

What a moſt deſirable, and yet [illegible] moſt coherent and laſting [illegible] Matter is moveable, diſcerpible, and tranſmutable, in order *diſcerpibility*, the ſtandard of pride. *Glanv.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerpible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces, or deſtroying by diſunion of the parts.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*deſcharger*, French.]

1. To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or incumbrance.

How [illegible] Who leads a quiet conſcience [illegible] *Diſcharg'd* of bus'neſs, void of [illegible] *Denham.*

2. To unload; to diſembark.

I will convey them to [illegible] place that [illegible] apparent me, and [illegible] them to be *diſcharged.* *Ad.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is uſed of any thing violent or ſudden.

Mars [illegible] eyes,
He did *diſcharge* a [illegible]
I pierced [illegible]
To their death-pil'ows with [illegible] *Spenſer, Mother Hub.*

Nor were thoſe Huſſars [illegible] let at large,
On ſeas and ſhore [illegible]
[illegible]
Soon may kind [illegible] face reſtrain;
Soon may your [illegible] the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs [illegible] oppreſſors view. *Pope's Odyſſey, xv.*

Diſcharge my ſhame, [illegible] *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

4. To let off a gun.

A conceit [illegible] abroad, that there ſhould be a white powder, which will *diſcharge* a piece without noiſe. *Bacon.*

The galleys alſo did ſometimes, out of their prows, *diſcharge* their great pieces againſt the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

We *diſcharged* [illegible] piſtol, and had the ſound returned upon us fifty-ſix times, though the air was foggy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one perſon can be paid but once,
And that ſhe has *diſcharged.* *Shakſpeare.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to *diſcharge* his fare.
Dryden's Juvenal.

When foreign trade imports more than our exports does will pay for, we contract debts beyond ſea; and theſe are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to diſcharge them. *Locke.*

6. To ſend away a creditor by payment.

If he ſhould
Take preſent money to [illegible] the Jew,
How would [illegible] it? *Shakſpeare.*

7. To clear a debtor.

A gentle mood
By owing owes me, [illegible] paſs at once
[illegible] *Milton.*

8. To ſet free from obligation.

[illegible] would *diſcharge* [illegible] from all blame, who are confeſſed to have no evil fruit, even by their very word and confeſſion, in whoſe eyes no fault of [illegible] have been eſteemed to be [illegible] *Hooker.*

They are imprudent enough to [illegible] ſelves of [illegible] blunder, by laying the coſt where at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

9. To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve: with *of.*

I ſee wanted not reaſons to be [illegible] all blame, who are confeſſed to have no evil fruit, even by their very word and confeſſion, in whoſe eyes no fault of [illegible] have been eſteemed to be [illegible] *Hooker.*

They are imprudent enough to [illegible] ſelves of [illegible] blunder, by laying the coſt where at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I attended to [illegible]
As could their [illegible] *Pope's Iliad.*

11. To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy.

It is done by [illegible] and little, and with many eſſays, but at [illegible] *diſcharged* out the wonders. *Ray's Natural Hiſtory.*

[illegible] would alſo be made [illegible] and pernicious and pernicious, whoſe ill qualities perhaps may be [illegible] or attempered, by letting ſtronger poiſons [illegible] by them. *Bacon.*

12. To diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs from ſervice: as, he *diſcharged* his ſteward; the ſoldier was *diſcharged.*

13. To diſmiſs; to releaſe; to ſend away from any buſineſs or appointment.

[illegible] to their ſeveral counties. *Mac. Jonſon.*

When Cæſar [illegible] *diſcharge* the ſenate, in view of the [illegible] of Calphurnia, to make [illegible] him, he reſolved he would not diſmiſs the aſſembly that his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter [illegible] ſuppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle on the great angle of the left eye, and *diſcharged* a well concocted matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up.

The wound, if it were only or fatty, would not *diſcharge.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DISCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; exploſion; emiſſion.

As the heat of all ſprings is owing to ſubterraneous fire, ſo wherever there are any extraordinary *diſcharges* of this fire, there alſo are the neighbouring ſprings hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being ſtopped, the next occurrence is a thin ſerous *diſcharge.* *Sharp.*

3. Diſruption; evaneſcence.

Mark the *diſcharge* of the little cloud upon glaſs or gems, or blades of ſwords, and you ſhall ſee it ever break up firſt in the ſkirts, and [illegible] the middle *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Diſmiſſion from an office: as, the governour ſolicited his *diſcharge.*

5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty.

He wants
Us, haply too [illegible] of our *diſcharge*
From penalty, becauſe from death releaſ'd
Some [illegible] *Milton.*

6. Abſolution from a crime.

The beſt expreſſion of the [illegible] ſtate of [illegible] is, that freely by us [illegible] are [illegible] conſidering [illegible] which words [illegible] importeth no [illegible] *diſcharge* of [illegible] ſome precedent accuſation, and [illegible] conſequence of [illegible]

7. Ranſom; price of ranſom.

O, [illegible]
To [illegible] but death, who [illegible]
Hath [illegible] *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution.

[illegible] *diſcharge* [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] *Dryden.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

[illegible] war, [illegible] [illegible] *Dryden.*

DISCHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcharge.*]

1. He that diſcharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To make the [illegible] of gunpowder, a way is provided by Pott, by [illegible] which he ſaw will make it to ſpeed, as [illegible] be heard by two [illegible] *Bacon.*

DISCHE'VER. *adj.* [*diſchevelé*, Lat.] Unbraided; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To DISCIND. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We [illegible] we could caſily [illegible] them aſunder [illegible]

DISCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar; one that profeſſes to receive inſtructions from another.

He refuſed *diſciples* who would [illegible] from reaſon upon which [illegible] a few [illegible]

The commemorating the death of Chriſt [illegible] the *diſciples* [illegible] and Saviour, and that engageth us to [illegible] has made [illegible] him. *Locke.*

A young *diſciple* ſhould behave himſelf [illegible] wed, ſo as to gain the affection and the [illegible] inſtructor. *Watts.*

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far
[illegible] the ſeaſons of the time, and was
Diſciplined [illegible] braved. *Sir John Davies.*

2. To puniſh; to diſcipline. This word is not in uſe.

She, bitter [illegible] with [illegible]
Was wont him to *diſciple* every day. *Spenſer.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple, or follower of a maſter.

That to which juſtification is promiſed, is the giving up of the whole ſoul entirely unto Chriſt, undertaking *diſcipleſhip* upon Chriſt's termes. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

DISCIPLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of inſtruction; capable of improvement by diſcipline and learning.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable.*] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline.*] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected! *Glanville's Sceptis.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.
2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They drew those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderf. Pap. Fol.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.
2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives. *Bishop Ferne.*

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame,
And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder.*

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge, *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine we have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we deadmire
This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stoicks. *Shakspeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakſp.*
Let steadied files invade,
The lawless troops which *discipline* disdain,
And their superfluous gaiety with regret stain. *Dryden.*

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be continually on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in those mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times, those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of christianity. *Addison on the Christ. Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.
4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee; a taylor made thee. *Shakspeare.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryd.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves christians, show all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLAI'MER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim.*]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*discludo*, Latin; *dis* and *close.*]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;
And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*. *Dryden.*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.*

If I *disclose* my passion
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato.*

DISCLO'SER. *n. f.* [from *disclose.*] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose.*]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use, and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLU'SION. *n. f.* [*disclusus*, Latin.] Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light, to prevent the act of the lanthorn-maker. *More.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *discolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*decolorare*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow'd husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth. *Shakſp.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Temple.*

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Spectator.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr.] *sconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shakſpeare.*

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;
Discomfited, pursued, in the sad chace
Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCO'MFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

By you must incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakſpeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonistes.*

DISCO'MFITURE. *n. f.* [from *discomfit.*] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakſp.*

Behold every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. *1 Samuel.*

What a defeat and *diſcomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to uſe this wealth, to find it all falſe metal! *Government of the Tongue.*

He ſent his angels to fight for his people; and the *diſcomfiture* and ſlaughters of great hoſts is attributed to their aſſiſtance. *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himſelf did foreſee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might ſuſtain it without *diſcomfort.* *Hooker.*

Diſcomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me ſpeak of nothing but deſpair.
Shakſpeare.

In ſolitude there is not only *diſcomfort*, but weakneſs alſo. *South.*

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to ſadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *diſcomforted* as much as diſcomfited. *Sidney.*

His funeral ſhall not be in our camp,
Leſt it *diſcomfort* us. *Shakſpeare.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcomfort.*]

1. That is melancholy and refuſes comfort.

Diſcomfortable couſin know'ſt thou not
That when the ſearching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world?
Shakſpeare.

2. That cauſes ſadneſs.

What! did that help poor Darius, whoſe eyes could carry unto him no other news but *diſcomfortable?* *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to cenſure; to mention with diſapprobation.

Abſolutely we cannot *diſcommend*, we cannot abſolutely approve, either willingneſs to live or fearfulneſs to die. *Hooker.*

How you will all be wiſe; and he, I pray,
And you, that *diſcommend* it, mend the play.
Denham.

Neither do I *diſcommend* the lofty ſtyle in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blamable; cenſurable; deſerving blame.

Puſillanimity is, according to Ariſtotle's morality, a vice very *diſcommendable.* *Aſcham's Rev.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommendable.*] Blamableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure. *Dict.*

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blame; reproach; cenſure.

Tully aſſigns three motives, whereby, without any *diſcommendation*, a man might be driven to become an accuſer of others. *Aſcham's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* from *diſcommend.*] One that diſcommends; a diſpraiſer.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to moleſt; to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenient; troubleſome; unpleaſing.

So many thouſand huſbars, unfit for any trade, or other trade, muſt either ſeek ſervice and employment abroad, which may be dangerous; or elſe employ themſelves here at home, which may be *diſcommodious.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt; miſchief.

We ſpeak now of uſury, how the *diſcommodities* of it may be leſſened, and the commodities reſerved or grown, in the balance of commodities and *diſcommodities*, the qualities of uſury are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ſhip ſhould be preſerved with ſome *diſcommodity* to the ſailors, than that, the ſailors being in health, the ſhip ſhould periſh. *Hayward.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*décompoſer*, French.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle.

The debate upon the ſelf-denying ordinance had raiſed many jealouſies, and *diſcompoſed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to diſorder.

Now Betty from her maſter's bed had flown,
And artly ſtole to *diſcompoſe* her own. *Swift.*

3. To diſturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: all in death it ſhows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *diſcompoſe.* *Dryd.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who poſſeſs all the advantages of life, are in a ſtate where there are many accidents to diſorder and *diſcompoſe*, but few to pleaſe them. *Swift.*

5. To diſplace; to diſcard. Not in uſe.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely ſuſpicious, he never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor or near ſervant. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation.

He threw himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and with abundance of tears and continued in this melancholick *diſcompoſure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.

You need not provoke their ſpirits by outrages; a carelеſs geſture, a word, or a look, is enough to *diſconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a ſcheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconſiſtency.

Lies ariſe from error and miſtake, or malice and forgery; they conſiſt in the diſagreement and *diſconformity* betwixt the ſpeech and the conception of the mind, or the conception of the mind and the things themſelves, or the ſpeech and the things. *Hall on Providence.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Diſagreement; inconſiſtency.

Death is want of capacity in the thing, to ſuſtain ſuch a duration, from the intrinſical *diſconformity* of the one to the other. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *conſole.*] Void of comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful; melancholy.

See Caſſius all *diſconſolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on his hill. *Shakſp.*
If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Diſmiſs them not *diſconſolate.* *Milton.*
The ladies and the knights, no ſhelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *diſconſolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain.
Dryden.

The moon reſts the ſunbeams to us, and ſo, by illuminating the air, takes away in ſome meaſure the *diſconſolate* darkneſs of our winter nights. *Ray.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *diſconſolate.*] In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſsly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſconſolate.*] The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

I ſee your brimful of *diſcontent*,
Your hearts of ſorrows, and your eyes of tears.
Shakſpeare.

Not that their pleaſures caus'd her *diſcontent*,
She ſigh'd, not that they ſtay'd, but that ſhe went. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumſpect and ſlow diſcountenanced and *diſcontent*; and thoſe the eaſt fingled as fitteſt for his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy at the preſent ſtate.

I know a *diſcontented* gentleman,
Whoſe humble means match not his haughty ſpirit *Shakſpeare.*
The *diſcontented* now are only they
Whoſe crimes before did your juſt cauſe betray.
Dryden.

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *diſcontent.*] Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent.

Let us know
What will the up-your *diſcontented* ſword. *Shak.*
Theſe are, beyond compariſon, the two greateſt evils in this world; a diſeaſed body, and a *diſcontented* mind. *Tillotſon.*
The goddeſs, with a *diſcontented* air,
Seems to reject him, tho' ſhe grants his pray'r.
Pope.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontented.*] Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe; diſſatisfaction.

A ſtatue built of Alexander the Great calls up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *diſcontentedneſs*, in his looks. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented; uneaſineſs.

Theſe are the vices that fill them with general *diſcontentment*, as though the boſom of that famous church; wherein they live, were more noiſome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nouriſhing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the beſt antidotes againſt the poiſon of *diſcontentments.* *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; want of union of one part with another; diſruption.

Cauldrides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall breed, becauſe they will not diſcontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they caſt themſelves into round drops, which is the figure that ſaveth the body moſt from *diſcontinuance.* *Bacon.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

Let us conſider whether our approaches to him are ſweet and refreſhing, and if we are uneaſy under any long *diſcontinuance* of our converſation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of proceſs. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatſoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but muſt ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of plea is, that the inſtance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the ſuit afreſh. *Cowell.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; diſruption; ſeparation.

Upon any *diſcontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by ſhaking the glaſs, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth out, and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lyes I'll tell,
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakspeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be coupled in syllables and words, through the volable motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they mostly will discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* at all. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINU'ITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in these *discontinuances* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

DI'SCORD. *n. s.* [*discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *discords* too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare.*

He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakspeare.*

I heard,
Like that of music's various parts,
The sound that makes the harmony of hearts;
To end, that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king.
Dryden.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and consequentially affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music: for all sounds whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps.
Shakspeare.

How doth music amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh the sweetest harmony! *Peacham.*

To DISCO'RD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the other one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. } *n. s.* [from *discord*.]
DISCO'RDANCY. } Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was insincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind.
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* aspect of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither to reference is to be refused; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, there follows the sentence of approbation: if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two notes that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; insomuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover*.]

1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

2. To expose to view.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Come draw aside the curtains and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakspeare.*

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job.*

3. To show; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* your lewdness. *Hosea.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Luke.*

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to espy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration of time, recover my knowledge of his mistake. *Dryden.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up [illegible]
Discover'd and surpris'd. *Milton.*

Man with strength and care will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shakspeare.*

Another part in squadrons bend their march
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discovered* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis
With glist'ring spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That may be found out.

That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or, if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the grosser matter, can never be separated. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. *n. s.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Browne.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubted in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the position or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakspeare.*

DISCO'VERY. *n. s.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Our late *discovery* have made the open sea,
That the old English none more fame have won
Beyond the west, and out of heaven's high way,
They made *discovery* where they see no sun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd. *Shakspeare.*

Things that appeared invisible by the light of this world, appear of a different colour here in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of the ſtate to which the war hath reduced us; ſuch a *diſcovery* ought to be made as late as poſſible. *Swift.*

To DISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice. Obſolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *diſcounſelled.* *Spenſer.*

DI'SCOUNT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *count.*] The ſum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *diſcount*, and ſell them as well as he could *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance ſhall *diſcount* for theſe,
And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

The farmers, ſpitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parſival *diſcounts* arrears
By bids for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To diſcourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *diſcountenance* any man who was willing to ſerve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *diſcountenance* wrong. *Atterb.*

2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame.

Wiſdom, in diſcourſe with her,
Loſes *diſcountenanc'd*, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, tho' firſt
To offend; *diſcountenanc'd* both and diſcompoſ'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majeſtic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Diſcount'nance her deſpis'd! *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aſpect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *diſcountenance* upon thoſe perſons would ſuppreſs that ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable ſoever, were ſtill attended with very apparent *diſcountenance*. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *diſcountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcountenance.*] One that diſcourages by cold treatment; one that depreſſes by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of ſcandal, and murmurs againſt the king, and his government, raiſed him to a great favour of his people, and *diſcountenancer* of his miniſtry *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*décourager*, French; *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence; to daſtardiſe; to deject.

I will not encourage the rebels inſolence, and *diſcourage* the proteſtants loyalty and patience. *King Charles.*

The apoſtle was ſo great a zeal *diſcouraged* from unreaſonable preſumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *diſcourage* ye the heart of the children of Iſrael *from* going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly uſed by *Temple* with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unleſs you deſtroy them yourſelf, or *diſcourage* them *to* ſtay with you, by uſing them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terrour.

Moſt men in years, as they are generally *diſcouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being paſt bearing themſelves, will ſuffer no young plants to flouriſh beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from.*

Amongſt other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meaneſt *diſcouragements*, that they are ſo generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at ſchools, and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *diſcouragements* from vice *Swift.*

3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear: with *to*, leſs properly.

If things we would have them learn, the great and only *diſcouragement* is, that they are called to them *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcours*, French; *diſcurſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences.

By reaſon of that original weakneſs in the inſtruments, without which the underſtanding part is not able in this world by *diſcourſe* to work, the very conceit of painfulneſs is a bridle to ſtay us. *Hooker.*

Sure he that made us with ſuch large *diſcourſe*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon
Toruſt in us unus'd. *Shakſpeare.*

The act of the mind which connects propoſitions, and deduceth concluſions from them, the ſchools call *diſcourſe*; and we ſhall not miſcall it, if we name it reaſon. *Glanville.*

2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk.

He waxeth wiſer than himſelf, more by an hour's *diſcourſe* than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *diſcourſe*, if thou deſire to pleaſe,
All ſuch is courteous, uſeful, new, or witty;
Uſefulneſs comes by labour, wit by eaſe,
Courtely grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquiſh'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted ſweet *diſcourſe*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech.

Topical and ſuperficial arguments, of which there is ſtore to be found on both ſides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *diſcourſe*, ſerve only to amuſe the underſtanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered.

The *diſcourſe* here is about ideas, which, he ſays, are real things, and ſeen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *diſcourſe* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulyſſes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converſe; to talk; to relate.

How went thou bandied, being priſoner?
Diſcourſe, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top. *Shakſpeare.*

Of various things *diſcourſing* as he paſs'd,
And chuſes hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner.

The general maxims we are *diſcourſing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *diſcourſing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverſe thing. *Davies.*
Brutes do want that quick *diſcourſing* power. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over; to diſcuſs.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *diſcourſe* all our fortunes. *Shakſpeare.*

DISCOU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. A ſpeaker; a haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *diſcourſer* loſe ſome life,
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A writer on any ſubject; a diſſertator.

Philologers and critical *diſcourſers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

But it ſeems to me, that ſuch *diſcourſers* do reaſon upon ſhort views, and a very moderate compaſs of thought. *Swift.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences.

The ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being,
Diſcurſive, or intuitive; diſcourſe
Is oft'eſt yours, the latter is moſt ours. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue, or *diſcourſive* ſcenes. *Dryden.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; uncomplaiſant; defective in good manners.

He reſolved to unhorſe the firſt *diſcourteous* knight he ſhould meet. *Mottaux' Don Quix.*

DISCOU'RTESY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *courteſy.*]

1. Incivility; rudeneſs; act of diſreſpect.

As if chearfulneſs had been tediouſneſs, and good entertainment had been turned to *diſcourteſy*, he would ever get himſelf alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceneſs makes
Error a fault, and truth *diſcourteſy*. *Herbert.*

He made me wiſhe, maundering as if I had done him a *diſcourteſy*. *Hamm.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Uſed by botaniſts to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the flos ſolis, &c. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*décrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; diſgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this ſecret, it would not have relliſhed among my other *diſcreditts*. *Shakſpeare.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fail to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *diſcredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *diſcredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to ſeveral ſtale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every chriſtian to be concerned for the reputation or *diſcredit* his life may bring on his profeſſion. *Rogers.*

Alas! the ſmall *diſcredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the ſcribe. *Pope.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*décrediter*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted.

he had framed to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakspeare.*

To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakspeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

He, like a privileged spy, whom nothing can *Discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example openly revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil *Rogers.*

To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCRE'ET. *adj.* [*discret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardly adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Less fearful than *discreet*,
I love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the change of't. *Shak.*

To add years to be *discreet* and grave,
For to forge maturity she gave. *Denham*

He is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.
Addison's Spectator.

Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love,
A love not favour'd less, be still as now
Discreet. *Thomson.*

DISCRE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Purloin the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller.

The duties of obedience, loyalty, and subjection are more but for a man touchstly and *discreetly* to fit them. *South.*

Scriptings from husks *discreetly* us'd.
Parnell.

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird,
Or shall recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Some curious object in the cockle kind. *Pope*

DISCRE'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE. *n. s.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Difficulty of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded.
Lord Digby to K. Digby.

DISCREPANT. *adj.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To DISCRE'TE. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most properly; as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left homogenous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

DISCRE'TE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

Distinct, disjoined; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

3. *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *n. s.* [from *discretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *discretion* to use it. *Hooker.*

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world. *Shakspeare.*

All this was order'd by the good *discretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakesp.*

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*.
Tillotson

But care in poetry must still be had,
It asks *discretion* ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.
Ayliffe's Parergon

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a discretionary power.
Tatler.

DISCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but, though, yet, &c* as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great.* *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man, but a beast.*

DISCRI'MINABLE. *adj.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters, and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

There are three sorts of it, differing in figures from each other, and *discriminated* by the names by three peculiar names. *Ray.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South*

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom she is not to obey. *Shakespeare.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as, by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfl.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy.
Addison's Freeholder.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arose from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *discriminate*.]

1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick, of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.
Woodward.

2. That observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *More*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very dangerous state, unless it happens upon the coping of a vein opened by art. *Harvey.*

DISCU'BITORY. *adj.* [*discubitus*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to rest, and refreshed themselves with a repast and to that custom, by degrees, changed their customary beds into *discubitory* *Sir W. Temple.*

DISCU'MBENCY. *n. s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discumbency, at which time upon their left elbow that to their right hand was free and ready for all service. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His limbs *discumber'd* on the clinging sand,
He lands the sacred structure, and his breast.
Pope's Odyssey.

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, French.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenser.*

I will, if pleaſe you it *diſcuſs*, after
To eaſe you of that ill. *Faëry Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [*diſcurſif*, Fr. from *diſcurro*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; deſultory.

Some noiſes help ſleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention: and whatſoever moveth attention, without too much labour, ſtilleth the natural and *diſcurſive* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences; argumentative. This is ſometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *diſcourſive*.

There is a ſanctity of truth and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greateſt pretences to *diſcurſive* demonſtration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There has been much diſpute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *diſcurſive* faculty, which ſome call reaſon. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſcurſive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *diſcurſively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *adj.* [*diſcurſor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports.

From Elatreus' ſtrong arm the *diſcus* flies,
And ſings with unmatch'd force along the ſkies. *Pope.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*diſcutio*, *diſcuſſum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by diſquiſition.

We are to *diſcuſs* only thoſe general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His uſage was to commit the *diſcuſſing* of cauſes privately to certain perſons learned in the Law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point ſhould you and I *diſcuſs*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To diſperſe: commonly applied to a humour or ſwelling.

Many arts were uſed to *diſcuſs* the beginnings of new affection. *Wotton.*

3. To break to pieces.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifulk, to burn, *diſcuſs*, and terebrate. *Brown.*

DISCU'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.] He that diſcuſſes; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.]

1. Diſquiſition; examination; ventilation of a queſtion.

Truth cannot be found without ſome labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and *diſcuſſion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *diſcuſſions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn, ſtill doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increaſes pain. *Prior.*

2. [In ſurgery.] *Diſcuſſion* or reſolution is nothing elſe but breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcuſs*.] Having the power to diſcuſs or diſperſe any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It ſometimes means the ſame as carminative. *Quincy.*

The ſwellings ariſing from theſe require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *diſcutients*. *Wiſeman.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, Fr.] To ſcorn; to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing ſo great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing ſo ſmall, which I will *diſdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *diſdain* as much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me ſweat with wrath. *Shakſpeare.*

What ſafe and nice way I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *diſdain* and ſpurn. *Shakſpeare.*

Tell him, Cato
Diſdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addiſon.*

DISDA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*ſdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; ſcorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *diſdain* and want of nurture, do ſtain the nobility of their kindred *Ficlus.*

But againſt you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my ſoul is mov'd with juſt *diſdain*! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DISDA'INFUL. *adj.* [*diſdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily ſcornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekneſs, ſhall receive a far more bleſſed reward, than three thouſand volumes, written with *diſdainful* ſharpneſs of wit *Hooker.*

The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it,
Diſdainful to be tried by't. *Shakſpeare.*

Seek through this grove:
A ſweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *diſdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he eſpies
Shall be the lady *Shakſpeare.*

But thoſe I can acquiſe, I can forgive:
By my [illegible] let them live. *Dryden.*

The *diſdainful* dart cauſe ruſhing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſdainful*.] Contemptuouſly; with haughty ſcorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or elſe *diſdainfully*, which ſhall ſhake him more. *Shakſpeare.*

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look *diſdainfully*, and revile imperiouſly, that procures eſteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuouſneſs; haughty ſcorn.

Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite and due *diſdainfulneſs*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*

A proud *diſdainfulneſs* of other men. *Aſcham.*

DISEA'SE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eaſe*.] Diſtemper; malady; ſickneſs; morbid ſtate.

What's the *diſeaſe* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakſpeare.*

And Aſa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diſeaſed in his feet, and his *diſeaſe* was exceeding great; and in his *diſeaſe* he ſought not to the Lord, but to the phyſicians. *Chron.*

It is idle to propoſe remedies before we are aſſured of the *diſeaſe*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift.*

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire. *Milton.*

Then waſteful forth
Walks the dire pow'r of peſtilent *diſeaſe*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with diſeaſe; to torment with pain or ſickneſs; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diſeaſed*,
And with our ſurfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourſelves into a burning fever. *Shakſpeare.*

Flatt'rers yet wear ſilk, drink wine, lie ſoft,
Hug their *diſeaſ'd* perfumes, and have forgot that
ever Timon was. *Shakſpeare.*

Let her alone, lady; as ſhe is now, ſhe will
but *diſeaſe* our better mirth. *Shakſpeare.*

He was *diſeaſed* in his feet. 1 *Kings.*

A lazar-houſe it ſeem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diſeaſ'd*, all maladies
Of ghaſtly ſpaſm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneaſy.

Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all *diſeaſe* them. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſeaſed*.] Sickneſs; morbidneſs; the ſtate of being diſeaſed.

This is a reſtoration to ſome former ſtate, or that ſtate of indigency and *diſeaſedneſs*. *Hale.*

DISE'DGED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myſelf
To think, when thou ſhalt be *diſedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'ſt on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land.

I muſt unto the road, to *diſembark*
Some neceſſaries. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *diſembarking* on the green ſea-ſide,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide *Pope.*

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To ſweeten; to free from bitterneſs; to clear from acrimony: an unuſual word.

Encourage ſuch innocent amuſements as may *diſembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the ſame agreeable ſatisfactions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Diveſted of the body.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a* [*diſembouder*, old French. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *diſembogu'd*, or loſt. *Dryden.*

Rolling down, the ſteep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *diſembogues* his waves. *Addiſon.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at laſt *diſembogue* in ſeveral mouths into the ſea. *Christ.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *diſembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen ſpreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philip.*

To DISEMBO'IL. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To diſentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confuſion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ætherial heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place.
Dryden.

The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.
Addison.

DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and what, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me.
Dryden.

DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.
Sidney.

Muse, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth.
Denham.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*] To discharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and let it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.
Spratt.

The *disencumber'd* soul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole
Dryden.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disencumber'd* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge aside.
Spectator.

To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n.
Milton.

The church of St Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building in the inside that I have ever seen.
Addison on Italy.

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and disencumbrance.
Spectator.

DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*] To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.
Burnet's Theory.

To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
And nobler objects for our martial rage.
Waller.

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations.
Atterbury.

To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.
Atterbury.

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.
Rogers.

To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, further, and distinctly see.
Denham.

To release from an obligation.

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.
Collier on Thought.

DISENGA'GED. *participial adj.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.
2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
3. Released from obligation.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disengage.*] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Enough in concretions particles to entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away.
Boyle.

2. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies.
Clarendon.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation.
South.

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures.
Stillingfleet.

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disentomb* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul.
Brown.

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral*;
For I upon his name will call.
Sandys.

If religion were false, bad men would let the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves.
South.

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost.
Milton.

To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advance'd.
Hudibras.

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disespous'd*.
Milton.

DISESTE'EM. *n. f.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.
Locke.

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that bestows him,
Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*.
Chapman.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's race.
Denham.

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature.
Locke.

DISESTIMA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *æstimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.
Dict.

DISFA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege he was in *disfavour* with both.
Spelman.

3. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?
Swift.

DISFA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *disfavour.*] Discountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that, had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.
Raleigh.

DISFIGURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him impainted, and without his pow'r
To change the figure, or *disfigure* it.
Shakspeare.

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigur'd*.
Shakspeare.

Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness but their own;
Or, if his likeness, by their sins defac'd.
Milton.

Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befal
Spirit of happy sort.
Milton.

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have constituted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a foul and luckless parts a made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.
Locke.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Attick's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison's Cato.

Healing absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown.
Pulteney on Epick Poetry.

DISFI'GUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle.
Swift.

And they, so perfect in their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*. *Milton.*

To Disfo'rest. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To Disfra'nchise. *v. a* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

Disfra'nchisement. *n. s.* [from *disfranchise.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To Disfu'rnish. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here disfurnish me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakspeare*

He durst not disfurnish that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted supplies. *Knolles's Hist.*

To Disga'rnish. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] *Dict.*

1. To strip of ornament.
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To Disglo'rify. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorified, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milton*

To Disgo'rge. *v. a* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

Sir, sir, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. *Shakspeare*

From the distant shore they loudly laught,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' en boiled sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world? *Shakspeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakspeare.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milton*

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorging* that fire which was the cause of the disaster. *Derham*

Disgra'ce. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakspeare.*

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest state of *disgrace*. *Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

4. Cause of shame.

And is't not a foul *disgrace*,
To hide the brightest of thy face? *Raymond.*

And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*. *Brown.*

To Disgra'ce. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker.*

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, his *ignorance* disgraced *him*.

3. To put out of favour: as, *the minister was* disgraced.

Disgra'ceful. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To retire behind their chariots, was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

Disgra'cefully. *adj.* [from *disgraceful.*] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common talk
Of the whole city. *Ben Jonson.*

Disgra'cefulness. *n. s.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

Disgra'cer *n. s.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling *Swift*

Disgra'cious. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakf.*

To Disgui'se. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?
——Alas! I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakspeare.*

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd through his disguise. *Milton.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show: as, *he disguised* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryden*

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*. *Milton.*

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view. *Pope*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons; the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

Disgui'se. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
but never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryd.*

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Human guilty joys, disguises, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we 've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shakspeare.*

Disgui'sement. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*] Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart *Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*. *Wotton.*

Disgui'ser. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakspeare*

Disgu'st. *n. s.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

To Disgu'st. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French; *degusto*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted at* marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

Disgu'stful. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full.*] Nauseous; that causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. s.* [diſc, Saxon; *dysc*, Erse; *discus*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*.
I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar with this particularity in it, that it is not square like a *dish* at one end: but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid.

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*,
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*,
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakspeare.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

The contrast your pretence with this base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none.
Shakspeare.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly, to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon. *Carew.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears near his heart for a favour. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. s.* [*dish* and *washer*; *mergus*.] The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*déshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABI'LLE. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in *Shakspeare*.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock make.
King Lear.

DISHA'RMONY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not to comfort with christian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *dishearten'd* then, nor cloud those looks
That wont to be more cheerful and serene.
Milton.

Yet neither thus *dishearten'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd, I waited. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillingfleet.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the assurances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *dishearten'd* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *heirson*.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited*. *Spenser.*

Not how the Dryads and the woodland train
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent, and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenser.

After follow'd great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevell'd* hair.
Dryden's Æneid.

The flames, involv'd in smoke,
Of incense from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire.
Dryden's Æneid.

You this morn behe'd his ancient eyes,
Saw his urn lock'd in her *dishevell'd* tresses. *Smith.*

DI'SHING. *adj.* [from *dish*.] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felloes more outwards. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an unlike or incongruous to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws, and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow wish we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

Nor how her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest I have no claim of me,
That I would *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wife daughter that lives long with a stranger to her husband, but she that liveth *dishonestly* in her father's house. *Ecclesiasticus.*

DISHO'NESTY. *n. s.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to them of an age. *South.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, for honest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress do I!—Heaven be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*. *Shakspeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord;
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her, by my life,
She never knew harm doing. *Shakspeare.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shakspeare.

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shak.*

A woman that *dishonours* her husband, shall be judged wise of all: but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.
Ecclesiasticus.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prerogatives ravish'd from his hands.
Dryden's Iliad.

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease.
Daniel.

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches how much more in poverty? *Ecclus.*

DISHO'NOURER. *n. s.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching now meritorious with the gods
It would be, to entertain an ingenious
Dishonourer of Dion. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn*.] To strip of horns.

We'll first *dishorn* the spirit,
A dram eke from home to Windsor. *Shakspeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour*.] Peevishness; ill-humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also crimes. *Spectator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The usual issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth.
Norris.

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*. *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arſenical bodies being now congulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *diſincarcerate* the ſame venene bodies. *Harvey.*

Diſinclina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſincline.*] Want of affection; ſlight; diſlike; ill-will not heightened to averſion.

Diſappointment gave him a *diſpoſſeſſion* to the fair ſex, for whom he does not capitulate all the reſpect poſſible. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Diſincli'ne.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehenſions in the people of dangers and deſigns, and to *diſincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, which every day grew every day more [illegible] to hate, and conſequently [illegible] *Clarendon.*

Diſingenu'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs.

They contract [illegible] grow neceſſarily [illegible] of thoſe arts which [illegible]

Diſinge'nuous. *adj.* [*diſ* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; ſneaking; artful; artfully ſubtle; low; cowardly; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *diſingenuous* to accuſe our age
Of ſelfneſs, who all our powers engage
In the ſame buſineſs, the ſame courſe to hold,
Nor think our reaſon for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *diſingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppoſe a judgment of charity concerning the church, to a judgment of reaſon concerning the nature of actions. [illegible]

There cannot be any thing ſo *diſingenuous* and unbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reaſon, and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

Diſinge'nuously. *adv.* [from *diſingenuous.*] In a diſingenuous manner.

Diſinge'nuousneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Mean ſubtilty; unfairneſs; low craft.

I might preſs them with the worſt weakneſs, the *diſingenuouſneſs*, or embracing a proſeſſion to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

Diſinhe'riſon. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the act of diſinheriting.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, inherent in his perſon, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged, in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *diſherſon* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The chief miniſter of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppoſe, ſuch *diſherſons*. *Clarendon.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In reſpect of the effects and evil conſequences, the adultery of the woman is worſe, as bringing baſtardy into families, and *diſherſons* of legal injuries to the natural children. *Taylor.*

To **Diſinhe'rit.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it [illegible] *diſinherit*
The unborn, becauſe the father's fault?
Dryden.

Unmuffle, ye faint ſtars; and thou, fair moon,
Stoop thy pale viſage through an amber cloud,
And *diſinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkneſs, and of ſlander. *Milt.*

Poſterity ſtands curſ'd! fair patrimony,
That I muſt leave ye, ſons! O were I able
To waſte it all myſelf, and leave ye none;
So *diſinherited*, how would ye bleſs
Me, now your curſe! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *diſinherited* his whole poſterity by one ſingle prevarication! *South.*

To **Diſinte'r.** *v. a.* [from *diſ* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philoſopher, the ſaint, or the hero, the wiſe, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *diſinterred*. *Addiſon.*

Diſi'ntereſſed. *adj.* [*diſ* and *intereſſe*, French. It is written *diſintereſted* by thoſe who derive it immediately from *intereſt*, and I think more properly.] Void of regard to private advantage; not biaſſed by particular views; impartial.

Not that in one's parts are diſlikes here,
When general, clear, diſintereſſed, and clear.
Dryden.

Diſi'ntereſſment. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *intereſſement*, French.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſt; diſintereſtedneſs. This word, like *charges* in the ſame ſentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed ſome of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *diſintereſſment*. *Prior's Preface.*

Diſi'nterest. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *intereſt.*]

1. What is contrary to one's with or proſperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *diſintereſt* to Rome. *Howel.*

2. Indifference to profit; ſuperiority to regards of private advantage.

Diſi'nterested. *adj.* [from *diſintereſt.*]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *diſintereſted* as your appeal is to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing paſſion than yourſelf. [illegible]

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

Diſi'nterestedly. *adv.* [from *diſintereſted.*] In a diſintereſted manner.

Diſi'nterestedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſintereſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt; neglect of perſonal profit.

[illegible] expreſſions [illegible] have been uſed in a very baſe [illegible] are [illegible] *Boyle.*

To **Diſi'ntricate.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *intricate.*] To diſentangle. *Dict.*

To **Diſinvi'te.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To **Diſjoi'n.** *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr *diſ* and *join.*] To ſeparate; to part from each other; to diſunite; to ſunder.

Never ſhall my harp thy praiſe
Forget, nor from my father's praiſe *diſjoin*.
Milton.

Left different degree
Diſjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit.
Milton.

Happier far for me, that all our hours aſſign'd
Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *diſjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms againſt France till we have utterly *diſjoined* her from the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

To **Diſjoi'nt.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their *diſjointed* bones to powder ground.
Sandys.

Yet what could ſwords or poiſon, tacks or flame,
But mangle and *diſjoint* the brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words: they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

2. To break at junctures; to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *diſjointed* columns. *Dryden.*

3. To break in pieces; to diſaniate.

Rotation muſt diſperſe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion ſhould controul,
It muſt *diſjoint* and diſſipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had ſeen a palace or a ſhip, view the ſeparate and *diſjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of them. [illegible] *Burnet.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The conſtancy of my wit was not worſe,
Than ſuch to ſuch *diſjointed* ſpeeches [illegible] *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her [illegible]
The images her troubled fancy frames
Are incoherent, wild; her words *diſjoint* [illegible]

To **Diſjoi'nt.** *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let ſuch weigh what they are, and with prudence,
Ere we be beat out more in fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſjoi'nt *participle* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *diſjointed.*

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak ſuppoſal of our worth,
Thinks by our late dear brother's death
Our ſtate to be *diſjoint* and out of frame. *Shak.*

Diſjudica'tion *n. ſ.* [*diſjudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; determination: perhaps only miſtaken for *diſjudication.*

The diſcretion of the judges is of great importance in the *diſjudications* we make of [illegible] *Bayle's Dictionary.*

Diſju'nct *adj.* [*diſjunctus*, Lat.] Diſjoined; ſeparate.

Diſju'nction. *n. ſ.* [from *diſjunctio*, Latin.] Diſunion; ſeparation; parting.

You may
[illegible] your miſtreſs now, from whom you are
Tied e'en in a *diſjunction* to be made,
Your turn. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

There is a great analogy between the [illegible] natural and phyſical, in which the ſeparation of ſpiritual part juſtly ſupplies the place of [illegible] and the [illegible] of ſeparation of this from the [illegible] ſucceeds certainly after death and diſſolution of the *diſjunction* of the body and the ſoul [illegible] natural.

Diſju'nctive. *adj.* [*diſjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Some ſubtile ſpirits, whoſe atoms are of that [illegible] texture, as not to be united [illegible] to make a viſible maſs. *Glanville.*

2. That marks ſeparation or oppoſition: as, *I love him, but fear him.*

There are ſuch words as *diſjunctive* conjunctions [illegible] *Watts.*

3. In logick.

A *diſjunctive* propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed to one another by diſjunctive particles, as, *It is either day or night. The weather is either ſtormy or calm; Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *diſjunctives* depends on the neceſſary and immediate oppoſition of the parts, therefore only the laſt of theſe examples is true; but the two firſt are not ſtrictly true; becauſe twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between ſhining and raining.

A *diſjunctive* ſyllogiſm is when the major pro-

position is *disjunctive*: as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a little shot eye. *Dryden*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally reflexible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton*

Mercury's *disk*

Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl, being hereby fitted for the clearer light of the object. *Grew*

In a round with more art,
The weight it held, and how to poise and dart. *Dryden*

DISKI'NDNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness*.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

I shall observe to free from danger every *disk* of the candle, that it does not waste or consume. *Wiseman*

DISLI'KE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

How from sick, and tempers grow by well
The contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Dispierce them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Sir W. Raleigh*
You *dislikes*, to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with fear. *Shakspeare*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond*

Our kinds of *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange*

Some would have been as fierce as Dogget, as violent as partiality. It would have rejected mixed terms, and *dislikes*. *Swift*

The talk is made not argue if you do not like another, but if you find those faults which he finds in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* but your guilt. *Guardian*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

Leonard Abbot, and enumerates
The *dislikes* among the chiefs in peers. *Fairfax*

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What must he think she *dislikes* seems pleasant to him,
What is offensive. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo
The slavers, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham*

Whole set *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple*

DISLI'KEFUL *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign. Not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *liken*.] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face,
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *dislike*
The truth of your own seeming. *Shakspeare.*

DISLI'KENESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke*

DISLI'KER. *n. f.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majesty, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the lord. *Swift*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

Time will not wash it, even with a tough
The task *dislimns*, and makes it invisible
As water wets water. *Shakspeare*

To DISLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After [illegible] the skin of the [illegible] and [illegible] so [illegible] be [illegible] in some places, and [illegible] of [illegible]. *Wiseman*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't not for gold
That buys needful things.
For that which is too much it is: and push
Each thing of sorrow and comfort toward ear
For this world. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

DISLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

Experience teaches, from the exact proportion, shewn in that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Derham*

3. A luxation; a violent; rent or fissure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

Bones may be awry either without the dislocation from each other, or with *dislocation*, and [illegible] *Grew*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are evident [illegible] have also their [illegible] and are several times [illegible] by the [illegible] *Woodward*

2. To remove from a habitation.

Let [illegible]
The [illegible] *Dryden*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

Me [illegible] what I have done
And from what words it was that haughty foe
[illegible] *Addison*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The [illegible] are [illegible] and Marcus gone
Shakspeare

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as the night brought in the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep and silence, he resolved
With all his host to *dislodge*. *Milton*

DISLOYAL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul difficult, and breach
Disloyal on the part of man, revolt
And disobedience. *Milton*

2. Dishonest; perfidious.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,
They're close delations working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.
—*Disloyal*! The word is too good to paint out
her wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

Disloyal town
Speak, [illegible]
Partake thy [illegible] and break thy nuptial vow!
Dryden.

4. False in love; not constant. The last three senses are now obsolete.

DISLO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *n. f.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of their religion and profession be represented to suspect, not in the corruptions of levity, fashion, heresy, idolatry, and *disloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. Obsolete.

[illegible] of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Shakspeare.*

DI'SMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; sore; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The name of Cawdor began a *dismal* conflict. *Shakspeare.*

He hears
Of troubles from remarkable tongues
A [illegible] *Milton.*
Nor yet [illegible] *dismal* days,
Nor [illegible] gay crab
Learn, as [illegible] *Milton.*
The [illegible] wade and wind,
A dunge on horseback *Milton.*

Such a variety of [illegible] accidents must have broke the spirits of any man. *Clarendon.*

On the one hand let the most glittering temptations be thrown, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Dismal [illegible]
[illegible] *Pope.*

DI'SMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dismal*.] Horrour; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude.

[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

3. To drop a town of its outworks.

[illegible] demolish the [illegible]

4. To break down any thing external.

[illegible] *Addison.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd, are roſes in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roſes blown,
Diſmay'd their damask ſweet commixture ſhewn. *Shakſpeare*

The marquis thought beſt to *diſmay* his beard; and told him that he was going covertly. *Watton*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*diſmayer*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright; to depreſs; to deject.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberjeons *diſmay'd*. *Spenſer*

Enemies would not be ſo troubleſome to the weſtern coaſts, nor that country itſelf would be ſo often *diſmay'd* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh*

He will not fail thee, fear not, neither be *diſmayed*. *Deut.*

Nothing can make him remiſs in the practice of his duty; no proſpect of intereſt can [illegible] him, no fear of danger *diſmay* him. [illegible]

DISMA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*diſmaye*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſtition of mind; fear impreſſed.

Ah! too much,
Pondering the danger with deep thought, and each
In other's countenance read his own dismay. *Milton*

This ſhe, not minded as a man, yet now
Affaces me that the bitterneſs of woe
In part. *Milton*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmay*.] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs.

The valianteſt feel toward it *dismayedneſs*, and yet the fearfulleſt is aſhamed fully to ſhew it. *Sidney*

DISME. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe.

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Every ſecond thought muſt coſt a *dime*
Have been as dear as Helen. *Shakſpeare*

The pope began to exact the new payment, a compliance with king Edward, to grant him two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Hayward*

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *membrer*.] To divide member from member, to diſacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They ſwift aſunder, and [illegible] *Shak.*

O, that we then could come by Cæſar's ſpirit,
And not *diſmember* Cæſar! but, alas!
Cæſar muſt bleed for [illegible]

A ſtate can never arrive to a greater and more deplorable criſis, than when [illegible] vering, like a vulture, to devour up [illegible] dying carcaſe.

Fowls obſcene *diſmember* [illegible]
And dogs had torn him on the naked [illegible]

Thoſe who conceive [illegible] pieces of ſcience diſperſed in ſhort [illegible] diſcourſes, can never fairly [illegible] truth, but muſt always view it as deformed and *diſmembered*. *Watts*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dimiſſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.

We cannot thee further,
Until his army be *diſmiſſed* from him. *Shakſp.*
He *diſmiſſed* the aſſembly. *Acts.*

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young lord muſt be no more,
Diſmiſs our navy from your friendly ſhore. *Dryden*

3. To diſcard; to diveſt of an office.

DISMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *dimiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away.

So poiſ'd, ſo gently ſhe deſcends from high,
It ſeems a ſoft *diſmiſſion* from the ſky. *Dryden*

2. An honourable diſcharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'ſt them, or remit'ſt
To life obſcure, which were a fair *diſmiſſion*;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou didſt exalt them high. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place.

You muſt not ſtay here longer; your *diſmiſſion*
Is come from Cæſar. *Shakſpeare*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *diſmortgage* the crown de nefnes, and left behind a maſs of gold. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off a horſe.

From his flying ſteed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall *Milton*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted againſt that tower, was by the chriſtian commoners *diſmounted* with ſhot from the tower, and many of the gunners ſlain. *Knolles.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To alight from a horſe.

When he came within ſight of that proud [illegible] army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *diſmount*, and impoſe upon their horſes a blemiſh. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To deſcend from any elevation.

To DISNA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturaliſe*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED *adj.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs; devoid of natural affection. Unuſual.

Is the moſt ſecret,
Cloſe'ſt exile all pleaſure, that it may live,
And to a worſe than moſt diſnatured torment to be
Shakſpeare's As you Like it

DISOBE'DIENCE *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours.

[illegible] ſhall be puniſhed;
[illegible] to eat of the fruit,
[illegible] *Shak.*
[illegible] and the fore
[illegible] ſtrange to ſee,
Milton

Murder, diſobedience to parents, [illegible] have a greater [illegible] than to laws. *Clarendon*

This is not [illegible] but rebellion; [illegible] claiming the [illegible] of Chriſt, and renouncing [illegible] to his authority. *Rogers*

2. Incompliance.

Is [illegible] ſo ſubject,
Why is it with the moſt it moſt his ſovereign ſway?
Where a wrangling ſtrife of her own
A [illegible] ſhould ſhe run?
The [illegible] will prove
The [illegible] does not the planets move.
Waller.

DISOBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not obſervant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *diſobedient* unto the word of the Lord. *1 Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands, or tranſgreſs prohibitions.

She abſolutely bade him, and he durſt not know how to *diſobey*. *Sidney.*

He 's loth to *diſobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forſake this pleaſant land. *Dryden*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt.

If he receded from what he had promiſed, it would be ſuch a *diſobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon*

There can be no malice, and conſequently no crime or *diſobligation*. *I'Eſtrange*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expreſſed.

Aſhley had been removed from that charge, as was thereby ſo much *diſobliged*, that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon*

Thoſe, though in higheſt place, who [illegible] and *oblige* their friends, ſhall [illegible] come to know the value of them, by [illegible] in the when they ſhall moſt need them. *South*

It is in the power of more particular perſons in this kingdom, than in any other, to [illegible] the government, when they are *diſobliged*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

My plan has given offence to ſome gentlemen, whom it would not be very ſafe to [illegible] *diſoblige*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

We love and eſteem our clergy, and are apt to [illegible] upon their opinion, and would not willingly *diſoblige* them. *Swift.*

If a woman ſuffers her lover to ſee that ſhe is [illegible] to *diſoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher. *Spectator.*

DISOBLI'GING. *participial adj.* [from *diſoblige*.] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive.

Peremptorineſs can befit no form of underſtanding: it renders wiſe men [illegible] and troubleſome, and fools ridiculous and [illegible] ible. *Government of the Tongue*

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſobliging*.] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſobliging*.] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

DISO'RBED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chaos'd Mercury from Jove,
Or like a ſtar *diſorb'd* [illegible] *Shak.*

DISO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ordre*, *diſordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion; immethodical diſtribution.

When I read an author of great [illegible] method, I fancy myſelf in a well [illegible] with many noble objects, ranged [illegible] ther in the greateſt confuſion and [illegible] *Spectator.*

2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle.

A greater favour than this *diſorder* brings, I
Us to her ſervants, than to our lawful knight
Durſt entertain, when thus compell'd her
preſt
The yielding marble of her ſnowy breaſt *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *diſorder* part,
And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope*

4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution.

There reigned in all men blood, manſlaughter, diſquietneſs of good men, forgetfulneſs of good turns, and *diſorder* in marriages. *Hayward*

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. It is uſed commonly for a ſlight diſeaſe.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorders* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passion.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve,
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton.*

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones where clouds of dust arise. *Dryden.*

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body; as, my dinner *disorders* me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be ship'd, and *disorder'd*, I would fain see him walk in quirpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden.*

DISO'RDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose; unestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires.
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By reason of the *disorderedness* of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obscure laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly* confused, and general things; rather cases and thrills of admonitation than institutes. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and resemblances of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits. *Dryden.*

A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man on a bed under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Atterbury.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vitious.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies against the peaceable people of the realm. *Hayward.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. *1 Thessalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

Thefe not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate.*] Inordinately; vitiously.

DISO'RIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who to their better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict.*

DISPA'NSION. *n. s.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferiour in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, this faithless emperor, he drew
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety. *Milton's Agonistes.*

They will defy
That which they love most tenderly:
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *disparage*
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge.
Hudibras.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How then is that poem, with fear *disparaged*,
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bounty used? *Spenser.*

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those foolish appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Addison.*

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disparage.*]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferiour excellence.

They take it for a kind of *disparagement* themselves will by any alliance the crowns of the public peace. *Bacon.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowell.*

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to forget a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant.
Sidney.

She was much affected unto her own kindred, which did for great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gen'rous knight!
That doth against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despight!
And great *disparagement* makes to his former might. *Spenser.*

In a commonwealth, much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted with familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Hayward.*

'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot defy us. *Glanville.*

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms.
Sutherne's Innocent Adultery.

4. It has *to* before the person or thing disparaged.

I count it my courage, when not to pleasure bent,
This seems an honour, not *disparagement*.
Denham.

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement* to the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA'RAGER. *n. s.* [from *disparage.*] One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal match.

DI'SPARATES. *n. s.* [*disparata*, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what society
Can sort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in a *disparity*,
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates of the understanding, then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South.*

Meaning thereby to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a *disparity* of condition. *Ashley's Parergon.*

Some members must preside, and others obey; and a *disparity* in the outward condition is necessary to keep entire orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have display'd your forfeited deer,
Dispark'd my parks, and felled my forest woods.
Shakspeare.

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

They were displeased
How we had taken [illegible]
[illegible] remove [illegible]
And did not rest [illegible]
Daniel.

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *départir*, French; *dispartio*, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

Their goodly armour, which no force of brass,
Nor temper'd iron, could have framed was;
Down from their shoulders quite it did divide,
That two contended it might through it pass.
Spenser.

On this side
[illegible] exclaim'd
A [illegible] the bars affail'd,
That [illegible] indignation. *Milton.*

The rest to several places,
Dispersed and between them out the air.
Milton.

Dispersed Britain mourn'd their doubtful fate,
And dreaded both, when neither would [illegible]
Prior.

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears,
Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* tow'rs.
Dyer.

DISPA'SSION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists quietism, by common men peace of conscience. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate.*] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate: it was sometimes written *dispassionated.*

You have, as all *dispassionate* men may judge, fulfilled the poet's definition of madness. *Dr. More.*

Wise and *dispassionate* men [illegible] been proceeded with very [illegible]

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

[illegible]
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.
Milton.

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it dispels darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it. *Locke.*

DISPE'NCE. *n. f.* [*dispence*, French.] Expence; cost; charge; profusion.

It was a vault y-built for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To spend; to consume; to expend.

[illegible] able to [illegible] part. *Spenser.*

DISPE'NSARY. *n. f.* [from *dispense.*] The place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the [illegible] *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

[illegible]

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights [illegible] choice, and the methods [illegible] nomy of heaven, [illegible] happiness. *Boyle's Works* [illegible]

Neither are God's methods [illegible] rent in his *dispensation* to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear.
Tickel.

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow [illegible] *Ward.*

DISPENSA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributer.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributers of the same. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY. *n. f.* [from *dispense.*] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek, a *Pharmacopeia.*

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with and subdue all their wants. *Harmond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and, to look into our *dispensatory*, one would think [illegible] *Baker.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*dispenser*, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muses stand restor'd again,
While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*;
To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense. *Tate.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow: before things.

To have a feast or a wife,
[illegible] *Shakespeare.*

How far [illegible] *dispensing* [illegible]

Rules of words may be *dispensed with* [illegible] *Watts.*

4. *To* DISPENSE *with:* before persons. To set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison on Italy.*

5. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, and is it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

[illegible]

DISPE'NSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. Not in use.

[illegible]

DISPE'NSER. *n. f.* [from *dispense.*] One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributer.

[illegible] *Spratt.*

[illegible] *Atterbury.*

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The [illegible] banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands [illegible] *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains. *Spenser.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy. *Bacon.*

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n. *Milton.*

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods.
Pope.

DISPE'OPLER. *n. f.* [from *dispeople.*] A depopulator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake.
Gay.

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakspeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries. *Ezek.*

2. To dissipate.

Sirs, [illegible] *disperse* yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] if the night
Have gather'd aught of evil or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* [illegible] *Bacon.*

DISPE'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *dispersed.*] In a dispersed manner; separately.

[illegible]

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dispersed.*] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPE'RSENESS. *n. f.* [from *disperse.*] Thinness; scatteredness.

[illegible] Africk [illegible]

DISPE'RSER. *n. f.* [from *disperse.*] A scatterer; a spreader.

[illegible]

DISPE'RSION. *n. f.* [from *dispersio*, Lat.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began [illegible]

After the many [illegible]

To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit.*]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear.

[illegible] *dispirited*, that [illegible] came upon the scaffold. [illegible]

The providence of God [illegible] them, but dastes, and even *dispirits*, all [illegible] devotions, and makes the religious [illegible] effectual.

Strange to my principles, and not [illegible] [illegible] afflictions, I have overcome [illegible] *Dryden.*

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers.*

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He was *dispirited* [illegible] by a debauch, and drunk away his [illegible] *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dispirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]

To put out of place; to place in another situation: as, the cheſſmen are *displaced.*

To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.

To *diſplace* any who are in, upon diſpleaſure, is by all means to be avoided, unleſs there be a manifeſt cauſe for it. *Bacon.*

Abdil, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muſt be *diſplac'd*, and thou ſhalt ſtraight ſucceed
him. *Denham.*

A religion, eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, ſhould not be *diſplaced* by any thing, under a demonſtration of that divine power that firſt introduced it. *South*

One then may be *diſplac'd*, and one may reign,
And want of merit render birth-right vain.
Dryden.

To diſorder.

You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakſpeare*

DISPLA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Lat.]

Incivility; diſobligation.

Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.

The *diſplacency* that the reſtleſs, by the conſtancy of his excels, far outweigh all that is good in it. *Decay of Piety*

DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*]

To remove a plant.

To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.

All the countries, which, living near unto us by mountains, or firth ſtraits, had been planted with Engliſh, were ſhortly *diſplanted* and loſt *Spenſer.*

I may juſtly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms. I like a plantation in a pure ſoil, that is, where people are not *diſplanted.* *Bacon*

DISPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dis* and *plantation.*]

1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people.

The Iriſh were ſo inured to reſiſt the Engliſh plantations, which *diſplantations* Scotchmen vaunted of *Ruin of Ireland.*

DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*diſployer*, Fr.]

1. To ſpread wide.

Then oftentimes he his wings did broad *diſplay*
At his command, and reared him upright.
Fairy Queen.

There he him found all carelеſsly *diſplayed*,
Into a ſhade where from the ſcorching day,
Or in ſweet bed of lilies he did lay. *Fairy Queen*

2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind.

You, ſeek no hairy men, who ever yet
Have hoped to chuſe by, and *diſplay'd* the effects
Of ſuch a paſſion gentle. *Shakſpeare*

From heav'n's all-matchleſs beauty canſt *diſpiay*
The ſmooth of marriage, and the milky way.
Dryden

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *diſplay* truth to mankind in characters to which, that thoſe, who are not quite blind, may read *Locke.*

The ſtorm the dark Lyceum groves *diſplay'd*,
And heſt to light expoſ'd the ſacred ſhade. *Pope.*

Say how this inſtrument of love began;
And in immortal ſtrains *diſplay* the ſan. *Gay.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *diſplays*, and cuts up to a wonder
Spectator.

4. To talk without reſtraint.

The very fellow which of late
Diſplay'd ſo ſaucily againſt your highneſs. *Shak.*

5. To ſet oſtentatiouſly to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obſcured lights; which, at the very inſtant of our meeting, they will at once *diſplay* to the night. *Shak.*

DISPLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled underſtandings take the wings of the morning to viſit the world above us, and have a glorious *diſplay* of the higheſt form of created excellencies. *Glanville*

We can with the greateſt coldneſs behold the ſtupendous *diſplays* of omnipotence, and be in tranſports at the puny eſſays of human ſkill. *Spectator*

DISPLEA'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſcontent. Obſolete.

Cordell ſaid, ſhe liv'd him as betroth'd;
Whoſe ſimple anſwer, wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *diſpleaſance* mov'd
Fairy Queen.

DISPLEA'SANT. *adj.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Unpleaſing; offenſive; unpleaſant.

What to one is a moſt grateful odour, to another is to abhor and *diſpleaſant*; and it were a miſery to ſome to be ſtretched on a bed of roſes. *Glanville's Scepſis*

To **DISPLE'ASE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*] To offend; to make angry.

God was *diſpleaſed* with this thing. *1 Chron*

To **DISPLEA'SE.** *v. n.* To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion.

Fool fights do rather *diſpleaſe*, in that they excite the memory of four things, than in the immediate objects, and the eſſoin, or picture, thoſe four fights do not much offend. *Bacon*

Your extreme conduct was perhaps as *pleaſing* to God before, as now your extreme oppoſition *Impoſs*

Sweet and ſtinking commonly ſerve our turn for trifle ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleaſing or *diſpleaſing*; though the ſmell of a roſe and violet, both ſweet, are certainly very diſtinct ideas. *Locke*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending.

It is a miſtake to think that men cannot change the *diſpleaſingneſs* or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleaſure and delight, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]

1. Uneaſineſs; pain received.

What good is propoſed, its abſence carries [illegible] *power* upon it. *Locke*

2. Offence; pain given

Now thou haſt more blame'ſs than the Perſians, when fortune did *diſpleaſure*. *Sidney*

3. Anger; indignation.

Thoſe ſcriptures may be wreſted to the hearts of ſuch as fear God, and yet provoke the *diſpleaſure*, the deſerved effect whereof is eternal death *Hooker*

He ſhould beware that he did not provoke Solomon's weary *diſpleaſure* againſt himſelf. *Ayliffe*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *diſpleaſure*. *Milton*

Though the reciprocalneſs of the injury ought to allay the *diſpleaſure*, it is, yet men muſt more conſider what they ſuffer than what they do *Decay of Piety*

On me alone thy juſt *diſpleaſure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden*

You've the worſt much you may content to give;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *diſpleaſure* paſs like mine!
Dryden

Nothing is in itſelf ſo pernicious to communities of learned men, as the *diſpleaſure* of their prince. *South*

4. State of diſgrace; ſtate of being diſcountenanced; diſfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *diſpleaſure* with the pope for over much familiarity. *Peacham.*

To **DISPLE'ASURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in uſe.

When the way of pleaſuring or *diſpleaſuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impoſſible any other ſhould be over great. *Bacon.*

To **DISPLO'DE.** *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Lat.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence.

Stood rang'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to *diſplode* their ſecond tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Lat.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt or diſperſion with noiſe and violence.

DISPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſport.*] Play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion; amuſement; merriment.

She liſt not hear, but her *diſports* purſued:
And ever bade him ſtay, till time the tide renew'd. *Spenſer.*

His *diſports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned ſomewhat. *Hayward.*

She huſhed, heard the ſound
Of ruſtling leaves; but minded not as us'd
To ſuch *diſport* before her through the field.
Milton.

To **DISPO'RT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *diſport* himſelf.
Shakſpeare.

To **DISPO'RT.** *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Freſh gales and gentle air
Whiſp'er'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rote, flung odours, from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting
Milton.

Looſe to the winds their airy garments flew;
The ſlitt'ring textures of the filmy dew
Dipt their fair ſkirts, unfold their ſhape, and ſhow
Where ſight'd purple, green, or azure glows. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſpenſation; diſtribution.

Tax not divine diſpoſal; wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded.
Milton.

2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing.

Are not the higheſt poſts of this world and the next in his *diſpoſal*? *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We muſt learn by obſervation and experience, by rules and principles, and thereby putting ourſelves into the *diſpoſal* of others *Locke.*

4. Eſtabliſhment in a new ſtate; diſmiſſion into new hands.

I conſidered the two public diſſertations by a diſcourſe upon the ſame importance, which is now ſeparated from the reſt of my ſiſter Jenny for [illegible] *Tatler.*

To **DISPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, Fr. *diſpono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diſpoſe.

Thus, whilſt ſhe did her various pow'rs *diſpoſe*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes.
Prior.

2. To give; to place; to beſtow.

Yet ſee, when noble benefits ſhall prove
Not well *diſpos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakſpeare.*

Or what you gathered, as moſt your own, you have *diſpoſed* much in works of public piety. *Spenſer.*

3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will ſoon *diſpoſe*
To future good our paſt and preſent woes. *Dryden.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe.

Theſe when the knights beheld, they 'gan *diſpoſe*
Themſelves to court, and each a damſel chuſe. *Spenſer.*

But if thee fit upon the court to woo
And there to haunt at beſt-beſeeming play,
Tacta muſt thou thee *diſpoſe* that way
Dryden's Juvenal.

5. To frame the mind; to give a propenſion; to incline: with *to*.

Sufi, even *diſpoſed* as it ſeems, to ſcoff, to jeſt, and write ſonnets, and was ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

The meaning of what they had delivered, by being witneſſes of, eaſily *diſpoſed* them to do that. *Clarendon.*

He knew the ſeat of Paradiſe;
And, as he was *diſpoſed*, could peruſe it
Below the moon, or with a ſtar. *Hudibras.*

The *diſpoſes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it adviſes. *Temple.*

A man might do it as now if he were mildly *diſpoſed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and aſking may be of no effect to move God to be more gracious, yet it is of great uſe to *diſpoſe* us to be more objects of his grace. *Sanderſon.*

If mere moraliſts themſelves are *diſpoſed* to pride, luſt, intemperance, or wrath, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit; with *for*.

This may *diſpoſe* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjuſt.

Wak'd by the ſtorm, the Athenian chief aroſe
The knightly forms to combat to *diſpoſe*. *Dryden.*

8. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To apply to any purpoſe; to tranſfer to any other perſon or uſe.

All men are naturally in a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *diſpoſe* of their poſſeſſions and perſons, as they think fit, within the bounds of law and nature. *Locke.*

Diſpoſe of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put into the hands of another.

As the is mine, I may *diſpoſe* of her;
Which ſhall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakſpeare.*

I have *diſpoſed of* her to a man of fortune, who will let her ſee, that to be well dreſſed, a good houſe, and the reſt in her family, are the arts and ſciences of human life. *Locke.*

10. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To give away by authority.

A rural judge *diſpoſed of* heaven's praiſe. *Waller.*

11. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To direct.

The lot is caſt into the lap; but the whole *diſpoſing* thereof is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To conduct; to behave.

They muſt receive inſtructions how to *diſpoſe* of themſelves when they come, which muſt be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon.*

13. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to reſolve, and how *diſpoſe* of me,
Be warn'd to caſt that uſeleſs care aſide. *Dryden.*

14. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *diſpoſed of*, if it was found. *Burnet.*

To DISPOSE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obſolete.

When the law you did ſuſpect
She had *diſpoſed* with Cæſar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, the ſent word ſhe was dead. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; diſpoſal: with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave *at* thy *diſpoſe*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakſp.*
It ſhall be my taſk
To order thee the Parthian *at diſpoſe*. *Milton.*
Or if I have gained leaves to *offer diſpoſe*,
Our liberty is the only gift we chuſe. *Dryden.*

2. Diſtribution; act of government; diſpenſation.

All as ſeems beſt, though oft we doubt
What th' unſearchable *diſpoſe*
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe. *Milton.*

3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. Obſolete.

He hath a perſon, and a ſmooth *diſpoſe*,
To be ſuſpected; fram'd to make women falſe. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Diſpoſition; caſt of mind; inclination. Obſolete.

He carves on the Dream of a *diſpoſe*
With an obſervance or reſpect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe*]

1. Diſtributer; giver; beſtower.

The magiſtrate is not to the beggar, and the *diſpoſer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt.*

2. Governour; regulator; director.

I think myſelf obliged, whatever my private apprehenſions may be of the ſucceſs, to do my duty, and leave events to their *diſpoſer*. *Boyle.*

All the reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the abſolute *diſpoſer* of all things. *South.*

Would I had been a *diſpoſer* of thy ſtars,
Thou ſhouldſt have had to wife, and died in wars *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleaſes.

But I am thrugh, in an ill omen'd hour,
To ſee, proud Creon, he would my juſteſt fear,
The manner ſworn, *diſpoſer* of thy power. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Lat.]

1. Order; method; diſtribution.

Knowing man of harmony, whether by inſtrument or voice, is heavy of high and low, in due proportionable *diſpoſition*, ſuch as withſtandeth quickly the force thereof, and ſo very pleaſing eaſe to that ſenſe, in that very part of man which is moſt divine, that ſome have been thereby induced to think, that the ſoul itſelf by nature is, or hath in it, harmony. *Hooker.*

Under the head of invention is placed the *diſpoſition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I aſk whether the connection of the extremes be not more eaſily ſeen, if it is ſimple and natural *diſpoſition*, than in the moſt perplexed repetitions and ſimilitudes of five or ſix ſyllogiſms. *Locke.*

2. Natural fitneſs; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *diſpoſition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or ſtate.

This argueth a great *diſpoſition* to putrefaction in the ſoil and air. *Bacon.*

Diſpoſition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occaſion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be uſed or omitted according to the ſymptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *diſpoſition* of the coats of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have ſuffered more for their ſakes, more than the villanous inconſtancy of man's *diſpoſition* is able to bear. *Shakſpeare.*

Leſſer had been
The threatnings of your *diſpoſition*, if
You had not ſhew'd them how you were *diſpoſ'd*,
Ere they felt power to croſs you. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Affection of kindneſs or ill will.

I take myſelf to be as well informed as moſt men in the *diſpoſitions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *diſpoſition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakſpeare.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally cauſed by our finding the ſame *diſpoſition* in them which we feel in ourſelves. *Pope.*

7. Aſſortment; adjuſtment of external circumſtances: not uſed.

I crave fit *diſpoſition* for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakſ. Otho.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *diſpoſe*.] That implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein *diſpoſitive* and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſpoſitive*]

1. In a diſpoſitive manner.

2. Reſpecting individuals; diſtributively.

That axiom in philoſophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be ſubſtantially true, concerning the forms and matter, is alſo *diſpoſitively* verified of the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DISPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe*.] The lord of that ſign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *poſſeſs*.]

1. To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize.

The blow from ſad'ning forced him to fly.
Elſe might it needs down to his manly breaſt
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thereof
poſſeſſ. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou ſhalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, leſt thou *diſpoſſeſs* the ſoul of thy grandame. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us ſit upon the ground, and tell
How ſome have been depoſ'd, ſome ſlain in war,
Some haunted by the ghoſts they *diſpoſſeſs'd*.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

I will cruſe
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *diſpoſſeſs* her all. *Shakſpeare's Lear.*

In thee I hope; thy fuccours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am difpoffefs'd;
For like renown awaiteth on the ftroke,
To call the haughty down, or raife th' oppefs'd.
Fairfax.

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and difpoffeffed the Amorite which was in it. *Numbers.*

This inacceffible high ftrength, the feat
Of Deity fupreme, us difpoffefs'd,
He trufted to have feiz'd. *Milton.*

Reftlefs Amata lay
Fir'd with difdain for Turnus difpoffefs'd,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan gueft.
Dryden's Æneid.

It is generally ufed with *of* before the thing taken away.

[illegible] refolved, with a puiffant army, to [illegible], and to difpoffefs the pirate of Tunis. *Knolles' Hiftory.*

No pow'r fhall difpoffefs
My thoughts of that expected happinefs. *Denham.*

O fairest of all creatures, laft and beft
[illegible] heav'n made, how art thou difpoffefs'd
[illegible] native glories! [illegible]

[illegible] can create more trouble to a [illegible] [illegible] endeavour to difpoffefs him [illegible] *[illegible]*

[illegible]ly with *from.*

[illegible] under [illegible]'d
[illegible] and fpoils difpoffefs
[illegible] law of nature *from* the earth.
[illegible]

[illegible] be found a work of no [illegible] and throw out a [illegible] which [illegible] poffeffion begins to plead pre[illegible] *Swift.*

Dispo'sure. *n. f.* [from difpofe.]
1. Difpofal; government; power; management.
[illegible] *difpofure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth.
Sandys.

They quietly furrendered both it and them into his difpofure. *Sandys's Journey.*
[illegible] murmur againft the poet in [illegible] [illegible] they do tacitly refufe in them a [illegible] in the primitive ruls, and the idea [illegible] formed [illegible]
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. State; pofture.
[illegible] in a kind of warlike difpofure, [illegible] *[illegible]*

Dispra'ise. *n. f.* [*dis* and *praife.*] Blame; [illegible]; difhonour.

If I can do it
[illegible] difpraife,
[illegible]
[illegible] difpraife.
Milton.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breafts, no weaknefs; no contempt,
[illegible] or blame. *Milton's Agon. Sec.*

I need not raife
[illegible] from other men's *difpraife.*
Denham.

[illegible] fight not men, the general has feen
[illegible]
[illegible] had [illegible], no *difpraife* to Bertran's.
Dryden.

[illegible] writer fhall do this paper fo much honour as to inferibe the title of it to others, the [illegible] or *difpraife* of fuch a performance [illegible] to fome other author. *Addifon.*

[illegible] will not be hid, and it is no *difpraife* [illegible] will not: the clearnefs of one's [illegible] better proved than in difcovering [illegible] faults. *Pope.*

To Dispra'ise. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to cenfure; to condemn.

In praifing Antony, I've difprais'd Cæfar.
Shakfpeare.

No abufe, Ned, in the world; honeft Ned, none: I *difpraifed* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him: in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakfpeare's Henry IV.*

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *difpraife* my writing. *Spectator.*

Dispra'iser. *n. f.* [from *difpraife.*] A cenfurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

Dispra'isible. *adj.* [from *difpraife.*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

Dispra'isingly. *adv.* [from *difpraife.*] With blame; with cenfure.

Michael Caffio,
That came a wooing with you, many a time,
When I have fpoke of you *difpraifingly,*
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakfp. [illegible]*

To Dispre'ad. *v. a.* [*dis* and *fpread.*] To fpread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the fame force as in Latin compofition, and means different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical.

[illegible] *difpreaden* [illegible],
And [illegible] for truth and mercy [illegible] ap-
pear [illegible]

O [illegible] compare
W[illegible] *difpread,*
[illegible]
[illegible] difpread
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
The [illegible] *Pope.*

Dispro'fit. *n. f.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Lofs; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

Dispro'of. *n. f.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falfehood.

His remarks con[illegible] of his doctrine, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *[illegible]*

To Dispro'perty. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To difpoffefs of any property. *Dict.*

Disproportion. *n. f.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unfuitablenefs in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the fame thing, to another; want of fymmetry; difparity.

[illegible] modes
Of [illegible] and copies,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *[illegible]*
Reafoning, I oft admire
How nature, wife and frugal, could commit
Such *difproportions,* with fuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, fo many fold, to this one ufe. *Milton.*

Perhaps, from greatnefs, ftate and pride,
Thus furprifed, the [illegible]
[illegible]
And, death [illegible], equals all. *[illegible]*

For their ftrength,
The *difproportion* is fo great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal confequence. *Denham's Sophy.*

What did the liquid to th' affembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
Firft tell us, why did any come? next, why
In fuch a *difproportion* to the dry? *[illegible]*

That we are defigned for a more exalted happinefs than can be derived from the [illegible] this life, we may infer from the [illegible] *difproportion* to the defires and capacities of our [illegible] *[illegible]*

To Dispropo'rtion. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mifmatch; to join things unfuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There fits deformity to mock my body,
To fhape my legs of an unequal fize,
To *difproportion* me in every part. *Shakfpeare.*

Diftance and men's fears have fo enlarged the truth, and fo *difproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of difcontents a gallant army, and already meafured by the evening fhadow. *Suckling.*

Mufick craveth your acquaintance: many are of fuch *difproportioned* fpirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undifcording voice,
May rightly anfwer that melodious noife;
As once we did, till *difproportion'd* fin
Jarr'd againft nature's chime. *Milton.*

Dispropo'rtionable. *adj.* [from *difproportion.*] Unfuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to fomething elfe.

Doubts and fears are the fharpeft paffions: through thefe falfe opticks all that you fee is like the evening fhadows, *difproportionable* to the truth, and ftrangely longer than the true fubftance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *difproportionable* differences of feafon. *Brown.*

We are apt to fet too great a value on temporal bein[g], and have too low and *difproportionable* an efteem of fpiritual. *Smalridge.*

There is no want of fo ftrong a body as to [illegible] a *difproportionable* quantity of water as [illegible] *Browne.*

Dispropo'rtionableness. *n. f.* [from *difproportionable.*] Unfuitablenefs to fomething elfe.

Dispropo'rtionably. *adv.* [from *difproportion.*] Unfuitable; not fymmetrically.

We have no reafon to think much to facrifice to God our deareft [illegible] in this world, if we [illegible] how *difproportionably* great the reward [illegible] things than [illegible] *Tillotfon.*

Dispropo'rtional. *adj.* [from *difproportion.*] Difproportionable; unfymmetrical; unfuitable in quantity or form to fomething elfe.

Dispropo'rtionally. *adv.* [from *difproportional.*] Unfuitably with refpect to quantity or value.

Dispropo'rtionate. *adj.* [from *difproportion.*] Unfymmetrical; unfuitable to fomething elfe in bulk, form, or value.

N[illegible] are [illegible] or difproportionate [illegible] either in [illegible] *Ray.*

It is [illegible] have agreed to a *difproportionate* [illegible] poffeffion of the earth.
Locke.

Dispropo'rtionately. *adv.* [from *difproportionate.*] Unfuitably; unfymmetrically.

Dispropo'rtionateness. *n. f.* [from *difproportionate.*] Unfuitablenefs in bulk, form, or value.

To Dispro've. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an affertion; to convict of errour or falfehood.

[illegible] plainly *difprove,* and fhew [illegible] reafon, [illegible] of David the words of [illegible] meant. *Hooker.*

[illegible] Weftmorland maintains,
And Warwick fhall *difprove* it. *Shakfpeare.*

The traitor's odious name
I firft return, and then *difprove* the claim.
[illegible]

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Holder*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury*

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what had been said to *disprove* them. *Swift*.

3. To convict of a practice of errour.

They beheld those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which we had made in a manner nate at. *Hooker*

It God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker*.

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker*.

DISPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer: if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover*.

The indolent examples of our annals have yielded of two extremes, within no short time, by much of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton*.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not dispunishable or waste. *Sanderson's Life of Wotton*.

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakspeare*.

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South*.

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift*.

DI'SPUTANT. *n. s.* [from *disputo*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it was to the unschooled sick thief man that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke*.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the sepia fish, that, when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spectator*.

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Then there was found
Among the graver rabbins, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton*.

DISPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business it only is with ostentation of words. *Locke*.

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wife knitting together all your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney*.

Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker*.

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison*.

DISPU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts*.

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Dryden*.

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson*.

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of convenience? *Atterbury*.

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker*.

Stay your prize,
As if you fought before Cydnus's eyes. *Dryden*.

One says the king may have power to make a Scotsman as free as the Englishman, and swears he will *dispute* it with him. *Locke*.

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am not to *dispute*
My power to you, but your estate. *Dryden*.

3. To discuss; to think on. Not in use.

——I will do so;
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakspeare*.

DISPU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof any testimony which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke*.

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish most, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Ray*.

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict*.

DISPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *dispute*.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet*.

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had drilled their convictions. *Rogers*.

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disqualify*.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator*.

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

2. It has commonly *for* before the objective noun.

I know no employment *for* which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift*.

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation: I mean my deafness. *Swift*.

3. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has *from*.

The church of England is the only body of christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, *from* sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift*.

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated
Of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainders, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may befit your age. *Shak*.

DISQUI'ET. *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be [illegible]. *L'Estrange*.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Atterbury*.

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift*.

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were so content. *Shakspeare*.

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Romanchim *disquieted*. *Fairfax*.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? and why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalms*.

My anger was inflamed, the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Taylor*.

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, *disquiets* thee. *Roscommon*.

DISQUI'ETER. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakspeare*.

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiseman*.

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen*.

Arius won to himself both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker*.

DISQUI'ETUDE. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness, anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator*.

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the joy of life, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers*.

DISQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh: but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown*.

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward*.

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spectator*.

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot*.

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank. *Dill*.

DISREGA'RD. *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Sprat*.

Those facts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge*.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore*.

DISREGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH. *n. s.* [*dis* and *relish*.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton*.

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke*.

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milton*.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the portion, *disrelishes* the fruition withal. *Rogers*.

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too burly for me: every body is so concerned for the public, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished*. *Pope*.

DISREPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon*.

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbad any report to be made. *Hayward*.

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Holy Living*.

DISRE'PUTE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. *South*.

DISRESPE'CT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon*.

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wotton*.

What is more usual to warriours than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope*.

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *disrespectful*.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator*.

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her hellish feature open shown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown *Spenser*.

Kid the vile man straight,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakspeare*.

Those two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Wotton*.

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions? *Locke*.

DISRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

This secures them from *disruption* which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contraction. *Ray*.

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent who effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward*.

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore*.

DISSATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange*.

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison's Spectator*.

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisitions, by varying the objects: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers*.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *dissatisfy*.] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the least and basest; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Collier*.

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I shall retain some of my notions, after your lordship's have endeavoured to *dissatisfy* me with them. *Locke*.

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*dissecо*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquirers, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no falsome, no reserve;
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon*.

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope*.

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a example. *Atterbury*.

DISSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*dissectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange*.

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison*.

2. Nice examination.

Such profit enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville*.

DISSE'ISIN. *n. s.* [from *disseisir*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other inmoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowell*.

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*disseiser*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He to *disseized* of his gotten gross,
The knight his thrilling speare again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to embosse. *Fairy Q.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish a real succession. *Locke*.

DISSE'IZOR. *n. s.* [from *disseize*.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a* [*dissimulo*, Lat. *semblance*, *dissemblance*, and probably *dissembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward*.

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your ton Lucentio
Do love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shakspeare*.

In vain on the *dissembled* mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love,
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior*.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. *Jeremiah*.

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd
I should do so in honour. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

Thy affection too will warmth enough in arts,
And in study *dissembling*. *Rowe*.

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for fraudulent misperforming.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Richard III.*

DISSE'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *dissemble*.] A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou. *Shakspeare*.

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Bacon*.

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be false and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh*.

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him: Thou *diſſembler*, wouldſt thou fly
Out of my arms by ſtealth? *Denham.*

Men will truſt no farther than they judge a perſon ſincerity fit to be truſted: a diſcovered *diſſembler* can achieve nothing great and conſiderable. *South.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſſemble.*] With diſſimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *diſſemblingly* ſpoken, or falſely reported of the equity of the barbarous king *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Latin] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſow; to ſpread every way.

Hooks are made of it many times in ſtirring up tediouſneſs, rebellions, and *diſſeminating* of hereſies, and inſtilling of prejudice. *Hooker.*

There is a ready and ſubtle conſiſtence that *diſſeminates* itſelf through the whole maſs. *Bacon.*

The ſeas are *diſſeminated* through the whole circuit of the world. *Abbot.*

By the ſcattering of many, and *diſſeminating* the gift, it was ſtrangely multiplied, that it might be manifeſted. *Hall.*

DISSEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſemination*, Fr.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed; the act of ſowing or ſpreading.

Though now the gentile world ſtand in the beginning of the ſun, yet we are aſſured that the *diſſemination*, whoſe ways are boundleſs, and courſe no circumſcription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſcatterer; a ſower; a ſpreader.

Men, vehemently thirſting after ſomewhat in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *diſſeminators* of ſeveral doctrines. *Glanville.*

DISSE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; diſcord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friends now faſt ſworn,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal, whoſe exerciſe,
Are ſtill together: who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a *diſſenſion* of a doit, breake aſunder
To bitterneſt enmity. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hearts your hearts,
That no *diſſenſion* hinder government. *Shakſp.*

He appeaſed the *diſſenſion* then ariſen about religion. *Acts.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious as they grow;
But firſt among the prieſts *diſſenſion* ſprings. *Milton.*

Debates, *diſſenſions*, uproars never heard
Provok'd without offence, and factious deeds. *Dryden.*

DISSE'NSIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſenſion.*] Diſpoſed to diſcord; quarrelſome; factious; contentious.

Better in religion they have a *diſſenſious* head, as in the commonwealth a factious head. *Hooker.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am hard? Who are the *diſſenſious* men
That fill not ears with a *diſſenſious* moan
Your *diſſenſious* groans,
That multiply the meaſure of your opinion,
Make your doors deaf. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin]

1. To diſagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be an occaſion to withſtand the publiſhed of what is beſt, by any *mental* or perverſe *diſſentings*. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *diſſenting* chriſtians? *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *diſſent* from us, who are as good and wiſe as ourſelves. *Atterbury.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We ſee a general agreement in the ſecret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the good which he knows, and to ſhun, as hurtful, whatever *diſſenteth* from it, but that moſt which is firſt *diſſenteth*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the eſtabliſhed church.

How will *diſſenting* brethren relish
What ſhall to-day be preach'd? *Huddibras.*

DISSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propoſitions, where ſtrongly the grounds on each ſide ſeem of equal moment, yet there are grounds ſuſpected that there is preſent a conſiderable to be placed to the account of the will; there ſeems to be in it a voluntary *diſſent*. *Locke.*

What could be the reaſon of this general *diſſent* from the reaſon of the reſt of mankind, except that all of them did believe the reaſon to be againſt them? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Contrariety of nature; oppoſite quality. Not in uſe.

For as *diſſent* the moiſt and ſtrong waters may bind the incorporation, as well as the fire of the ſun. The fire where the matter is not apt to receive, it doth not work, but *diſſenteth*, and ſeemeth to be of a contrary nature. *Bacon.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]

1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from others in opinion.

I am a profeſſed *diſſenter*, and agree with the eſtabliſhed church in nothing but in the neceſſary articles of ſalvation. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reaſon, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSERTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſertation*, Latin] A diſcourſe; a diſquiſition; a treatiſe.

Literature, in his *diſſertation* upon Phalaris, quotes a paſſage of Homer, which, inſtead of explaining, would puzzle a man that underſtood the Greek. *Addiſon.*

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having ſo much confidence in your own ſervice, he took it for granted you would not *diſſerve* him, and ſtood upon his own guard againſt him as much as the reſt. *Clarendon.*

Deſerved you for a while, by your ſeeming to deſerve, promote a greater miſchief after? *Bacon.*

DISSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief; ill turn.

We think rather good offices unto men, from whom any *diſſervice* or miſlike we have received. *Bacon.*

Great ſucceſſes make fools the aſſertors, but ſmaller miſcarriages blaſts do a prince in their *diſſervice*. *Collier.*

DISSERVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſervice.*] Injurious, miſchievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſerviceable.*] Injury; harm; hurt; miſchief; damage.

All action being for ſome end, and not the end itſelf, no purpoſe is to be commended or forbidden muſt be founded upon its ſerviceableneſs or *diſſerviceableneſs* to ſome end. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſettle.*] To unſettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſever.* In this word the particle *diſ* makes no change in the ſignification, and therefore the word, though ſupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſunder; to ſeparate; to diſunite.

Shortly after the ſtorm *diſſevered* the company, which the day before had united; ſo that moſt of them never met again, but were ſwallowed up. *South.*

The *diſſevering* of fleets hath been the throw of many ſtates. *Bacon.*

All downright rains *diſſever* the air, and outrage with winds, and level the mowed graſs below. *Bacon.*

Diſſever your united ſtrength,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shakſpeare.*

The meeting points the ſacred cord *diſſever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſidio*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement *Dict.*

DISSI'LIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder

DISSI'LIENT. *adj.* [*diſſiliens*, Lat.] Starting aſunder; buſting in two.

DISSILITION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Lat.] The act of buſting in two; the act of ſtarting aſunder ways

DISSI'MILAR. *adj.* [*diſ* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous

Simple ideas are moſt of them ſuch as we receive by ſenſation from things without; as all that we call ſenſible qualities, which are ſuch as come into the mind by the ſenſes, are only ſeveral modifications of matter in the minute parts of things, not reſembling any modifications in the things themſelves. The light, whoſe rays are all of a like and *diſſimilar* nature, have yet a power to produce in us the ſenſation of a ſweet taſte, a very different thing. *Locke.*

The light, which comes from the ſun, is not all of the ſame ſort; for ſome of it is of a yellow, ſome of a red, and ſome of a green colour; and ſo of the reſt, which are all *diſſimilar* and heterogeneal, as to their colours. *Cheyne.*

It cannot be ſuppoſed to contain in it ſo many *diſſimilar* particles, which muſt be ſeparated before it can have a fit nouriſhment. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude

Theſe ſeeds of plants, whenſoever the ſeminal virtue ceaſes, or is extinguiſhed, do ſhew the *diſſimilarity* of their ſeveral kinds, by the ſeveral ſorts of weeds that ſpring from them. *Bacon.*

DISSIMILITU'DE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimilitude*, Lat.] Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance.

The ſuperficial parts of bodies are moſt affected by reaſon of their groſſer admixture, cauſing a *diſſimilitude*. *Bacon.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in diſpenſing with conſtancies, did frame his people unto a *diſſimilitude*, either with Egyptians or any other nation. *Hall.*

The *diſſimilitude* between the Deity and his images, ſhews that images are not a fitable means whereby to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

As human ſociety is founded in the neceſſities of ſome things, ſo it is promoted by ſome certain *diſſimilitudes*. *Grew.*

Women are curious obſervers of the likeneſs of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *diſſimilitude*, have the pleaſure of laying unchaſtity. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy; fallacious appearance; falſe pretenſions.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He used not; and Satan, hearing how his *dissimulation*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton.*

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which sense we commonly use it to prudence to dissemble injuries. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate.*] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The most I made plants in very *dissipable*, which are the earth is so tamed and held in; but when it come to the air, it exhaleth. *Bacon.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and consequently those the more easily *dissipable*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DI'SSIPATE *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.] To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it dissipates and tears off those coats in which it was enclosed. *Woodward.*

Incrusted with flint and fire, to quench the face of any flame, and extinguish every weapon *Fairy Queen.*

Thundering mountains eddying fire,
Dissipated blow, the *dissipated* storm. *Dryden.*

To scatter the attention.

Excessive pain produces a violent and *dissipated* horror. *Savage's Life.*

To spend a fortune.

How few can attain
The wisdom to get, or the power to retain. *Lansdown.*

DISSIPATION. *n. s.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. Act of dispersion.

Perfect rest and heat are most advanced when a body without loss or dissipation. *Bacon.*

Of what was common, mingled with Publick, by the dissipation of many, or the gaging of few. *Hale.*

2. Dissolute way of living.

Now
Dissipation withdrew'd, and forc'd rout. *Dryden.*

Such are the customs more worthy of a man of honour, than the continual drunkenness, or dissipation, in which the day is commonly passed, or *dissipated* by some here. *Addison.*

3. Scattered attention.

Received two of three letters to you by the post, and been prevented from writing by that multiplicity of visits and *dissipation*. *Swift.*

DI'SSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part.

Those *dissociating* acts, even of the greatest force upon a concrete, do perhaps hardly leave behind so much as single particles, which evidence what the concrete contained under such a disguised form. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such tongues as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *dissoluble.*] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the collision of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have learn'd of ambrosia, that *dissolved* in force. *Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved* into a chaos. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Strong convulsions shall shake the building, and *dissolve*, what manner of person ought we to be. *Peter.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Does fill the duke, his master, by their duke-dom,
Blind with the pinches, and stricken dead with horror. *Id.*

Were a mere accident empress of the earth,
Is long to adjust bounds with her. *Swift.*

Love many love, by none of sweets,
But love's monarch's death *dissolves* his spells. *Dryden.*

4. To separate persons united: as, to *dissolve* a league.

Since all the ties are violated,
And all the sacred pledges of the gods
Are with so much impiety *dissolved*. *Shakspeare.*

5. To break up assemblies.

Parliaments were usually called by the king's writs, and *dissolved* by his proclamation. *Hale.*

6. To free; to clear.

Not to be *dissolved* from a case of conscience, without the consent of the whole college. *Dryden.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Thou shalt be whole as water, or *dissolve*
To morning dew. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Nor *dissolve* in soft repose. *Pope.*

To DISSO'LVE *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

Upon the first access of the spirit of wine, the tincture will begin to *dissolve*; and continue to flow of purer colour. *Boyle.*

Now the fleecy store
Add to the *dissolving* snow,
Swift as they move, on numbers numbers rise. *Thomson.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

Let heaven melt, and all the earth *dissolve*,
Heaven's sacred sun must hear a wife complain. *Nat. Lee.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

Fermentation, acrimonious juices, and the most violent *dissolvent* medicines, are to be corrected, the small intestines, which, being morbidly affected, are macerated, and become more subject to *Harvey.*

DISSO'LVENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which has the power of dissolving the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed, constantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER. *n. s.* [from *dissolve.*] That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtile *dissolvers*, by corrosion, by dividing the particles of solid bodies, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve.* It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, as he exists on the earthly constitution of this world, must, by being in time, be *dissolvible*, and consequently mortal. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved to pleasure; luxurious; debauched.

Are these, or these,
Who wear the rose of June,
And have been *dissolute* and light
All night? *Ben Jonson.*

And lead a wanton, and *dissolute* life,
Where you may wallow in all lust,
Take your pleasure of mistresses, and boys. *Id.*

Shall we see
The grave, in their rich robes, their flatteries,
Their *dissolute* sports, and their riots, *Id.*

Fierce, confident,
Fearless of shame, and scarce to wonder fear'd,
Worthy, not heaven, how heavenly they and *dissolute*
Shall we behold them? *Milton.*

Let us, if God in his riches indeed at last of his severity, deserve us, and *dissolute* men; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity *Milton's Speech.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are not without knowledge. *Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute.*] Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, and their consciences. *Wilkins.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *n. s.* [from *dissolute.*] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

Upon the common managing, we shall find, that the great *dissoluteness* of manners with the complaints of the want of virtue are any fit proportion to *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. s.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

4. Destruction by the separation of its parts.

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

6. Death; the separation of the body into its constituent elements.

Let their memories always carry a fearing remembrance of their dissolution, enriching and decorating rewards to heirs and *Knight.*

We cry'd
For what we thought
Was only death at days. *Milton.*

7. Destruction.

He dreamed to make a present *dissolution* of the world *Hooker.*

He thence shall come,
When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Milton.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

If a man conſident of wealth and power Will but let him read of thoſe ſtrange unexpected diſſolutions of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.

10. Looſeneſs of manners; laxity; remiſſneſs; diſſipation.

A longing after ſenſual pleaſures is a *diſſolution* of the ſpirit of a man, and makes it looſe, laſy, and wandering, unapt for noble or ſpiritual employments. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind looſe and gaviſh, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of *diſſolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An univerſal *diſſolution* of manners began to prevail, and a profeſſed diſregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DISSONANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſonus*, Latin *diſſonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harſh, unpleaſing, unharmonious ſounds; unſuitableneſs of one ſound to another.

Still govern thou my ſong,
Baſt drive far off the barbarous *diſſonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *diſſonance* of the numbers of thoſe times. *Garth.*

DI'SSONANT. *adj.* [*diſſonus*, Latin.]

1. Harſh; unharmonious.

Diſſonant were the ſtrain, and diſſonant, to ſing
The cruel raptures of the ſavage kind. *Thomſon.*

2. Incongruous; diſagreeing: with *from*.

What can be more *diſſonant from* reaſon and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, ſhould ſhew himſelf unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. With *to*: leſs properly.

When conſcience reports any thing *diſſonant to* truth, it obliges no more than the falſehood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

We ſubmit to Cæſar, promiſing
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *diſſuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shak.*

2. To repreſent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worſe;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *diſſuades*. *Milton's Parad. loſt.*

Not diffident of thee, do I *diſſuade*
Thy abſence from my ſight. *Milton.*

I'd fain deny this wiſh, which thou haſt made,
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *diſſuade*.
Addiſon's Ovid.

DISSUA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſuade*.] He that diſſuades.

DISSUA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Latin.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preſerve yourſelf from relapſe by ſuch *diſſuaſions* from love, as its votaries call invectives againſt it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diſſuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpoſe.

DISSUA'SIVE. *n. ſ.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpoſe or purſuit.

The meanneſs, or the ſin, will ſcarce be *diſſuaſives* to thoſe who have reconciled themſelves to both. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISSU'NDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſunder*. This is a barbarous word. See DISSEVER.] To ſunder; to ſeparate.

But when her draught the ſea and earth *diſſunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd. *Chapman.*

DISSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [δὶς and συλλαβὴ.] A word of two ſyllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to obſerve any farther rule in the feet of his verſe, but that they be *diſſyllables*; whether ſpondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *n. ſ.* [diſtæf, Saxon.]

1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.

In him, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on dangerous *diſtaff* ſpuns,
With greater pow'r than the rude make them wend
Each way, as ſhe that ages praiſe did bend
Sidney.

Weave thou to end this web which I begin,
I will the *diſtaff* hold, come thou and ſpin.
Fairfax.

Ran Cell our dog, and Talbot, with the hand;
And Malkin, with her *diſtaff* in her hand.
Dryden.

2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex. So the French ſay, The crown of France never falls to the *diſtaff*.

In my cruel government ſome ſay the croſier,
Some ſay the *diſtaff*, was too holy *Howel.*

See my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a *diſtaff* in the throne.
Dryden.

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thiſtle.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain*.]

1. To ſtain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the ſhady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with the blood *diſtain*.
Dryden's Virgil.

Place on their heads that crown *diſtain'd* with gore,
Which thoſe dire hands from my ſlain ſire tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to ſully with infamy.

He underſtood,
That lady, whom I had to me aſſign'd,
Had both *diſtain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which ſhe to me did bind
Fairy Queen.

The worthineſs of praiſe *diſtains* his worth,
If he that's prais'd himſelf brings the praiſe forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some theologians deride places erected for religion, by defending opinions, *diſtaining* their profeſſions by publiſhing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir John Hayward.*

DI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſtance*, Fr. *diſtantia*, Latin.]

1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered barely in length between any two beings, without conſidering any thing elſe between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithſtanding the great *diſtance* between the vineyards and the towns that ſell the wine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *diſtance* from her father's houſe, he had frequent opportunities of ſeeing her *Addiſon.*

2. Remoteneſs in place.

Cæſar is ſtill diſpos'd to give us terms,
And waits at *diſtance* till he hears from Cato.
Addiſon.

Theſe dwell at ſuch convenient *diſtance*,
That each may give his friend aſſiſtance. *Prior.*

3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.

We come to ſee fight; to ſee thy paſs, thy ſtock, thy reverſe, thy *diſtance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Contrariety; oppoſition.

Beſpoke you your enemy,
So is he mine, and in ſuch bloody *diſtance*,
That every minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my near'ſt of life. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run.

This was the horſe that won the whole ſtakes of *Diſtance*, and won the race *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Space of time.

You muſt do it by *diſtance* of time. *Dryden.*

I help my preface by a precept, to tell you there is ten years *diſtance* between one and other. *Pope.*

7. Remoteneſs in time either paſt or future.

We have as much aſſurance of theſe things as things future and at a *diſtance* are capable of. *Tillotſon.*

To judge right of bleſſings prayed for, and yet at a *diſtance*, we muſt be able to know things future. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental ſeparation.

The qualities that affect our ſenſes are the things themſelves, ſo united and blended, that there is no ſeparation, no *diſtance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour.

I hope your modeſty
Will know what *diſtance* to the crown is due.
Dryden.

'Tis by reſpect and *diſtance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *diſtance*, he gives the comfort is, he keeps his at the ſame time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n
Now alienated, *diſtance* and diſtaſte,
Anger, and juſt rebuke, and judgment giv'n.
Milton.

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is a quick light, or white, which appears to be on the ſide neareſt to us; and the black by contraſt *diſtances* the object. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance; to conquer in a race with great ſuperiority.

Each daring lover, with adventr'ous pace,
Purſued his wiſhes in the dang'rous race,
Like the ſwift hind the bounding damſel flies,
Strains to the goal; the *diſtanc'd* lover dies
Gay.

DI'STANT. *adj.* [*diſtans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold
Diſtant ſo high. *Milton.*

I ſelt,
Though *diſtant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock like Parian marble ſhone,
And ſeem'd to *diſtant* ſight of ſolid ſtone. *Pope.*

Narrowneſs of mind ſhould be cured by reading hiſtories of paſt ages, and of nations and countries *diſtant* from our own. *Watts.*

The ſenſes will diſcover things near us with ſufficient exactneſs, and things *diſtant* alſo ſo far as they relate to our neceſſary uſe. *Watts.*

2. Remote in time either paſt or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, *diſtant*.

4. Reſerved; ſhy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What beſides this unhappy ſtrife can reconcile men, that own chriſtianity, to practice ſo widely *diſtant* from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the firſt diſtinctions of a well-bred man to expreſs every thing obliging in the moſt familiar terms and *diſtant* phraſes; while the clown clothed thoſe kinds in plain homely terms that are the moſt obvious and natural. *Addiſon.*

STA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte.*]
Averſion of the palate; diſreliſh; diſguſt.
He gives the reaſon of the *diſtaſte* of ſatiety, and the pleaſure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Diſlike; uneaſineſs.
Proſperity is not without many fears and *diſtaſtes*; and adverſity is not without comfort and hope.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Anger; alienation of affection.
Julius Cæſar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people ſhowed great murmur and *diſtaſte* at it.
Bacon.
The king having taſted of the envy of the people, for his impriſonment of Edward Plantagenet, was diligent to heap up any more *diſtaſtes* of that kind by the impriſonment of De la Pole alſo.
Bacon's Henry VII.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, diſtance and *diſtaſte*,
Anger, and juſt rebuke.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
With ſtern *diſdain* avow'd,
To their own diſbelief drive the ſuitor crowd.
Pope's Odyſſey.

DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To fill the mouth with naſeouſneſs, or diſreliſh.
Dangerous conceits are in their nature poiſons, which at the firſt are ſcarce found to *diſtaſte*, But, with a little uſe upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of ſulphur.
Shakſpeare.

To diſlike; to loathe.
I'd have it come to queſtion;
If it *diſtaſte* it, let him to my ſiſter.
Shakſpeare.
I am unwilling to believe that he does not well diſtaſte to play the king, and by that means to ſucceed to the kingdom.
Bacon.

To offend; to diſguſt.
He ought not to paſs by to [illegible] the buſineſs of reformation, but ſo as not to *diſtaſte* the perſon.
Bacon.

To vex; to exaſperate; to ſour.
The muſical gut of one of the winds is better muſick to one that hears, but the ſtrings to the ſpectators, or *diſtaſted*, and diſtracted ſounds.
Pope.

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*diſtaſte* and *full.*]
Naſeous to the palate; diſguſting.
What to one palate is ſweet and delicious, to others is noiſome and *diſtaſteful*.
Glanville.
Offenſive; unpleaſing.
The ſtation, though ſomewhat *diſtaſteful* to the Engliſh, was ſweet and welcome to the Scotiſh people.
Davies.
Nor but a fool *diſtaſteful* truth will tell;
Seek to be new and pleaſe, 'tis full as well.
Dryd.
Diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, are forbidden in the New Teſtament.
Tillotſon.
Malignant; malevolent.
Aſſes *diſtaſteful* looks,
With ſtern contracted half-caſt, and cold moving nods,
They will come into diſuſe.
Shakſpeare's Timon.
The ground might be the *diſtaſteful* averſeneſs of the Chriſtian from the Jew.
Brown.

DISTE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
1. A diſproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.
2. A diſeaſe; a malady; the peccant predominance of ſome humour; properly a ſlight illneſs; indiſpoſition.
They frighten *diſtempers* to diſeaſes.
Suckling.
It argues ſickneſs and *diſtemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and toſſing.
South.
3. Want of due temperature.
It was a reaſonable conjecture, that thoſe countries which were ſituated directly under the ſun, were of a *diſtemper* uninhabitable.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.
4. Bad conſtitution of the mind; predominance of any paſſion or appetite.
If little faults, proceeding on *diſtemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye
At capital crimes?
Shakſpeare's Henry V.
5. Want of due balance between contraries.
The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *diſtemper* conſiſt of contraries.
Bacon.
6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.
I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks which ſome men's *diſtempers* formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliament.
King Charles.
7. Tumultuous diſorder.
Still as you riſe, the ſtate, exalted too,
Finds no *diſtemper* while 'tis chang'd by you.
Waller.
8. Diſorder; uneaſineſs.
There is a ſickneſs,
Which puts ſome of us in a *diſtemper*; but
I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well.
Shakſpeare.

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
1. To diſeaſe.
Young ſon, it argues a *diſtemper'd* head,
So ſoon to bid good-morrow to thy bed.
Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.
2. To diſorder.
In madneſs,
Purging the gall, and *diſtempering* draughts,
Upon the melancholy, will come
[illegible]
Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.
He [illegible] himſelf one night with long and violent ſtudy.
Bacon's Hiſtory of Life.
3. To diſturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.
I have much *diſtemper'd* my mind,
Purſuing this, and ſtrook forward to be
[illegible]
Davies.
4. To deprive of temper or moderation.
[illegible]
Nor more than he at the church and feaſt ſtate.
Dryden.
They will have adherents among poſterity, and be equally applauded by thoſe whoſe minds will not be *diſtempered* by intereſt, paſſion, or prejudice.
Addiſon's Freeholder.
5. To make diſſected, or malignant.
One [illegible] and ſweet, *diſtempers* words,
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight.
Shakſpeare.

DISTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate.*]
Immoderate.
A perſon [illegible] with the *diſtemperate* heat, which he topperieth to be in all places exactly under the line.
Sir Walter Raleigh.

DISTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtemperate.*]
1. Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold, or other qualities.
Through this *diſtemperature* we ſee
The ſeaſons alter, hoary-headed froſt
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe.
Shakſp.
They were conſumed by the diſcommodiouſneſs of the country, and the *diſtemperature* of the air.
Ashley.
2. Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.
3. Perturbation of the mind.
Thy carlineſs doth me aſſure
Thou art uprous'd by ſome *diſtemperature*.
Shakſpeare.
4. Confuſion; commixture of contrarieties; loſs of regularity.
At your birth
Our grandame earth, with this *diſtemperature*,
In paſſion ſhook.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.
Tell how the world fell into this diſeaſe,
And how ſo great *diſtemperature* did grow.
Daniel.

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.]
To ſtretch out in breadth.
Avoid enormous heights of ſeven ſtories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary fault of low *diſtended* fronts, is as unſeemly.
Wotton.
Thus all day long the full *diſtended* clouds
Indulge their genial ſtores.
Thomſon.

DISTE'NT. *part. paſſ.* [*diſtentus*, Latin.]
Spread. Not uſed.
Some others were new driven and *diſtent*
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates withouten moniment.
Spenſer.

DISTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtend.*]
The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread; breadth. Not much in uſe.
Thoſe arches are the gracefulleſt, which, keeping preciſely the ſame height, ſhall yet be diſtended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *diſtent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their ſtrength.
Wotton.

DISTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtretching; ſtate of things ſtretched.
Wind and *diſtention* of the bowels are ſigns of a bad digeſtion in the inteſtines; for in dead animals, when there is no digeſtion at all, the *diſtention* is in the greateſt extremity.
Arbuthnot.
2. Breadth; ſpace occupied by the thing diſtended.
3. The act of ſeparating one part from another; divarication.
Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *diſtention*.
Wotton's Arch-tecture.

To DISTHRO'NIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*]
To diſthrone; to depoſe from ſovereignty. Not uſed.
By his death he is recovered;
But Perdure and Vigent him *diſthronized*.
Fairy Queen.

DI'STICH. *n. ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.]
A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes.
The French compare anagrams, by themſelves, to gems; but when they are caſt into a *diſtich*, or epigram, to gems enchaſed in enameled gold.
Camden's Remains.
The bird, whoſe *diſtich* all commend,
In power, a ſervant; out of power a friend.
Pope.

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Latin.]
1. To drop; to fall by drops.
In warm kind ſeaſons ſweet'd the teeming grain;
Soft ſhow'rs *diſtill'd*, and ſuns grew warm in vain.
Pope.
Cryſtal drops from mineral roots *diſtil.*
Pope.
2. To flow gently and ſilently.
The Euphrates *diſtilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the Gulf of Perſia.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.
3. To uſe a ſtill; to practiſe the art of diſtillation.
Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Haſt thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, diſtil, preſerve.
Shakſp.

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.
They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *diſtil* upon man abundantly.
Job.
Pleaſant waters diſtil the tender graſs
Hath covered [illegible] bad [illegible]
To pure ſole-ſweet virtue and wiſe,
The flowers with ſweets that fill'd.
Drayton.
From his firſt head
Perfumes *diſtil* the crowns.
Dryden.
The roof is vaulted, and *diſtils* freſh water from every part of it, which fall upon us in ſtars as the fall droppings of a ſhower.

2. To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation; to exalt, ſeparate, or purify by fire: as, *diſtilled* ſpirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground,
And that, *diſtill'd* by magick lights,
Shall raiſe up artificial ſprights. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To draw by diſtillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid *diſtilled* from benzoin is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

4. To diſſolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's ſubtle [illegible]
And he cold ſheath with running [illegible]

DISTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtillation*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of [illegible]

[illegible]

5. The [illegible]

DISTI'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *diſtil.*] Belonging to diſtillation; uſed in diſtillation.

Beſides thoſe groſſer [illegible] ſubtle nature, extremely fetile, and [illegible] may eſcape at the juncture of the [illegible] veſſels. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*]

1. One who practiſes the art or trade of diſtilling.

[illegible]

2. One who makes and ſells ſpirituous and [illegible] laboratory ſpirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] That which is drawn by diſtillation; that which drops. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

DISTINCT. *adj.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the ſame [illegible]

[illegible]

2. Different; ſeparate; being apart, not confuſed.

[illegible]

3. Clear; not confuſed.

[illegible]

4. Spotted.

[illegible]

5. Marked out; ſpecified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created, for no place
Is yet *diſtinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſcerning one as preferable to the other.

[illegible]

2. Note of difference.
3. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
4. That by which one differs from another.

[illegible]

5. Difference regarded; preference or regard in conſideration with ſomething elſe.

[illegible]

6. Separation of complex notions.

[illegible]

7. Diviſion into different parts.

[illegible]

8. Notice of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame; diſcrimination.

[illegible]

9. Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. That marks the diſtinction or difference.

[illegible]

2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh and diſcern; judicious.

[illegible]

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſtinctive.*] Particularly; not confuſedly.

[illegible]

DISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. Not confuſedly; without the confuſion of one part with another.

[illegible]

2. Plainly; clearly.

[illegible]

After the [illegible] my eyes, I could ſee [illegible] by a glimmering reflection [illegible] from the ſurface of the water. *Addiſon.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. Nice obſervation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pelluced, and void of colour, for the clearneſs, and for the *diſtinctneſs* of vi[illegible]. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Such diſcrimination of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diverſity of things.

Right is to *diſtinguiſh* it, by [illegible] mind, to ſever things different in [illegible] diſcern wherein they differ. [illegible]

2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference.

They *diſtinguiſh* my poems from [illegible] mere, and have me more than [illegible]

[illegible]

Let us revolve that roll we [illegible]
Where, late from time, *diſtinguiſh'd* [illegible]

[illegible]

3. To divide by proper notes of diverſity.

Moſes *diſtinguiſhes* the cattle [illegible] that belong to the ſeveral [illegible] [illegible] each, [illegible]

[illegible]

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

[illegible]

5. To diſcern critically; to judge.

Sweet [illegible] th' unwanted [illegible] years
Have [illegible] yet div'd into the [illegible]
Nor more can you *diſtinguiſh* [illegible]
Than of two outward [illegible]

6. To conſtitute difference [illegible] to ſpecify, to make different from another.

St Paul's [illegible] of [illegible] with them, [illegible] knowledge of [illegible] *diſtinguiſhes* [illegible]

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference.

He would marry [illegible] of the moſt [illegible] the [illegible]

The readers muſt learn by [illegible] [illegible] *diſtinguiſh* [illegible]

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]

1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diverſity.

[illegible]

Being diſſolved in aqueous [illegible] eye *diſtinguiſhable* from [illegible]

A ſimple idea, being in itſelf uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform [illegible] conception in the mind, and is not [illegible] different ideas.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguish.*] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For this committed, with many aggravations of sin, he furnace of wrath will be seven times heated, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never in mansion nearly favour shine,
With [illegible], *distinguish'd*, and divine. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. A nicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

[illegible] writer be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* [illegible]. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

I [illegible] admire the wisdom of God in this [illegible] *distinguisher* of times, and visible dusty, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *distinguishing.*] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to [illegible]. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

Like her taste can nauseous draught,
And thoughtlessly am caught,
Till with the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Suckling.*

New mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Scripture must be *distorted* before the intent of it is divine matter. *Peacham on Prayer.*

DISTO'RTION. *n. s.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By [illegible] *distort* eye he reveals his pains;
How his tears and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison's Spectator.*

To DISTRA'CT. *v. a.* part. pass. *distracted*; anciently *distraught*; and sometimes *distract.* [*distractus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea.
—Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war mark'd footmen. *Shakspeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction toward various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distracted*. *Psal.*

Come, cousin, canst thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again,
As if thou were *distraught* and mad with terror? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distract* to know well what I utter. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us! We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or to meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad: properly, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but, popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore (I long you tell me)—
—To fetch my poor *distracted* lust and hence.
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakspeare.*

Better I was *distract*,
So should my thoughts be severed all from my griefs,
And woes, by wronging waters, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

She was unable in strength of mind to bear the grief of his disease, and fell *distracted* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *distract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Mercy o'er her eyes had cross'd her tongue,
For she did speak in starts *distractedly*. *Sandys.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *distract.*] The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*distractio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*,
Note so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run and knew not whither. *Dryden.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart; the concupiscible *distractions*, the crasis of the liver. *Browne.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted [illegible] heart. *Taylor.*

4. Madness; franticknes; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a meer *distraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakspeare.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his distemper'd ears:
Orestes so, with like *distraction* toss'd,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Addison.*

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* in which the king's forces were too much involved to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *distract.*] Causing perplexity.

Or grown unmindful through *distractive* cares,
I've stretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unawares. *Dryden.*

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *distringo*, Latin.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Bertrand, that begs as not God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower [illegible]. *Skelton.*

2. To rend; to tear. Not in use. *Spenser.*

To DISTRA'IN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood, his rents have revolted,
Upon the British borders *distrained*. *Marvell.*

DISTRA'INER. *n. s.* [from *distrain.*] He that seizes.

DISTRA'INT *n. s.* [from *distrain.*] Seizure. *Dict.*

DISTRA'UGHT *part. adj.* [from *distract.*] Distracted.

He had been a good man to woman in his days, but was then *distraught* of his wits. *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS. *n. s.* [*detresse*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt, and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, some say the full's secure
Against a *stress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused. *Cowell.*

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shakspeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon earth *distress* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Luke.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clarissa.*

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deuteronomy.*

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *2 Sam.*

DISTRE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full.*]

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

Lotten did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shakspeare.*

Their cowes fluttered, with outstended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in their *distressful* cries. *Pope.*

[illegible] events, which have attended the [illegible] politicians, should be [illegible] *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with his thin and vacant mind,
Goes forth to reap cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide among more than two; to deal out; to dispense.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *Distributed* the land. *Spenser.*

The spoil got on the Antiates
Was not [illegible] *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were present at [illegible] *Judith.*

DISTRI'BUTER. *n. s.* [from *distribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.

[illegible] were judges and *distributers* of justice [illegible] *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Of particulars [illegible] *Hale.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *n. s.* [*distributio*, Lat.]

1. The act of distributing; dispensation; division to others; dispartition.

[illegible] queen [illegible] *Spenser.*

2. Act of [illegible]

[illegible] *Bacon.*

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish a universal whole into its several kinds of species. *Watts.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *distribute.*]

1. That is employed in assigning to others their portions: as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

[illegible] *Dryden.*

Observe the [illegible] the authority, we [illegible] *Swift.*

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive.*]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all [illegible] collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* the least, and greatest actual offenses, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal [illegible] sometimes taken collectively for all [illegible] as united together; and sometimes [illegible] meaning each of them [illegible] *Watts's Log.*

DI'STRICT. *n. s.* [*district us*, Latin.]

1. The circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Cowell.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

[illegible] the [illegible] *Milton.*

Their [illegible] *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Region; country; territory.

Those *districts* which between the tropicks lie
The [illegible] *Blackmore.*

DISTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Latin.] Sudden display. Little used.

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *distinction*, and like a glory upon the countenance [illegible] *Cheyne on the Aspect.*

To DISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust.*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to trust.

He [illegible] himself unto such as do not *distrust* [illegible] *Hooker.*

DISTRU'ST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Diffidence; want of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach
Re[illegible] belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise. *Milton.*

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

[illegible] have I spent my breath,
[illegible]
You [illegible] the [illegible] of *distrust*,
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*

DISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*distrust* and *full.*]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

[illegible] *Knolles's Speech to Lords.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corrupters of discourse have reduced us to *distrustful* [illegible] *Glanville's Scepsis.*

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

[illegible] *Peacham.*

DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *distrustful.*] In a distrustful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *distrustful.*] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He [illegible] *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *disturbs* study.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from.* This is not usual.

[illegible] *Milton.*

DISTU'RB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

[illegible] *Milton.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *n. s.* [from *disturb.*]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The [illegible] *Locke.*

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a very complicated idea, without fatigue or *disturbance.* *Watts.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befal; innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBER. *n. s.* [from *disturb.*]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hooker.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled, as *disturbers* of the [illegible] quillity. *Locke.*

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless [illegible]
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys,
For what is all this bustle, but to [illegible]
Those thoughts with which you [illegible] *Prior.*

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers* [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

To DISTU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off; to turn aside. Not in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that fury [illegible]
Of war on us, that else had [illegible] *Daniel.*

DISVALUA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the [illegible] of a power of the Spaniard, than that [illegible] English should have marched into the [illegible] *Bacon.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was [illegible]
In levity *Shakspeare's Much for Nothing.*

The very fame [illegible] which [illegible] a [illegible] and overcloth [illegible] to confirm and [illegible] *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*disveloper*, French.] To uncover. *Dict.*

DISU'NION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *union.*]

1. Separation; disjunction.

[illegible] *Glanville.*

Dissolution of the [illegible] vital, [illegible] death. *Graunt.*

Let not peace be made [illegible]
France and Spain. *Addison's Notes on Italy.*

The [illegible] grow the closer to it by [illegible] *Stanley on Psalms.*

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]

1. To separate; to divide.

[illegible]
The [illegible] and bright. *Dryden.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every [illegible] provides [illegible] *Addison's Spectator.*

DISU'NITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the [illegible] which is nothing else [illegible] physical [illegible] *Ayliffe.*

DISU'SAGE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off [illegible] such things as might be [illegible] without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* [illegible] *Hooker.*

DISU'SE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *uſe*.]
1. Ceſſation of uſe; deſuetude; want of practice.
The *diſuſe* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy againſt theſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
2. Ceſſation of cuſtom.
That obligation upon the lands did not preſcribe, or come into *diſuſe*, but by fifty contecutive years. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe*.]
1. To ceaſe to make uſe of.
The law, though cuſtom now diverts the courſe
A mother's inſtiture is yet in force,
Unrevok'd, though *diſus'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*
Pleaſure in arms *diſus'd* inveſts his limbs decay'd. *Dryden.*
2. To diſaccuſtom: with *from* or *to*; more properly *from*.
Diſuſe me *from* the queaſy pain
Of being beloy'd and loving. *Donne.*
He ſhall his troops for fighting field prepare,
Diſuſ'd to toils and triumphs of the war. *Dryden.*

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict.
Every let er he hath writ hath *diſvouch'd* other. *Shakſpeare.*

DISWI'TTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*] Deprived of the wits; mad; diſtracted. Not in uſe.
She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But haſted after to be gone,
As ſhe had been *diſwitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

DIT. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obſolete.
No bird but did her ſhrill notes ſweetly ſing;
No ſong but did contain a lovely *dit*. *F. Queen.*

DITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The act of enriching.
Thoſe eaſtern worſhippers intended rather the voyage than *ditation*; the Hebrew word ſignifies a the form of poverty. *Hall's Contemplat.*

DITCH *n. ſ.* [dic, Saxon; *dik*, Erſe.]
1. A trench cut in the ground, uſually between fields.
Some aſked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would build his fences, and level his *ditches*. *Arbuthnot.*
Sudden the *ditches* ſwell, the meadows ſwim *Thomſon.*
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt.
In the great plagues there were ſeen, in ſeveral *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had exile three inches long. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a fortreſs is ſurrounded.
The *ditches*, ſuch as they were, were almoſt every where eaſy, and eaſy to be paſſed over. *Knolles.*
4. *Ditch* is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs, or thrown away into ditches.
Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for ſallets, ſwallows the old rat, and the *ditch* dog. *Shakſpeare.*

To DITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.
I have employed my time, beſides *ditching*, in finiſhing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.
Finger of birth-ſtrangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

DI'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ditch*.] One who digs ditches.
You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK. *n. ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]
1. A ſong in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction of ebriety is imitated.
2. Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm.

DITHYRA'MBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthuſiaſtick.
Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

DITTA'NDER. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *pepperwort*.

DI'TTANY. *n. ſ.* [*diktamnus*.] A plant.
Dittany hath been renowned, for many ages, upon the account of its ſovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. *Mortimer.*
Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are ſhot with darts. *More.*

DI'TTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to muſick.
He, with his ſoft pipe, and ſmooth-*ditted* ſong,
Well knows to ſtill the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong.
Although we lay aſide the conſideration of words or matter, the very harmony of ſounds being framed in one kind, and reſerred from the ear to the ſpiritual faculties of our ſouls, is by a native propriety inſtrumental, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatſoever is there troubled. *Hooker.*
Being young, I framed to the harp
Many an Engliſh *ditty* lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakſpeare.*
Strike the melodious harp, that hill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute ſuit the chearful *ditty*. *Sandys.*
He ſound his woful *ditty* in Lebanon, attun'd
To Syon's dulcet ſtring his ſate,
In anguiſh and in pain, on a common's day. *Milton.*
Mean while the tuneful quire were not mute,
Temper'd to the oaten flute;
Rough ſatyrs dane'd. *Milton.*
They will be ſighing and ſinging under my inſenſible windows lamentable *ditties*, and call me cruel. *Dryden.*

DIVA'N. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick or Turkiſh word.]
1. The council of the oriental princes.
2. Any council aſſembled: uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.
Four hundred more of the great conſulting peers,
Raiſ'd to the dignity of ſenators and ſtate,
Compoſed that aſſembly's *divan*. *Milton.*
Swift to the council of the gerald Medon ran,
Who ſecond'd the king in the *divan*. *Pope.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become bifid.
The ſeeds are ſtained on the one of the *divaricating* two, and adhere into ſeveral ſmall ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.
A ſtraight, ſtrong, and ſtandard ſword ſtands in three, wherein it will fall interred, and not *divaricate* it, after the tame manner as the ſpurious tick verſes. *Brown.*

DIVARICA'TION *n. ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]
1. Partition into two.
Dogs, running before their maſters, will ſtop at a *divarication* of the way, till they ſee which hand their maſters will take. *Addiſon.*
2. Diviſion of opinions.
To take away an abſolute, or any probable *divarication*, the curſe is plainly ſpecified. *Decay of Chriſtian Piety.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [dippan, Saxon.]
1. To ſink voluntarily under water.
I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *dives*, having his eyes open, and ſwimmeth upon his back, he ſees things in the air greater or leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Around our pole the ſcaly dragon glides,
And, like a winding ſtream, the bears divides,
The leſs and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* in the forbidden ſea. *Dryden.*
That the uſe of the bladder-veſſels of live bodies has a correſpondence with the outward air, I think, from the experiments of human creatures living and breathing in air of much greater denſity than uſual, and from lets upon the legs of mariners, plainly appears be made giddy by *diving*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing.
Crocodiles defend their pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the jewel. *Ralegh.*
The knave deſerves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope.*
3. To go deep into any queſtion, doctrine, or ſcience.
The wits that *dive'd* moſt deep, and ſoar'd moſt high,
Seeking man's pow'rs, have found his weakneſs ſuch. *Denham.*
He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*
Why ſhould we proceed beyond thoſe ſimple ideas, and *dive* further into the nature of things, we loſe preſently into darkneſs and obſcurity. *Locke.*
You ſwim aſtop, and on the ſurface drive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*
You ſhould have *dive'd* into my inmoſt thoughts. *Philips.*
4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition.
Sweet patience, that moſt good virtue of your years
Hath made you maſter of the world's decent,
Never did captain ſo *dive* into his *Richard III.*
5. To depart from obſervation; to ſink.
Dive, thoughts, down to my ſoul, here ſhape your face. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.
Then Britain, Rome's firſt martyr, I muſt name;
The Caſpian ſtrand, the Perſian gulf of fame.
Dyer.

To DIVE'LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to ſeparate; to ſever.
Their legs ſo ſeparate, and muſt be eaſily ſevered or pulled aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *dive*.]
1. One that dives voluntarily under water.
Pearl-ſtrewed ſhore — *Pope.*
2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure.
Divers deſcribe ſeveral ſtrata of ſtones and minerals, and the ſeveral ſorts of ſhells, uſually concealed in the deep. *Woodward.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.
How ſhall we ſearch, and conſerve it, to be no ſuperficial ſkimmers of it, but a diver into the bottom of things? *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.
Homogeneal beams, which flow from a regular body, are moſt denſe and ſtrong perpendicularly on any receiving ſurface, and grow more rare, the more obliquely they fall upon it, and will be reflected more obliquely, and to more diſtant places. *Newton's Opticks.*

DIVE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Lat.] Several; ſundry; more than one. Out of uſe.

We have *divers* examples in the church of ſuch as, by fear, being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, repented, and kept ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they caſt them, and new ones come about ſeven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, ſome at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Divers letters were ſhot into the city with arrows, wherein Sulyman's counſels were revealed. *Knolles.*

Divers friends thought it ſtrange, that a white dry body ſhould acquire a red colour upon the affuſion of ſpring-water. *Boyle on Colours.*

DI'VERSE. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

From great beaſts come up from the ſea, *diverſe* one from another. *Daniel.*

2. Different from itſelf; various; multiform; diffuſed.

Eloquence is a great and *diverſe* thing, nor did the yet ever lay hold of any man ſo much as to be wholly his. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. In different directions. It is little uſed but in the laſt ſenſe.

The gourd
And thirſty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with reſentment fly
Her fatty arms, and with tendrils creep
Diverſe, deteſting contact. *Philips.*

To ſeize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers fight for *diverſe* toſs in vain. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diverſify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you conſider how variouſly ſeveral things may be compounded, you will not wonder that ſuch fruitful principles, or manners of *diverſification*, ſhould generate ſuch differing colours. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

That, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which ſeems to make a *diverſification* of the will, but indeed is the ſame will diverſified *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh; to diſcriminate.

There may be many ſpecies of ſpirits, as much ſeparated and *diverſified* one from another, as the ſpecies of ſenſible things are diſtinguiſhed one from another. *Locke.*

Male ſouls are *diverſified* with ſo many characters, that the world has not variety of materials ſufficient to furniſh out their different complexions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It was eaſier for Homer to find proper ſentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diverſify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itſelf; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diverſified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darkſome, it is a pleaſant picture. *Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of ſome ſpecies, a compoſition of matter, which may be much *diverſified*. *Bacon.*

DIVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, much intention of the ſap for a time, and *diverſion* of it to the ſprouts that were not ſo forward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I have ranked this *diverſion* of chriſtian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diverſions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itſelf. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Sport; ſomething that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diverſion* ſeems to be ſomething lighter than *amuſement*, and leſs forcible than *pleaſure*.

You for thoſe ends whole days in council ſit,
And the *diverſions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diverſions*, the reader's mind may be ſuppoſed to be relaxed.
Addiſon's Spectator.

Such productions of wit and humour as expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful *diverſions* to readers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

Then is there in this *diverſity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove oppoſite; and not reſting in a bare *diverſity*, riſe into a contrariety. *South.*

The moſt common *diverſity* of human conſtitutions ariſes from the ſolid parts, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Variety.

The *diverſity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cauſe diſſention in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot ſubſiſt without a *diverſity* of ſtations, and if God ſhould grant every one a middle ſtation, he would defeat the very ſcheme of happineſs propoſed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Diſtinct being; not identity.

Conſidering anything as exiſting at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diverſity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds diſplay,
Bluſhing in bright *diverſities* of day. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY. *adj.* [from *diverſe*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variouſly.

The lack we all have, as well of grutify as of earthly favours, is in each kind eaſily known; but the gifts of God are ſo *diverſely* beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all receive: what all ſtand in need of ſeldom hath bin. *Hooker.*

Both of them do *diverſely* work, as they have their medium *diverſely* diſpoſed. *Bacon.*

Whether the king did permit it to ſave his purſe, or to communicate the envy of a buſineſs diſpleaſing to his people, was *diverſely* interpreted *Bacon.*

Leiceſter bewrayed a deſire to pleaſe him in the queen's favour, which was *diverſely* interpreted by ſuch as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*

The univerſal matter, which Moſes comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diverſely* underſtood *Raleigh.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however form'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diverſely* alloy'd
To curb his power. *Philips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vaſt ocean *diverſely* we ſail;
Reaſon the card, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or courſe.

I rather will ſubject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shak.*

Knots, by the conflux of the meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant, from his courſe of growth.
Shakſpeare.

He finds no reaſon to have his rent abated, becauſe a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and give a new turn to ridicule. *Addiſon.*

Nothing more is requiſite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different ſizes; the leaſt of which may make violet, the weakeſt and darkeſt of the colours, and be more eaſily *diverted* by refracting ſurfaces from the right courſe: and the reſt, as they are bigger and bigger, make the ſtronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*. *Newton.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an abſolute conqueſt of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but ſtill there arole ſeadry occaſions, which divided and *diverted* their power ſome other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how ſimple, to theſe cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve *Milton.*

They avoid pleaſure, leſt they ſhould have their affections tainted by any ſenſuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Maro's muſe, not wholly ſent
On what is grateful, ſometimes ſhe *diverts*
From ſolid counſel. *Philips.*

4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenuous gentleman did *divert* or inſtruct the kingdom by his papers. *Ayliffe.*

5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy; in *Shakſpeare*, unleſs it belong to the firſt ſenſe.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deſolvate
The unity and married calm of ſtates. *Shak.*

DIVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a recreation to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, and a *diverter* of ſadneſs. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, Fr. *diverto*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. Little uſed.

Let creatures inſtruct, let them *diverteſe*, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word *ſolit.* *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. Not much in uſe.

How fond ſoever men are of bad *divertiſements*, it will prove mirth which ends in heavineſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amuſive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleaſant and *divertive* nature, ſo they are innocent, from converſation. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, French. The Engliſh word is therefore more properly written *deveſt*. See DEVEST.] To ſtrip; to make naked; to denude.

Then off his arms Androgeus he *diverſts*;
His ſword, his ſhield, he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of conjugal happiness of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the paſſions, and the folly of mankind have dreſſed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *divest.*] The act of putting off.

The *diveſture* of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and avocating duties which are here requiſite to be performed. *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE. *adj.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. Not uſed.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* ſhores? *Shakſpeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *adj.* [from *divide.*] Different; ſeparate. Not in uſe.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whoſe procreation, reſidence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with ſeveral fortunes. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. 1 *Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the priſe,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He raiſ'd a mortal to the ſkies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden.*

They were *divided* into little independent ſocieties, ſpeaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To ſeparate; to keep apart, by ſtanding as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midſt of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Geneſis.*

You muſt go
Where ſeas, and winds, and deſarts will *divide* you. *Dryden.*

3. To diſunite by diſcord.

There ſhall five in one houſe be *divided*. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in ſhares.

Then in the midſt a tearing groan did break
The name of Antony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakſpeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. *Numbers.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by ſimilies. *Locke.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.*

1. To part; to ſunder.
2. To break friendſhip.

Love cools, friendſhip falls off,
Brothers *divide*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

DIVI'DEND. *n. ſ.* [from *divide.*]

1. A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion.

Each perſon ſhall adapt to himſelf his peculiar ſhare, like other *dividends*. *Decay of Piety.*

If on ſuch petty merits you confer
So ſmall a prize, let each his portion ſhare:
Make a juſt *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *divide.*]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; ſo it joined itſelf to ſome new parts of the medium or divided body, and did in like manner forſake others. *Digby.*

2. A diſtributor; he who deals out to each his ſhare.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you. *Luke.*

3. A diſuniter; the perſon or cauſe that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a ſtrange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others.

She ſhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thouſand leſſer lights *dividual* holds,
With thouſand thouſand ſtars! *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beaſts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment againſt Jacob, neither is there any *divination* againſt Iſrael. *Numbers.*

His countenance did imprint an awe,
And naturally all ſouls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where ſov'reign gold doth grow *Dryden.*

The excellency of the ſoul is ſeen by its power of divining in dreams: that ſeveral ſuch *divinations* have been made, none can queſtion who believes the holy writings. *Addiſon.*

2. Conjectural preſage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a ſweet diſgrace. *Shakſp.*

DIVI'NE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine* *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unneceſſary, becauſe the neceſſity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Inſtructed, you'd explore
Divine cognizance, and a God adore. *Blackm.*

3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree. In this ſenſe it may admit of compariſon.

The *divineſt* and the richeſt mind,
Both by art's purchaſe and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd *Davies.*

4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient.

Yet do his heart, *divine* of ſomething ill,
Miſgive him; he the fault'ring meaſure feit *Milton.*

DIVI'NER. *n. ſ.*

1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman.

Claudio muſt die to-morrow: let him be furniſhed with *diviners*, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakſpeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in the diſcourſe; for he ſpoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to ſay to the wiſeſt congregation, which he may not expreſs in a manner to be underſtood by the meaneſt among them. *Swift.*

2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cauſe in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the firſt *diviners*. *Denham.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow; to preſage.

Why doſt thou ſay king Richard is depoſ'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognoſtication.

Then is Cæſar and he leſs together.——If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not propheſy ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Micah.*

2. To feel preſages.

If ſecret powers
Suggeſt but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliſs. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To conjecture; to gueſs.

The beſt of commentators can but gueſs at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden.*

He took it with a bow, and ſoon *divin'd*
The ſeeming toy was not for nought deſign'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be eaſe;
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confeſs
There is no vulture like deſpair. *Granville.*

DIVI'NELY. *adv.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we uſe the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propoſitions but thoſe which are ſuppoſed to be *divinely* inſpired. *Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made uſe of by our apoſtle, in his conference with philoſophers, and the inquiſitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree.

The Grecians moſt *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expreſſing both beauty and goodneſs. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milton.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Cotton.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead ſhone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addiſon.*

DIVI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the *divineneſs* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineneſs*
No elder than a boy. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *To divine.*]

1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and ſware I was aſſured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakſpeare.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delufion, the devil runs into corners, exerciſing meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and ſuch inferior ſeducers. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatiſing.*

2. Conjecturer; gueſſer.

If he himſelf be conſcious of nothing he then thought on, he muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can aſſure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs; a woman profeſſing divination.

The mad *divereſs* had plainly writ,
A time ſhould come, but many ages yet,
In which ſhe ſhould foreſee this ſtately frame
A dame ſhould drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

'Tis not *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this universe by ways we could not name, by means more subtle and easy than employing finite instruments for infinite effects. *Glanville.*

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shakspeare.

To the message,

My reverence, calling, and my love to truth,
If this sweet lady be not guiltless here
Under these dying errors. *Shakspeare.*

Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to one way, as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts, discerptible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or figure and passive. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*divisibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility*. *Glanville.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loose on the vast expansion of space, and the infinite parts of matter. *Locke.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility.

Not universally agreed about the reality of motion, and the infinite divisibleness of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION *n. s.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The state of being divided.

Thou mine eyes pierced to the firmament, and commanded it to part asunder, and to make a division between the waters. *Esdras.*

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

In a book into common-places and distinct notes, we observe that one sentence ends in the middle of a page, and another begins. *Ashenham.*

5. Difference; discord; difference.

There was a division among the people, because of him. *John.*

Among the Romanists, were there a point of heat, they would, like *division*, wear but a cold friendship. *Decay of Piety.*

6. One of the parts into which a discourse is distributed.

In the method I have made, I have endeavoured to govern myself by the directory of nature. *Locke.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composure; just time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute. *Shakspeare.*

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.

About
In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting in many ways. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

DIVI'SOR. *n. s.* [*diviseur*, Fr. Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided, the number which shows how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE. *n. s.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, and for a cause had of the canon, and sufficiently proved in the court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To restore the king,
He counts it a divine task,
That which a jewel hath so many years
About it worn, yet never lost its virtue.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed between the emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden.*

2. Separation; disunion.

Such motions may occasion a further alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections, in her, from my kingdom. *King Charles.*

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are essential to the one with the other, and it is hard to make a separation between the one and the other, as to any natural effects, or consequences. *Ayliffe.*

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Grow, sword, and grow, to my end;
And, as the long train of mischiefs on me,
Make [illegible]
And [illegible] *Southern.*

To **DIVO'RCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

We do not confer not unto reason to *divorce* these two persons, the soundness of which doth not flow from the parties themselves, and, notwithstanding the former, to conclude by the latter of them. *Hooker.*

The commons and the island were commonly given, when men's remembrances, by a decadence [illegible] are now to stand by the common fall [illegible] *Bacon's Survey of Cornwall.*

So fair and youthful soul not easily found,
Or from us lost, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If love were not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's womb,
Sepulchring an adultress. *Shakspeare.*

If to be ill were possible, that all the ornaments of mind might be had in full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them, *divorced* from piety, could be but a spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall o'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakspeare.*

Aërial pasture the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*.
Blackmore.

DIVO'RCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it her hand, and send her out of his house. *Deut.*

DIVO'RCER. *n. s.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK. *adj.* [διουρητικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Diuretick are decoctions, emulsions, and [illegible] of emollient vegetables, that relax the urinary passages; such as relax ought to be [illegible] as force and stimulate. [illegible] ought to be taken in open air, to hinder it from perspiring, and on empty stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And wantons sweet her *diuretick* plains. *Tickell.*

DIU'RNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe on a day, which is a short way the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, when [illegible] is usual solstice, and the same is evident [illegible] thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave off to err, how we may soonest [illegible]
Remedied, may with matter [illegible] foment. *Milton.*

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and roll on ours?
Prior.

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thrice rolled
Diurnal. *Milton.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolutions [illegible] have been, from the beginning of [illegible] regular, and universally observed [illegible] *Locke.*

DIU'RNAL. *n. s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiry, we shall [illegible] communicate them to the public. *Boyle.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *n. s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration.

[illegible] long, it might be [illegible] some [illegible] but it was [illegible] they [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **DIVU'LGE** *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better content [illegible] amendment [illegible] suppressed, than the contrary [illegible] *disuse.*

I shall pass the veil of modesty from the [illegible] sewing [illegible] Pope, and [illegible] Pope [illegible] for a [illegible] and with [illegible] Addison. *Swift.*

[illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] The king [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

You are deprived of the right over your [illegible] of the privileges every human [illegible] to [illegible] to *divulge* or conceal them.

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of

dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applaude
Recount his praises. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER. *n. f.* [from *divulge.*] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I know not any thing in my letters could tend [illegible] to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them could to the infamy of the *divulger*. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *n. f.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.

A [illegible] in his [illegible], take up the concert [illegible], and the *divulsion* [illegible] terrified [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight*.] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

[illegible] anything [illegible] up the [illegible] [illegible];
For sure I should have *dizen'd* you out [illegible] *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD. *n. f.* [from *dizzy.*] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

DI'ZZINESS. *n. f* [from *dizzy.*] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

[illegible] perturbs the heart to beat in some [illegible] [illegible], and causeth an aching and [illegible] in the whole head. *Graunt.*

DIZZY. *adj.* [ðiꝛi, ðiꝛiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

[illegible] sudden mortal pain
[illegible] this, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swim
In a cloud. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! *Shak.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What flowers, what incense canst thou give?
Or tripp'st heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the direction of the
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

To divide him inventorially, would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* Thou *dost*, he *doth* or *does*; I did; part. pass. *done.* [don, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. 1 *Kings.*
Flee evil, and *do* good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who last so small;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all.
Daniel.

Learn to live well, that thou mayst die so too;
To live and die is all we have to do. *Denham.*

Why is the reason a man's arm won't strike any body's man, and so all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Glanvill.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shakspeare.*

Prodatus is come
To *do* you salutation from his master. *Shakspeare.*

The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming fire,
Nor tears of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to respite. *Fairy Q.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

He did not care whether he had their love or no, he wanted indifferently [illegible] *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare.*

Thou foul, base Sathan, *dost* good feature shame
Shakspeare.

If there be any good thing to be *done*,
That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible], I did so; nor was it in vain:
She did me right, and latched my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: she holds it either scorn or rude, if she dares to refuse you *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort: commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

Who will not [illegible] [illegible] *Waller.*

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Samuel.*
Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and rewarded as done to our Saviour himself. *Attterbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 *Timothy.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been dealt [illegible] by [illegible] from having given room to a wicked [illegible] of danger and nature. *Swift.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had cast me far from them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is almost as well with a bad [illegible] with a few that are [illegible] shoulders. *Spectator.*

His queen, notwithstanding the bad [illegible] [illegible] him with divers children, and with a crown [illegible] though he would not acknowledge it, could [illegible] him. *Howel.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head,
And while we breathe, take time to *do* him dead. *Shakspeare.*

13. To finish; to end.

As [illegible] say,
Will the conscious [illegible] found for Cordelia,
The battle *done* and [illegible] within our power,
Shall [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

Go to the translation of some part of the New Testament, [illegible] not in haste, as if you had a mind to [illegible], but attentively, as to be able to give [illegible] account of what you have read. *Taylor.*

Organick [illegible], as soon as work was *done*,
To their huge [illegible] beating pulse would run. *Davies.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

They [illegible] [illegible] could *Bacon.*
When [illegible] there is no man can [illegible] his own interest [illegible] than by serving God *Locke.*

15. To put.

Why, [illegible] work, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shakspeare.*

The lord Aubrey Vere
Was *done* to death. *Shakspeare.*

16. The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

To Do. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. 2 *Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude: only in the compound preterit.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterit.

No man would make use of disordered parties to settle the body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done* with them. *Swift.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have attacked some of his critics. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *do* you?
——The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakspeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter, we shall *do* without him. *Addison.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if it won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Swift.*

6. To deal with.

No man hath to *do* with the king, will the king receive [illegible], unless you be his good angel and go before him *Bacon.*

7. *To Do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, *I shall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come *not.*

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, bind, young, with crowns two.
Sidney.

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and constant diligence, those principles of religion [illegible] *Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins, for what [illegible] by, produces too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

8. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, *help me*, do; *make haste*, do.

If thou hast [illegible] to, do not also lose thy constancy, and if you must die a little sooner, yet do not [illegible] *Taylor.*

——Love me.—I will love thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden.*

9. *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes.

expletively: as, *I do love*, or *I love*; *I did love*, or *I loved*.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the firſt Perſon in the Trinity, though they deny the reſt. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This juſt reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

10. Sometimes emphatically: as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Perdition catch my ſoul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakſpeare*

11. Sometimes by way of oppoſition: as, *I did love him, but ſcorn him now.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See *To* DOTE.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught.

The ſtinted feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles is commonly ſet before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tendereſt and moſt *docible* age. *More.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *docible.*] Teachableneſs; docility; readineſs to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as alſo of the moſt ſmart of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable.

Dogs ſoon grow accuſtomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very uſeful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile* to the ſecret acts of ill,
With ſmiles I could betray, with temper kill
Pope.

DOCI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn

All the perfection they allowed to underſtanding was aptneſs to *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a poſſibility to be virtuous. *Hale.*

What is more admirable than the ſtrength of every creature for uſe? the *docility* of an elephant, and the aptneſs of a camel for traveling in deſarts. *Grew.*

DOCK *n. ſ.* [tocca, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.

The ſpecies are ſeventeen, ten of which grow wild, ſeveral of them being uſed in medicine, and the ſort called the oriental burdock, is ſaid to be the true rhubarb. *Miller.*

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thiſtles, kecklſes, burs,
Loſing their beauty and utility. *Shakſpeare*

My love for gentle Dermot ſilver grows
Than corn tall *dock* that rules the buſhy noſe:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill ſprout again; but know,
Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The ſolid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well deſcribed by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's ſpatula. *Grew's Muſæum*

DOCK. *n. ſ.* [as ſome imagine, of δοχὴ.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

The boatſwain and mariner may bring religious to what *dock* they pleaſe. *Howel.*

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, as well as work-houſes for all land and naval preparations. *Addiſon.*

To DOCK, *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing ſhort.

One or two ſtood conſtant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and ſpread a huge inviſible net between the prince and ſubject, through which nothing of value could paſs. *Swift.*

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing. *Diſt.*

DO'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. In its original import, it means a man ſo well verſed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuſe three thouſand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakſpeare.*

Then ſtood up one in the council, a phariſee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts.*

2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion.

Then ſubtle *doctors* diſputes made their pride,
Caſuiſts, like cocks, ſtruck out each other's eyes
Denham

Each proſelyte would vote his *doctor* beſt,
With abſolute excluſion to the reſt *Dryden*

3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will ſeize the *doctor* too. *Shakſpeare*

How does your patient, *doctor*?
—Not to ſick, my lord,
As ſhe is troubled with thick coming fancies.
Shakſpeare

Children will not take theſe medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurſe or mother. *Ged of Lungs.*

To apothecaries let the learn'd pretend,
That men may die without a double fee;
Let them, but under their ſuperviſors, kill,
When *doctors* firſt have ſign'd the bloody bill.
Dryden.

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a better artiſt than a gainful *earneſt*. *Ibid.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of thoſe who recovered, owed their lives to the ſtrength of nature and a good conſtitution, while ſuch a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The ſimpleſt perſon, that can but apprehend and ſpeak ſenſe, is as much judge of it as the greateſt *doctor* in the council. *Digb. on Bodies*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DO'CTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor.

The phyſicians reported to him to touch his pulſe, and conſider of his diſeaſe *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and then the penſioner of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorſhip and the *doctorſhip*. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or ſomething formally taught.

The verſe naturally affords us the *doctrinal* propoſition, which ſhall be our ſubject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwiſe ſerveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* inſtrument. *Hooker.*

What ſpecial property or quality is that, which being no where found but in ſermons, makes them effectual to ſave ſouls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means beſides deſtitute of that efficacy? *Hooker.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *n. ſ.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not ſuch as aſſent to every word in ſcripture, can be ſaid in *doctrinals* to deny Chriſt. *Whitg.*

DOCTRI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively, as neceſſary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itſelf to common opinions, and employs the uſual forms of ſpeech without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning theſe points. *Locke.*

DO'CTRINE. *n. ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful, in any kind of government, what church or commonwealth there which maketh not, either at one time or other. *Hooker.*

Ye are the ſons of clergy, who receive their *doctrines* faſtſt to the light, and examine them with freedom to examine them. *Addiſon.*

That great principle in nature, which we call the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies towards each other. *Hale.*

2. The act of teaching.

He taught unto them [illegible] *doctrine*. *Mark.*

DO'CUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction.

It is a moſt neceſſary inſtruction and document for them, that as her majeſty made choice of the fortunes of her ſervants, to be beſtowed from her own perſon, ſo themſelves equal diſtributors. *Bacon.*

Learners ſhould not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or leſſons at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept, in an ill ſenſe; a precept impudently authoritative, magiſterially dogmatical, ſolemnly trifling.

Greek and Latin grammars put us to the moſt penetrating of all inquiries, but young gentlemen muſt think themſelves attacked and provoked upon their honour. *Addiſon.*

It is not neceſſary digeſt [illegible] cracking nuts into [illegible] laſſes

DO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*dodderen*, to ſhoot up. Dutch. *Skinner.*]

Dodder is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſpringeth from the ſeed it has two roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but theſe filaments of which it is formed ſoon after ſpringing about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtems of the plant, entangling itſelf about them. It has no leaves, but conſiſts of capillaments of a dark brownith with a coat of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which faſten down to the plant, and by means of which they abſtract the juices deſtined for its nourſhment. *Miller.*

DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder; covered with ſuperincrescent plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whoſe boughs encompaſs round
The houſehold gods, and ſhade the holy ground.
Dryden's Æneid.

The peaſants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to bind.
Dryden's Fables.

DODE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *n. f.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus deſcrib'd:

Thrice ten degrees, which every ſign contains,
Let twelve exhauſt, that not one part remains;
It follows ſtreight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole and one half portion of the ſigns.
Creech.

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to ſhift, and play ſly tricks, like a dog.] The word in all its ſenſes is low and vulgar.

1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation; to play mean tricks; to uſe low ſhifts.

How good offices and due retributions we may [illegible] and ingenuouſly, it argues an [illegible] and noble mind, where we have appre[illegible] wronged, to haggle and *dodge* in the [illegible] *Hammond on the Pſalms.*

The conſideration ſhould make us not grow weary of doing and ſuffering right with God. *South.*

2. To ſhift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time theſe ten years paſt,
[illegible] with him betwixt Cambridge and the [illegible]
Dub. *Milton.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

You know my paſſion for Maria, and what a dance ſhe has led me; ſhe *dodged* with me above ſix years. *Addiſon.*

The conſtant dodging with diſſenters, and *dodging* with them at other ceremony, is but like opening new wickets, and leaving them as they found them, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *n. ſ.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin, or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*.
Lily's Grammar corrected.

DO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

Fiſh that call their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the craw fiſh, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. ſ.* [ðа, Saxon; *daa*, Daniſh; *dama*, Latin.] A the deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fearful *doe*
Annoy'd by flag amidſt the greyhounds go.
Dryden's Virgil.

DOE. *n. ſ.* [from *To do*. A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No ſooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *To do*.]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injuſtice art,
That forc'ſt both the *doer* and ſufferer.
Daniel.

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national miſchief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his preſumption. *South.*

2. Actor; agent.

So far thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themſelves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the beſt *doer*, of which they are no leſs glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon.

Fear not, my lord, we will not ſtand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be aſſur'd,
We go to uſe our hands, and not our tongues.
Shakſpeare.

They are great ſpeakers but ſmall *doers*; greater in ſhew than in deed. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

5. One that habitually performs or practiſes.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.
Common Prayer.

In this we ſhew ourſelves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, to that we take upon us to be controllers of his wiſdom. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third perſon from *do*, for *doth*.

Though lending to foreigners, upon uſe, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between thoſe countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between thoſe countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off*.] The word is in all its ſenſes obſolete, and ſcarcely uſed except by ruſticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

1. To put off dreſs.

You have deceiv'd our truſt,
And made us doff our eaſy robes for arms,
To cruſh our old limbs in ungentle ſteel.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

Doff thoſe attires. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to ſympathize. *Milton.*

That ſurge is hot, and *doffs* his gown.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Abides *doffs* the lion's ſowry hide. *Kenne.*

2. To ſhip; to diveſt of any thing.

Why ſhould we, in the compaſs of a pale,
Keep law and form and due proportion,
Shewing like real pageants to the queen
Of heav'n, that *doffs* her ſhame to ſmile at us?
Shakſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.

Thy blood-raining ſword doth move?
Heav'n's king, who *doffs* himſelf our fleſh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but ſerve in love.
Crashaw.

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eyes ſcorn and
Would create ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their due diſtreſſes. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

4. To ſhift of; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'ſt* me with ſome device, Iago; and rather keep'ſt from me the means of ſeeing, than ſuppli'ſt me with the leaſt advantage of hope. *Shakſpeare.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.
—Canſt thou to *doff* me? *Shakſpeare.*

DOG. *n. ſ.* [*dogghe*, Dutch; *canis*, Lat.]

1. A domeſtic animal remarkably various in his ſpecies; compriſing the maſtiff, the ſpaniel, the bull-dog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger ſort are uſed as a guard; the leſs for ſports.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion:
Rogue, athem, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their maſters,
As knowing naught, like *dogs*, but following.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

Why ſhould we not mark a watch and a ſhrill as diſtinct ſpecies one from another, as a horſe and a *dog*? *Bacon.*

The clamour roars of men, and boys and *dogs*
Dryden.

2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the canicular days, or dogdays.

Among the ſouthern conſtellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dogs*, the one in fifteen degrees latitude, containing one ſtar high a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, uſually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brerewood's Enquiries.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.
Creech.

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a paſſion ſo confus'd,
So ſtrange, outrageous, and ſo variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the ſtreets. *Shak.*
Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.
Philippians.

4. *To give or ſend to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himſelf have ſent it to the *dogs*? *Pope.*

5. It is uſed as the term for the male of ſeveral ſpecies: as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you: but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe will ſerve to join
Dog ſquirs to the yoke, and ſheer the ſwine.
Dryden.

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanneſs or degeneracy, or worthleſſneſs: as, *dog* roſe.

To DOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt, as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shak.*
Juno, his deſpiteful Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.
Shakſpeare.

Sorrow *dogging* ſin,
Affliction ſorted. *Herbert.*

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our renowned ſiſter. *Milton.*

Theſe ſpiritual joys are *dogged* by no ſad conſequences. *Glanville.*

I have been purſued, *dogged*, and way laid through ſeveral nations, and even now ſcarce think myſelf ſecure. *Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their life, and inſult mocks their fall. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

DOG-FISHER. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fiſher*.] A kind of fiſh.

The *dog-fiſher* is good againſt the falling ſickneſs. *Walton.*

DOG-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The teeth inſtruments for diviſion of herbs are inciſor-teeth, for cracking of hard ſubſtances, as ſtones and nuts, grinders, or mill teeth; for tearing of fleſh, ſharp-pointed or *canine*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DOG-TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I ſhall ſerve you a *dog-trick*; I'd make you know your rider.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

DO'GBANE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant. *Miller.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. A kind of cherry.

DO'GBOLT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unleſs it be, that when meal or flower is ſifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarſe part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs*.

It only to ſee was, that now
His [illegible] was ſo low,
That ere it was quickly end,
Or [illegible] again and mend. *Hudibras.*

DO'GBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynoſbaton.

DO'GCHEAP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dog's meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good ſtore of hatlets, ſay you, and *dogcheap*!
Dryden.

DO'GDAYS. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets

with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dog days*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

Do'gdraw. *n. s.* [*dog* and *draw.*] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowell.*

Doge. *n. s.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the [illegible] palace, with the title of deliverer [illegible] wealth. *Add.*

Do'gfish. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *fish.*] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw [illegible] *Woodw.*

Do'gfly. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fly.*] A voracious biting fly.

Thump'd [illegible] Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran.
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause
Thou mak'st gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliads.*

Do'gged. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports.
Shakspeare's King John.

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shakesp.*

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.* *Hudibras.*

Do'ggedly. *adv.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

Do'ggedness. *n. s.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

Do'gger. *n. s.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. *Skinner.*] A small ship with one mast.

Do'ggerel. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.

Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse to all succeeding times
Shall live, in spite of their own *doggrel* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Your wit burlesque may [illegible]
And in his sphere may judge all *doggrel* [illegible] *Dryden.*

It is a dispute among the criticks, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroick verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in *doggrel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addison.*

Do'ggrel. *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who punn'd in prose.
Dryden's Juvenal.

The vilest *dogg'rel* Grubstreet sends,
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

Do'ggish. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Churlish; brutal.

Do'ghearted. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakspeare.*

Do'ghole. *n. s.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakspeare.*

But could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole* ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

Do'gkennel. *n. s.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler.*

Do'glouse. *n. s.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*

2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Dogma'tical. } *adj.* [from *dogma.*] Authoritative; magisterial;
Dogma'tick. } positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

[illegible] dim and bounded intellects [illegible] *dogmatical* [illegible] approach to infinity, whether [illegible] *Dryden.*

I have by my natural diffidence and scepticism [illegible] take up that *dogmatical* way [illegible] his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier.*

Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Dryden.*

One of these authors [illegible] *dogmatical* [illegible]

Dogma'tically. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South.*

Dogma'ticalness. *n. s.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

Do'gmatist. *n. s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Glanville.*

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts.*

To Do'gmatize. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

Thence, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

Dogmati'zer. *n. s.* [from *dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on papists or protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

Do'grose. *n. s.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance. *Derham.*

Do'gsleep. *n. s.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring, but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep.* *Addison.*

Do'gsmeat. *n. s.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of [illegible] *dogsmeat* [illegible] *Dryden.*

Do'gstar. *n. s.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

[illegible] *dogstar's* [illegible]
And from the [illegible] unpeopl'd town retreat. *Pope.*

Do'gstooth. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Do'gtrot. *n. s.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

[illegible] advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

Dogwe'ary. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary*. [illegible]

Do'gwood. *n. s.* A species of cornelian cherry.

Doi'ly. *n. s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary [illegible]

Do'ing. *n. s.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
—But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamenting *doings* in the air! *Shakesp.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark Zelmane's *doings*, speeches, and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*, let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And testified against their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never for certain for his round shoulders bare
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High. *Hooker.*

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doings? *Hooker.*

6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings*.

7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.

After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

DOIT. *n. s.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doyght*, Erse.] A small piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. [illegible]

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old, Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold, [illegible] *Pope.*

DOLE. *n. s.* [from *deal*; [illegible], Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing.

[illegible] your preferment, [illegible]

The perfection [illegible] there is a custom [illegible] in a power of *dole* and donative [illegible] them, or a [illegible] some of them, but no solid use to the owner. *Bacon.*

At her general *dole*, [illegible] *Cleaveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.

[illegible]

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity.

[illegible] forgot to pray [illegible] the manna fail. *Dryden.*

[illegible] were feasted, now a poor [illegible] at the outward door, [illegible] by the hungry rout is found dispatch'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. Blows dealt out.

[illegible] to Israel's God [illegible] And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way? [illegible]

5. [from *dolor*.] Grief; sorrow; misery. Obsolete.

[illegible] the poor old man, [illegible] making such pitiful *dole* over them, [illegible] take his part with weeping. [illegible]

Our sometime sister, now our queen, Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy, With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage, In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*, Taken to wife. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They might hope to change Torment with ease, and soonest recompense *Dole* with delight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Dict.*

DOLE. *n. s.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*

DO'LEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.

She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns, Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay. *Spenser.*

With screwed face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances. *South.*

Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry, And in those ardent flames began to fry: The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cried to me, tarry, son, When first he spied my love! *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorifick.

It withereth the heart to the end it may [illegible] to the virtuous, in trouble, [illegible] consume; [illegible] *doleful* and heavy accidents, [illegible] men in this present [illegible] *Hooker.*

[illegible] darkness [illegible] where peace [illegible] and [illegible] *Pope.*

DO'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

DO'LEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

DO'LESOME. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

He[illegible] the dog o'er the bench defy [illegible] to th' infernal sky. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *dolesome*.] In a dolesome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *dolesome*.] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL. *n. s.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

[illegible] Ten thousand [illegible] *Shakespeare.*

DOLORI'FICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That causes grief or pain.

[illegible]

DO'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.

We are taught, by his example, [illegible]

[illegible] a sense: [illegible]

Through many a dark and dreary vale They pass'd, and many a region dolorous, O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp, Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death. [illegible]

Talk not of ruling in this dolorous gloom, Nor think vain words, he cried, can ease my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their dispatch is quick, and [illegible] than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

DO'LOUR. *n. s.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you, When the tongue's office should be prodigal, To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him either with asking questions, or [illegible] with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* dolorous discourses of [illegible] misfortunes. *Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang.

[illegible] and bent upon somewhat that is good, [illegible] of death. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *n. s.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.

[illegible] his delights Were dolphin-like, they shew'd his back above The element they liv'd in. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible] grass, eagles, and [illegible] *Peacham.*

DOLT. *n. s.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect To those high pow'rs, which idly sit above. *Sidney.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm, As I have to be hurt: oh gull, oh *dolt*, As ignorant as dirt! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

[illegible] *dolts*; [illegible] *Hudibras.*

[illegible] copper. [illegible] *Swift.*

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.

[illegible] *doltish* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'IN. *n. s.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide *domain* [illegible] wealth and pow'r. *Milton.*

Ocean trembles [illegible] his green *domain*. *Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

[illegible] plains, And a large portion of the king's *domain*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

DOME. *n. s.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

[illegible] *Pope.*

[illegible] securely rest [illegible] banquet share. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *adj.* [*domesticus*, Latin.]
DOME'STICK. }

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The [illegible] man had at the first no other helps [illegible] than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet implieth, saying, Can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestical* celebration of the paſſover, they divided ſupper into two courſes. *Hooker.*

Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry; but ſhift the gaudy, flatt'ring ſcene,
View her at home in her *domeſtick* light,
For thither ſhe muſt come, at leaſt at night.
Granville.

3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild.

The faithful prudent huſband is an honeſt, tractable, and *domeſtick* animal. *Addiſon.*

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

Domeſtical evils, for that we think we can maſter them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to cure all them.
Hooker, Preface.

Equality of two *domeſtick* powers
Breeds ſcrupulous faction *Shakſpeare.*
Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe *domeſtick* and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakſpeare, King Lear.*
Such they were who might pretend to have done
Much for the king and honour of the ſtate,
Having the cheifeſt actions of the age,
Both foreign and *domeſtick*, at once. *Dryden.*
Next to the ſin of thoſe who began that rebellion, theirs muſt needs be, who hindered the ſpeedy ſuppreſſing of it, by *domeſtick* diſſent and *Sprat's Hiſtory.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

DOME'STICK. *n. ſ.* One kept in the ſame houſe.

A ſervant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purpoſes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the ſame roof; a *domeſtick*, and yet a ſtranger too. *South.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT. *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a* [*dominatus*, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream
Dryden.

DOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion

Thou and thine uſurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppreſſed boy. *Shakſpeare, King John.*

2. Tyranny; inſolent authority.

Maximinus trailed with two Gothes the proud duſt of his own eſtate in Thrace, the place of his nativity; whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjuſt *domination* of Opilius Macrinus
Howel's Letters.

3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angeliſck beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the powers therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aſpiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers
Milton.

DO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent. *Dict.*

DOMINATOR n. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this northweſt part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of ſervitude, lovers of liberty over-liberal, and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to bluſter; to act without control.

Go to the feaſt, revel, and *domineer*,
Carouſe full meaſure. *Shakſpeare.*
The voice of conſcience now is low and weak,
chaſtiſing the paſſions, as old Eli did his luſtful *domineering* ſons. *South.*
Both would their little ends ſecure;
He fights for freedom, ſhe for pow'r;
His wiſhes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The circle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the epact, and that of the ſun the *dominical* letter, to find out all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

DOMI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Poſſeſſion exerciſe, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton.*
He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his donation. but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*
Bleſt uſe of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty whence *dominion* ſprings.
Tickel.

2. Power; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another
Locke.

3. Territory; region; diſtrict: conſidered as ſubject.

The *dominions* of biſhopricks the kings of England did ever retain to all their *dominions*, when the pope's uſurped authority was at the higheſt *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Predominance; aſcendant.

Objects; used to excite ought to be more faſhed than thoſe call behind, and to have *dominion* over things confuſed and tranſient.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, viſible and inviſible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers *Coloſſians.*

DON *n. ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman: as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us uſed ludicrouſly

For ſhame, my maſter *Don*,
Put up your ſword in ſafety, and beg a peace
To your two ſervants, and to all the reſt
Dryden.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to inveſt with: the contrary to *doff.* Obſolete.

For pity of the lonely maiden bed,
And doffed her coſtly gear to don mean hue.
Fairfax.
Her maſter and her dame
Won in the fields whereſoever ſhe came,
And treated her as their own child. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'NARY *n. ſ.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of beſtowing.

He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his donation. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
After *donation* there is an abſolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being ſo alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

However the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the ſenſe thereof is ſo imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himſelf unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee uſurp'd;
Other *donation* none thou canſt produce. *Milton.*

DO'NATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*donatif*, French; from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent; a doſe of money diſtributed.

The Roman emperor's cuſtom was, at certain ſolemn times, to beſtow on his ſoldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received wearing laurel-lands upon their heads. *Hooker.*
They were entertained with publick ſhews and *donatives*, to make them more eaſily digeſt their loſt liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either preſentation to the ordinary, or inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowell.*

Never did people carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure.
Cowley.

DONE. The part. paſſ. of *To do.*

Another like fair tree elſe grew nearby,
Wherof whoſo did eat, eſſoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath done us all to dye. *Spenſer's Faerie Queene.*

DONE. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.*

Dare the wager? *Shakſpeare, Twelfth Night.*
One thing, ſweet-heart, I will aſk,
Take me for a new-faſhion'd mark.
—*Done*, that my bargain ſhall be ſure,
I'll crow my mark off when I kiſs. *Cleaveland.*
'Twas ſaid and done, and the fox, his opponent, was to be the judge. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'NJON. *n. ſ.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept; as in *Chaucer.* It is now uſed of ſubterraneous priſons

The grete tour, that was ſo ſtrong and thicke,
Wherin the caſtle was the cheef ſtrength,
Wherin the kinges were in priſon,
Was ev'n ymyned to the garden-wall,
There as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

DO'NOR. *n. ſ.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a beſtower; one who gives any thing.

Letters muſt beſiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and treem'ling ladies wait
The promiſed dole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
It is a mighty check to her fruitful temper to conſider how often good deſigns are fruſtrated and perverted to ill purpoſes, which, could the *donors* themſelves have foreſeen, they would have been very loth to promote *Atterbury.*

DO'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *don.*] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of thoſe,
Your boſom-friends, as you ſuppoſe;
But Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *Worſhip* out o' th' mire.
Hudibras.

DOO'DLE. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*: *fainéant.*] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didſt not *doom*
So ſtrictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence.
He may be *doom'd* to chains, to ſhame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus ſhall mount his throne. *Smith*

Juſtly th' impartial fates conſpire,
Deeming that ſon to be the fire
Of ſuch another ſon. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.
Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his aſſeſſor, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Abſolves the juſt, and *dooms* the guilty ſouls.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.
Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death,
And ſhall that tongue give pardon to a ſlave. *Shakſpeare*

5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrollable authority.
Fate and the gods, by their ſupreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ſhips to ſeek the Latian land.
Dryden's Æneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Deſtin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.
Granville

Doom. *n. ſ.* [dom, Sax. *dom*, Dutch.]
1. Judicial ſentence; judgment.
He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' *doom* of life or death. *Shakſpeare*

To Satan, firſt in ſin, his *doom* applied,
Though in myſterious terms, judg'd as then beſt. *Milton*

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Muſt have been loſt, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* ſevere. *Milton*

In the great day, wherein the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be laid open, no one ſhall be made to anſwer for what he knows nothing of, but ſhall receive his *doom*, his conſcience accuſing or excuſing him *Locke*

2. The great and final judgment.
Search Windſor Caſtle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, ouphes, on every ſacred room,
That it may ſtand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shakſp.*

3. Condemnation; judicial ſentence.
Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilſt I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil *Shakſp. King John*

4. Determination declared
It muſt go for, let it be ſo gently urg'd
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Claudio *Shakſpeare*

5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined.
By day the web and loom,
A lonely houſeſtold task, ſhall be your *doom* *Dryden's Fables*

6. Ruin; deſtruction.
From the ſame foes, at laſt, both felt their *doom*,
And the ſame age ſaw learning fall, and Rome.
Pope

Doo'msday. *n. ſ.* [*doom* and *day*.]
1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day.
Men, wives, and children ſtare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomſday*. *Shakſp. Julius Cæſar.*

They may ſerve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomſday*. *Brown.*

Our ſouls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till *doomſday* wander in the ſhades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in ſunſhine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of ſentence or condemnation.
And ſoul's day is my body's *doomſday*. *Shakſp.*

Doomsday-book. *n. ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.
The Danes alſo brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomſday-book*. *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. ſ.* [bop, bupe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erſe.]
1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is uſed of houſes, and *gates* of cities or publick buildings; except in the licence of poetry.
All the caſtle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free will open flew. *Fairy Q.*
In the ſide, a *door*
Contriv'd; and of proviſions laid in large,
For man and beaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
To the ſame end men ſev'ral paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*
For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a houſe without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a houſe: often in the plural, *doors*.
Lay one piece of fiſh or fleſh in the open air, and another of the ſame kind and bigneſs within *doors* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and go naked, whether his houſe be firm, and live without *doors*. *Duties of Piety.*
Martin's office is now the ſecond *door* in the ſtreet, where he will ſee Parnel *Arbuthnot.*
Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never ſaw the actions of their own ſpecies, puſh at thoſe who approach them with their foreheads *Addiſon's Spectator.*
The ſultan entered again the peaſant's houſe, and turned the owner out of *doors* *Addiſon.*

3. Entrance; portal.
The tender blades of grain appear;
And buds, that yet the froſt of March fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to cloth the year. *Dryden.*

4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach.
The indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſincere obedience ſhuts the *door* againſt all temptations to carnal ſecurity *Hammond*

5. *Out of* Door, *or* Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly ſent away
Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With haſh voice and uplifted brow,
To ſervile duties, thou would'ſt ſcorn no more;
The gods and the world put out of *doors*
Davenant's Preface.
His imagery is of fatherhood or motherhood, of ſons or daughters, and Cain is for ever over his brother *Locke.*

6. *At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.
In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault muſt wholly ſtand at my *doors*. *Dryden*

7. *Next* Door *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.
A feaſt is next door to a broil, and a riot unpunniſhed is but *next door* to a tumult.
L'Eſtrange.

Do'orcase. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *caſe*.] The frame in which the door is incloſed.
The making of frames for *doorcaſes*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon.*

Do'orkeeper. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.
He that hath given the following aſſiſtances to thee, deſires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's houſe, and to be a ſervant to the meaneſt of God's ſervants. *Taylor's Preface.*

Do'quet. *n. ſ.* A paper containing a warrant.
Before the inſtitution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchaſed without an oath. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Do'rmant. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]
1. Sleeping.
He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can inſure his anger is *dormant*: or ſhould he ſeem to rouſe, 'tis well noſing him, and he will ſleep like a top. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*
With this radius he is ſaid to ſtrike and kill his prey, for which he lies as it were, *dormant*, till it ſwims within his reach. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In a ſleeping poſture.
If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant* *Brown.*

3. Private; not publick.
There were other *dormant* muſters of ſoldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readineſs, but not drawn together. *Bacon.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.
It would be prudent to reſerve theſe privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occaſions *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.
Old *dormant* windows muſt confeſs
Her beams: their glimmering ſpectacles,
Struck with the ſplendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glaſs. *Cleveland.*

Do'rmitory. *n. ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]
1. A place to ſleep in: uſed commonly for a room with many beds.
Rooms that have thorough lights are beſt for entertainment, and thoſe that have windows on one ſide for *dormitories*. *Mortimer.*
Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones' and Boyle's united labours fall.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. A burial place.
The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmeteria*, and in Engliſh *dormitories*. *Aylife's Parergon.*

Do'rmouse. *n. ſ.* [*dormio*, to ſleep, and *mouſe*.] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep.
Come, we all ſleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little leſs than dead: more dulneſs hangs
On us than on the moon *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*
After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowſy as *dormice*, unleſs they are roared.
Collier on Drunkn.

Dorn. *n. ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] A fiſh; perhaps the ſame as the thornback.
The coaſt is ſtored both with ſhell-fiſh, as ſcallops, and heath-fiſh, and flat, as turbots, *dorns* and ſoles *Carew.*

Do'rnick. *n. ſ.* [of *Dornick* in *Flanders*, where firſt made.] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table

To Dorr. *v. a* [*dor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe This word I find only in *Skinner.*

Dorr. *n. ſ.* [ſo named probably from the noiſe which he makes.] A kind of flying inſect, remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.
Some inſects fly with four wings, as all the vaginipennous, or ſheath-winged, as beetles and *dorrs*. *Broxon's Vulgar Errours.*
The *dorr* or hedge-chafer's chief marks are theſe: his head is ſmall, like that of the common

beetle: this, and his eyes, black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly also black; but just under the wing-shell spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Museum.*

Do'rsel. } *n. s.* [from *dorsum*, the back.]
Do'rser. } A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dosser*.

Dorsi'ferous. } *adj.* [*dorsum*, and *fero*,
Dorsi'parous. } *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing, or bringing forth, on the back. It is used of plants that have the seed on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

Do'rture. *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitorium*, Latin.] A dormitory. A dormitory; a place to sleep in. [illegible] *Bacon.*

Dose. *n. s.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *dose* too fiercely wrought, And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden.*

In a vehement pain of the head [illegible] the juice of [illegible] which was [illegible] mentioned [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any thing nauseous [illegible]

[illegible] place [illegible] as you give him, [illegible] down.

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.

No poet ever sweetly sung, [illegible]
The world, but he had some *dose* [illegible],
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.

We pry or laugh at the [illegible] while we ourselves have [illegible] what makes them so. [illegible]

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*; that is, he can carry off no more.

To **Dose.** *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom [illegible] poisonous [illegible] proper powers [illegible]

2. To give physick, or any thing nauseous, to any man: in a ludicrous sense.

Do'ssil. *n. s.* [corrupted from *dorsel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.

[illegible] of me upon dressing with such [illegible] with precipitate, upon a *dossil*. *Wiseman.*

Dost. The second person of *do*.

Why [illegible] me with reproaches, instead Of kind condoling cares and friendly sorrow. *Addison's Cato.*

DOT. *n. s.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg*; and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To **Dot.** *v. a.* To mark with specks.

To **Dot.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

Do'tage. *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

[illegible]

2. Excessive fondness.

[illegible]

Do'tal. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

[illegible]

Do'tard. *n. s.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood, called in [illegible] *dote*.

[illegible]

And [illegible] *Fairy Queen.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife, [illegible] *Pope.*

Dota'tion. *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To **DOTE.** *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

[illegible] make me *dote*. [illegible]

[illegible] and they that [illegible] in *dotty* men, and they that [illegible]

[illegible] *fate*, and easily tell [illegible] your lonely [illegible] and the gods your care, [illegible] sought of peace and war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to her parish, she is turned into a witch, and [illegible] with extravagant [illegible] *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was [illegible] great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To* **Dote** *upon*. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bless'd, and grac'd. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love. *Shakspeare.*

All the beauties of the court besides
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*

[illegible]

Do'ted. *adj.* [from the verb.] [illegible]

[illegible]

Do'ter. *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

[illegible]

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

[illegible]

Do'tingly. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly, by excessive fondness.

[illegible]

Do'ttard. *n. s.* This word [illegible] signify a tree kept low by cutting.

The great trees [illegible] and [illegible] *Bacon.*

Do'tterel. *n. s.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

[illegible] *dotterel*, we see how [illegible]

DO'UBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All [illegible] one against another, and [illegible] imperfect. [illegible]

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens, but on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double* to his joys
In any dignity. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. [illegible]

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into

…ew earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flow…rs, by neglecting, and not removing, prove fin…de.
Baron's Natural Hiſtory.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch ſwoln ſo high, his *double* chin
…ment reſt upon't.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

Twofold; of two kinds.

…thus curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
…Gave inſtant birth, and made that miſchief bold:
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
…By ſteel aſſaulted, and by gold betray'd.
Dryd.

…N…ſtar appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkneſs and tempeſt make a *double* night.
Dryden.

Two in number.

…And if our power did not both ſee and hear,
Our ſights and ſounds would always *double* be.
Davies.

Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not uſed.

…The magnitude is much belov'd,
…As in his effect a voice potential,
…With the duke's.
Shakſpeare's Othello.

Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in ſecret.

…Put preſence
…Would ly untruſt, and be ever *double*
…In the words and meaning.
Shakſpeare.

…Perjur'd could keep ſtark, that was not
…ſo ſubtle.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. ſ.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.]
…In which the defendant alleges for him…two ſeveral matters, either of which…is ſufficient to effect the…the plaintiff.

DOUBLE QUARREL.
…A…by any clerk in order to…ſhip of the powers, …for…
…The effect is, that the…ſentences, under the ſame…province, commands…
…and ordinary within…
…
…

DOUBLE, *adv.* Twice over.
…
…was, …I was…

DOUBLE is much uſed in compoſition, generally for *doubly*, two ways: as, *double-edged*, having an edge on each ſide: or for twice the number or quantity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING, *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either ſide.
…
…
…
…

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.
Others you'll ſee when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a ſcurſey coat,
Or *double-button'd* friezе.
Gay's Trivia.

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the ſame time; one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may paſs muſter for a while; but all parties waſh their hands of them in the concluſion.
L'Eſtrange.

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profeſſion of another.
Thou ſhalt not be the worſe for me; there's gold —
— But that it would be *double-dealing*, ſir, I would you could make it another.
Shakſpeare.
Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature moſt incompatible; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation; this laſt union was neceſſary for the goddeſs of Ilyſſes; for, without that, the diſſimulation might have degenerated into wickedneſs and *double-dealing*.
Locke.

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.
…Yes, I have loyalled,
Where I the miſchiefs of my love have acted,
And …with imperial …
Denham and Lee.

DOUBLE-FLOUNCED. *adj.* [*double* and *flounce*.] Having two flounces.
…the …ſtream
Jordan, …
Milton.

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.
…

To DOUBLE-HEAD. *v. a.* [*double* and *head*.] To ſhoot the heads off; to take with double ſhot.
…

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.
…

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [*double* and *mind*.] Undetermined.
…

DOUBLE-QUEENED. *adj.* [*double* and *queen*.] Having two queens.
…

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; ſaying ſo many things.
…
…
…
…

To DOUBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity.
Rumour doth *double*, like voice and echo,
The numbers of the fear'd.
Shakſpeare.
…Pay him ſix thouſand, and deface the bond:
Double ſix thouſand, and then treble that.
…
Our ſins too pond the wicker to aſſuage
Of *double*-fatal yew againſt the ſcourge.
This power of repeating or *doubling* the ſounds we have, at any diſtance, and *doubling* the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any ſtop or ſtint, is that which gives us the idea of immenſity.
Locke.
This was only the value of the ſilver; there was beſides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will juſt *double* the ſum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.
Thus toſs'd againſt the adverſe fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.
He ſaw proud Atreus and fierce Paſemon
In mortal battle *double*-cloſe engage,
Like lightning flaſh'd their faſchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel.
Thou ſhalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus.

5. To fold.
He …ſet her ſermons, pſalms, and graces,
And …down the uſeful places.
Prior.

6. To paſs round a headland.
…ing …the coaſt, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of …at proud city.
Knolles.
Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in ſight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it.
Dryden.

To DOUBLE. *v. n.*
1. To increaſe to twice the quantity.
…It is obſerved in particular nations, that within the ſpace of three hundred years, notwithſtanding all caſualties, the number of men *doubles*.
Burnet's Theory.

2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play.
Throw Egypt's fleet and offer in the ſtead,
Odds—…
…
Dryden.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.
…
…
…
Derham's Natural Hiſtory.
…
…
Deſcribe the windings of the mind who can,
Double, …
…
Swift.

4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights.

DOUBLE. *n. ſ.*
1. Twice the quantity or number.
…
Locke.
…
…
…

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common ſtrength.
…
…

3. A turn uſed to eſcape purſuit.
…
…
…
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a ſhift; an artifice.
…
…

DOUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *double*.] The ſtate of being double.
If you think well to carry this as you may,

the *doublings* of the heretic deceive the deceit from reproof. *Shakspeare.*

Do'UBLER. *n. s.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

Do'UBLET. *n. s.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit. *Shakspeare.*

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to see a country man in the *doublet* and breeches of his great-grandfather. *Addison on Italy.*

They do but mimick one another, as apes ape imitators, in their *doublets* and dress. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Thole *doublets* on the sides of a tall steeple to add strength to the timbers which support the spire. *Grew's Museum.*

DOUBLO'N. n. s. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

Do'UBLY. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hotspur, on a mule by Mars begot,
Born, Cadmus-like, to sow and set great deeds,
Impotent to revenge his fatal shot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

Happy at night he does with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son;
His neighbour's offspring he to marrow sees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*douter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and live upon earth so as if absolutely there were none. *South.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a most fitting duty to decide holy things. *Hooker.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's infallibility, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubt*? *Atterbury.*

2. To question any event.

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more
Than to be sure they do. *Shakspeare.*

Admitting motion, this I urge to shew
Intended, that which thee to *doubt* it moves? *Milton.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations and always had the victory, whereof he *doubted* not now also. *Knolles.*

Have I not manag'd my countenance well,
To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late flight his honour suffer'd there. *Dryden.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker.*

This is enough for the present, without any more; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.

What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton.*

At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And hurt, that yet the hail of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to claim the year. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.

He from the terrors of his arm shall scape
By force who cannot, who *doubts* not by escape. *Waller's Battle of the Summer Islands.*

3. To fear; to suspect.

He cited sundry texts, precepts and prohibitions which we ought to make examine of diligently, when it doth come within question, touching matters in commendature of manners. *Hooker.*

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I *doubt*, however *Milton.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long *Shakspeare.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach you gratitude, I now will know,
To whom you owe yourself, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

DOUBT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*. *Swift.*

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild fowl above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

'Tis past a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

I'm bound in
To your high fears and fears. *Shakspeare.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I dare not be partial with you now, and to change my voice, for I stand in *doubt* of mine. *Collier.*

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Dryden.*

Do'UBTER. *n. s.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Do'UBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Thus they their *doubtful* consultations ended. *Milton.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

[illegible] *doubtful* exposition.

3. That about which there is doubt; that is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of all doubt; as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; how much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a total and an eternity. *Sanderson.*

If it comes to pass, 'tis *doubtful* whether hurl'd,
O to the Trojan destiny vanquish'd,
Must that the ramparts might be broken down *Dryden.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What heav'n's high Lord had powerfullest. *Milton.*

New counsels to debate
What *doubtful* may ensue. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to call a *doubtful* eye upon strangers, that, ever while we know we have least power to *Howel.*

6. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milton.*

'Tis was at first resolved
It was were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall *Milton.*

7. Partaking different qualities.

Lemnos
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance cast
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

Do'UBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being an continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser.*

Nor did the guilds in *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, alienated care. *Prior.*

Do'UBTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; infirmity of opinion.

Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seem to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet these are no fit *mediums* in things themselves. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing the opponent uses as complex, figurative and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions; and therefore the answerer, on the other side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Most of his philosophy is in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*. *Addison.*

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

Do'UBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly* or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all: for a man represented to himself that he feareth, than the contrary that offender that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Do'UBTLESS. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] Free from doubt; without apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakspeare.*

I am *doubtless*, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakſp.*

DO'UBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unqueſtionably.

Doubtleſs he would have made a noble knight *Shakſpeare.*

All their deſires, deſerts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to ſatisfy, but by the eſtates of ſuch as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtleſs* many innocent perſons ſuffered in this kind. *Hale.*

Doubtleſs many men are finally loſt, who yet have no men's ſins to anſwer for but their own *South.*

Mountains have been *doubtleſs* much higher than they are at preſent; the rains have waſhed away the ſoil, that has left the veins of ſtones ſhooting out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtleſs, oh gueſt! great laud and praiſe were mine,
If, after ſocial rites and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood.
Pope's Odyſſey

DOUCE'T. *n. ſ.* [*douceet*, French.] A cuſtard. This word I find only in *Skinner*, and in *Ainſworth*.

DO'UCKER. *n. ſ.* [*colymbus*; from *To douck*, corrupted from *To duck*.] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *duckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers ſo ſlippery that water cannot moiſten them. *Ray*

DOVE. *n. ſ.* [*palumbus*; *duve*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So ſhews a ſnowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhows. *Shakſpeare.*

Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the *dove*?
Pope.

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid ſky;
Not half ſo ſwiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the ſkies he drives the trembling *doves*. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a diſh of *doves*, that I would beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'VECOT. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dove-cot*, I
Fluttered your Volſcians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakſpeare*

DO'VEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe*.] A houſe for pigeons.

The hawk ſets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dove-houſe*. *L'Eſtrange*

But ſtill the *dove-houſe* obſtinately ſtood. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*deah*, Sax. *deegh*, Dut.]

1. The paſte of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the paſte of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of ſtuff, and ſo they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*

You that from pliant paſte would fabricks raiſe,
Expelling chance to gain immortal praiſe,
Your handicraftry, and let your ſinews know
Their power, to knead, and give the *dough* to *dough*. *King.*

2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miſcarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the reſt;
Out of hope of all, but my ſhare of the feaſt.
Shakſpeare.

DOUGHBA'KED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft

For when, through taſteleſs flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men ſome harmleſſneſs we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that 's virtuous, and not he.
Donne.

DO'UGHTY. *adj.* [dohtiz, Saxon; *dought*, virtue, Dut.]

1. Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent: uſed of men and things.

Such reſtleſs paſſion did all night torment
The flatt'ring courage of that fairy knight,
Deviſing how that *doughty* tournament
With greateſt honour he achieven might.
Fairy Queen.

2. It is now ſeldom uſed but ironically, or in burleſque.

If this *doughty* hiſtorian hath any honour or conſcience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfl.*

She ſmil'd to ſee the *doughty* hero ſlain;
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened.

Your ſon was miſled with a ſnipt taffata fellow there, whoſe villanous ſaffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakſpeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* [*douſe*; but probably it is a cant word formed from the ſound.] To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water.

It is no jeſting, trivial matter,
To ſwing o' th' air, or *douſe* in water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *n. ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She hingers my deſires,
Like to a ſtepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue.
Shakſpeare.

Widows have a greater intereſt in property than either maids or wives; ſo that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our conſtitution. *Addiſon.*

2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen, but princeſs *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WDY. *n. ſ.* An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipſy; Helen and
Hero, hildings and harlots. *Shakſpeare*

The bedlam train of lovers are
T' enhance the value, and the faults exceſs;
And 't were but juſt no wonder if we ſee
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

DO'WDY. *adj.* Awkward.

No houſewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To ſum up all, her tongue confeſs'd the ſhrew. *Gay.*

DO'WER.
DO'WERY. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, Fr.]

1. That which the wife brings to her huſband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herſelf a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*

His only daughter in a ſtranger's pow'r;
For gold they wed, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*

Rich, though depriv'd of all her little ſtore,
For who can ſeize fair virtue's better *dow'r*?
Mallet.

2. That which the widow poſſeſſes.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife.

Aſk me never ſo much *dowers* and gift, and I will give according as you ſhall ſay unto me; but give me the damſel to wife. *Geneſis.*

4. Endowment; gift.

What ſpreading virtue, what a ſparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Doſt thou within this dying fleſh inſpire!
Davies.

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; ſupplied with a portion.

Will you, with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, new adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rleſs* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakſpeare.

DO'WLAS. *n. ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen.

Doulas, filthy *doulas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shakſpeare.*

DOWN. *n. ſ.* [*dun*, Daniſh.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughſt way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Waller.*

Leave, leave, fair bride! your ſolitary bed,
No more ſhall you return to it alone,
It nurſeth ſadneſs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint.
Donne.

We tumble on our *down*, and count the bleſſing
Of a ſhort ſummer's ſlumber. *Denham.*

A tender weakly conſtitution is very much owing to the uſe of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that ſoothes or mollifies.

Thoſe ſoft ſweet ſtrokes of all my cares!
I could recline my trough's upon this breaſt
To a ſo peaceleſs of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my huſband ſtill;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the firſt *down* began to ſhade his face.
Dryden.

On thy chin the ſpringing beard began
To ſpread a doubtful *down*, and promiſe man.
Prior.

4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeed.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thiſtles, fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like ſcatter'd *down*, by howling Eurus blown
By rapid whirlwinds from his manſion thrown.
Sandys.

DOWN. *n. ſ.* [dun, Saxon; *dune*, Erſe, a hill.] A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *downs* we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go.
Sidney.

Lord of much riches which the uſe renowns;
Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his *downs*.
Sandys.

Not all the ſleecy wealth
That doth enrich thoſe *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
Milton.

Hills afford pleasant prospects; they must … acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Salisbury. *Ray.*

How Will-o-wisp misleads night-faring clowns, O'er hills, and baking bogs, and pathless *downs*. *Gay.*

To compass this, his building is a town, His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope.*

Down. *prep.* [dunu, Sax.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Toward the mouth of a river.

Mithridates portions chief inheritance into certain hearts, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to dy. *Knolles.*

Down. *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand, Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell … *Dryden's Parad. Lost.*

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound, His spear from limbs opposes the trembling ground. *Dryden.*

2. Tending toward the ground.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice *down* from the church.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

… how goes the night, boy?

The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,

And the sons *down* at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a jelly for. *Arbuth.*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o'th' crown,
We had so painfully preach'd *down*,
And fore'd us, though against the grain,
T' have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*

It has been still preached up, but acted *down*, and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the tortoise, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself *down*. *Addison.*

7. [answering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psalms.*

Down. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull *down* the Savoy; others to the inns of courts: *down* with them all. *Shakspeare.*

If there be ten, shrink not, but *down* with them. *Shakspeare.*

But now they cry, *down* with the pulpit, fire … Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous thrust.

Down, *down* to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakspeare.*

Down. [*To go.*] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry, … then, master, bread … will *down*; and if he be not hungry, … the … he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how … this may *down* … readers of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

To Down. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

Do'wncast. *adj.* [*down* and *cast*.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of modesty. *Sidney.*

My wife nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my foul its wound;
'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprise. *Dryden.*

Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison's Cato.*

Do'wnfal. *n. s.* [*down* and *fall*.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal*? *Shakspeare.*

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal*. *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

E'en *downfal* of a flood the mountain's pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more against the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Storm'd for the *downfal* on a doteful day,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Do'wnfallen. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall*.] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the further side. *Carew.*

Do'wngoyard. *adj.* [*down* and *gyre*.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancle. *Shakf.*

Do'wnhill. *n. s.* [*down* and *hill*.] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Do'wnhill. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the hill keeps a *downhill* greenward pulse … *Congreve.*

Do'wnlooked. *adj.* [*down* and *look*.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy, suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd.
Downcast'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. *Dryden.*

Downly'ing. *adj.* [*down* and *lie*.] About to lie in travail of childbirth.

Downri'ght. *adv.* [*down* and *right*.]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or my wild o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudib.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elvas, away!
We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay. *Shakf.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Addison.*

Downri'ght. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a father, or a friend … from his impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* passion; but the monetary part of her mind is engaged with a piece of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fox so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* to the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Prior.*

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

Do'wnsitting. *n. s.* [*down* and *sit*.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising, thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Psalms.*

Do'wnward. } **Do'wnwards.** } *adv.* [dunepeapd, Sax.]

1. Toward the centre.

As you lift up the globes, the drop will ascend higher and higher, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither side,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton.*

Hills are beneficial to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downward* from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray.*

What would this man? Now upward will he tour,
And, like his father than a grave, would be more.
Now, banking *downwards*, full as grievd appears
To want the strength of bulk, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakspeare.*

Do'wnward. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending toward the centre; tending to the ground.

With *downward* face,
That drove the land along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises here. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved below it be thoroughly attempted; and that dying shall doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Do'wny. *adj.* [from *down*.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of horn
… Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Perform must move. *Shakspeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have … *downy* or woolly nap upon their leaves; as flocks … *Bacon's Natural History.*

A bough of downy buds, that downy fruit
New gathered, and authentical, fruit diffused.
Milton.

1. Made of down or soft feathers.
A fair breeze from westward rose their sails to fill,
And rests in those high lands his downy wings.
Dryden.

Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope.

2. Soft; tender; soothing.
Bunquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself.
Shakspeare.

The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,
Sealing all breasts in a lethean band.
Crashaw.

Do'WRE. } n. s. [douaire, Fr. It ought
Do'WER. } to be written dower.]

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.
I could marry this wench for this dowre.
Sid.

And ask no other dowre but such another jest.
Shakspeare.

The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in dowry with my love.
Dryd.

Tethys all her waves in dowry gives.
Dryden.

2. A reward paid for a wife.
Put down your own hand
An hundred of the faithfull'st foe shall slay,
And for a dowre a hundred forefathers pay.
Cowley.

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOXOLOGY. n. s. [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.
David breaks forth into those triumphant praises and doxologies, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand.
South.

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the christian church, to conclude their books with a doxology to God and the blessed virgin.
Stillingfleet.

Do'XY. n. s. A whore; a loose wench.
When daffodils begin to pure,
With leigh the doxy over the dale.
Shakesp.

To DOZE. v. n. [dœsen, Saxon; dazen, Dutch.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.
There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobler waked him.
L'Estrange.

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.
It has happened to young men of the greatest wit, to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far, as to doze upon their work with too much carelessness of doing well.
Dryden.

How to the banks, where bards departed doze,
They led him soft.
Pope.

Chiefless armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main.
Pope.

To DOZE. v. a. To stupify; to dull.
He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking dozed in his understanding.
Clarendon.

Two satyrs, on the ground
Stretch'd at his ease, their fire Silenus found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load.
Dryden.

Do'ZEN. n. s. [douzaine, French.] The number of twelve. It is seldom used but on light occasions.
We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen, but we keep a laundry hostle straight.
Shakspeare.

To or the Indian figs have such large leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled almost [illegible]
Raleigh.

Expunging twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a dozen.
Locke.

The number of dissenters was something under a dozen with them.
Swift.

Do'ZINESS. n. s. [from dozy.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. Little used.
A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a dozinesss in his head, or a want of appetite.
Locke.

Do'ZY. adj. [from doze.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise.
Dryden.

DRAB. n. s. [drabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet.
That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very drab!
Shakesp.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not fear the bawds.
Shakesp.

Base,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab.
Shakspeare

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane.
Pope.

DRACHM. n. s. [drachma, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.
See here these movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm.
Shakspeare.

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. n. s. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. adj. [for dread, or the part. passive of To dread.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.
Th' utmost sand-beach they shortly reach,
Whilst the dread danger does behind remain.
Fairy Queen.

DRAFF. n. s. [þpoꝛ, dirty, Saxon; draf, Dutch, the sediment of ale.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid.
You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swinekeeping, from eating draff and husks.
Shakspeare.

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Husks, draff to drink and swill.
Ben Jonson.

I call'd and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure.
Milton.

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the draff of servile food,
Consume me.
Milton.

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.
Younger brothers that the draff of nature.
Donne.

DRA'FFY. adj. [from draff.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. adj. [corrupt for draught.] Employed to draw.
Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like draft oxen, and make you plough up the war.
Shak.

To DRAG. v. a. [þpagan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.
Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust,
Drags'd by the cords which through his feet were thrust.
Denham.

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancling to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will drag it as long as I am able.
Swift.

2. To draw any thing burdensome, any thing from which one cannot disengage easily.
'Tis long since I, for my sake slain with fright,
Loath'd by the gods, have grudg'd at lingering life.
Dryden.

Can I, whom love'd the walls we
To part with all my life to save my dearest D
Oh! can I drag a wretched life without him?
Smith.

3. To draw contemptuously along: as a thing unworthy to be carried.
He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me.
Stillingfleet.

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.
They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave.
Milton.

The constable was no sooner seized but he was reproached with disdainful words, beaten and dragged in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life.
Clarendon.

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
To fight, that's justice;
But then, to drag him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish.
Dryden.

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down.
Dryden.

To DRAG. v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains.
Dryden.

A door is said to drag, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor.
Moxon.

DRAG. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks. A drag in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks.
Dryden.

The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is just the same absurdity with theirs, who burnt incense to the drag, and sacrificed to the net.
Rogers.

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
You may try the method, and let near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook or otherwise.
Walton.

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The drag is made some what like a low cart: it is used for the carriage of timber, and that is drawn by the handle by two or more men.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

To DRA'GGLE. v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear.
Gay's Trivia.

He wore the same gown five years, without dragglings or tearing.
Swift.

To DRA'GGLE. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
His dragging tail hung in the dirt,
Which ere his order he would flirt.
Hudibras.

DRA'GNET. n. s. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And castingnets did rivers bottoms sweep.
May's Virgil.

Some fishermen, that had been out with a dragnet, and caught nothing, had a [illegible] towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last.
L'Estrange.

One of our late great poets is said to have translated almost [illegible] because he could never forgive any

conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a dragnet, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatsoever old Time, with his huge draguets, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shell-fish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRAGON. *n. s.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

Pyrrhus,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen
Shakspeare.

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

And you, ye *dragons* of the Ilcan race,
Whom glittering gold and shining arms adorn;
In other nations his merits are your hand
Their guardian grim and protection scorn'd
Rowe.

On spicy volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our chaste embrace, a stream he glides
Pope.

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *n. s.* [*draconculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. s.* [from *dragon.*] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden weft
Of many *dragonets*, his frutful seed. *Fairy Queen.*

DRA'GONFLY. *n. s.* [*dragon* and *fly*: *libella.*] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have like virtue some corrective quality *Bacon's Natural History.*

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*,
And vapour sometimes like a bear or lion
Shakspeare.

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like.*] Furious; fiery.

He sighs *dragonlike*, and does achieve
As soon as draw his sword *Shakspeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *n. s.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal; reduction. *Hill.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aqua vitæ, and strain them together.

DRA'GONSTEAD. *n. s.* A plant.

DRA'GONWEED. *n. s.* A species of palm.

DRAGOON. *n. s.* [from *dragon*, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

To **DRAGOON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politicks I hear you're staunch,
Directly bent against the French;
Sworn to have your free-born toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

DRAIN. *v. a.* [*drainer*, French.] To draw off gradually.

The water, *drained* through twenty yards of gravel, hath become fresh. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed mists. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.
Roscommon.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*
Dryden.

While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and thick with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*

Had the world lasted from all eternity, their corners must have been *drained* of all their fluids *Cheyne.*

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear can't fall-ing into them, cover them *Mortimer.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRAKE. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck thrusts into her eggs from the rock, who will suck them if she finds it not *Mortimer.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *n. s.* [from *drachma*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The coin he made to be taken in gold and silver, weighing scarcely seven grains of a grain; the ounce of the water weighed only four drams and five grains, and the ounce of the earth in the air two drams and three grains; the balance kept the same case in the water *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

Of taking leave
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
Fairy Queen.

No dram of judgment with the fierce is found,
Try to do right, and my mood *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is (usually) drank at once.

I would drink, and that with no rash potion, but with a lingering draw, that should not work Medea's skill, like potion. *Shadwell's Woman Taken.*

Take a dram of brandy, every pot of ale that your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

Is it better, by mere manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Duffy, Ward shall sing in thee
Pope.

To **DRAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. *n. s.* [*drama.*] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is related, but represented, and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*, furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *drama.*] Represented by action; not narrative.

DRAMA'TICK. }

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick.*] Representatively; by representation

Ignorance and errours are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre rebounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Barrow.*

DRANK. The preterit of *drink.*

To **DRAPE.** *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drappus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and that did not prescribe prices, but the rent proceed a-ace, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford.

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*draper*, Fr.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *drape.*] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper*'s shop be carefully folded, it will appear distinctly coloured *Boyle.*

The *draper* and mercer may meet at the *Exchange.*

DRA'PERY. *n. s.* [*draperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of sheep, and the keeping of wools within the realm *Bacon's Henry.*

The reverend clergy should clothe themselves by contenting themselves with woollen gowns and other habiliments of the *drapery.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The Bulls and Eggs are covered with *drapery* which seems to have been contrived for that purpose.

3. The dress of a picture or statue

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Pope.*

DRA'PET. *n. s.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Thence the thern brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *F. Queen.*

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [δραστικὸς.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the like purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. The preterit of *drive.* *Drove* is more used.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowley.*

The fat rush'd fusions as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the jointed death *Pope.*

DRAVEN. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do recollect some straying pot and laugh;
'Tis all but sport, and drown suspicion in the draught. *Shakspeare.*

DRAUGHT. *n. s.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.
They flung up one of their hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*; which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.
He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distempering himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Bacon.*
Fill high the goblets with the sparkling blood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common good. *Dryden.*
Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*
I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*
Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.
Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*
Number'd this, that he unseen
In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,
Or hath, which once clanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply. *Prior.*
Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.
A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*
The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.
The Herefordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.
Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.
A good imitation is but the first rude *draught* of virtue, but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*
I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.
Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.
Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.
He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.
Godfrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three fresh Beds called Asterions. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.
I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.
Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.
Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *Matthew.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*
With a small vessel one might keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Sir W. Temple.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRA'UGHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.
And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*. 2 *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part pass. *drawn*. [*dragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.
Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. 2 *Samuel.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.
He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judges.*
The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Stirch.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.
Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats? *James.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.
They *drew up* Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jeremiah.*
Draw the water for the siege. *Nah.*

5. To suck.
He hath *drawn* no dry. *Job.*
There was no war, no death, no stop of trade or commerce: it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* no less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Sucking and *drawing* the breast discharges the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman.*

6. To attract; to call toward itself.
We see that fly, and to a cat finger, heaven itself so as it seemeth fair *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* blood. *Bacon.*
Majesty in awe sits, like the sun, *drawing* eyes that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*
He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.
She had all magnetic to be alone,
To *draw* and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*
Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the magnetic hardest iron *draws*. *Milton.*
All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

8. To inhale.
Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd by death,
I *drew* the filthy air, and gasp for breath,
You take the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*

Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.
They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.
The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and serv'd, their hunger they appease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.
The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no swords but what are sanctified. *Shakspeare.*
I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Exodus.*
He proceedeth so far in his insolence, as to *draw* out his sword with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*
In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was *drawn*,
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

13. To let out any liquid.
Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakspeare.*
I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood. *Wiseman.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.
The joiner puts boards into ovens after the bakers is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To unclose or slide back curtains.
Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakspeare.*
Alarm'd, and with presaging heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*
Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then
A flash of lightning *draws* the gushy scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds and dying men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.
Philocles intreated Pamela to speak for relief; who, *drawing* the curtain that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney.*

17. To extract.
Herbs *drawn* a weak juice, and have a fair stalk. *Bacon.*
Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and flame of themselves. *Cheyne.*

18. To procure, as an agent cause.
When he finds the hardships of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death. *Locke.*

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause.
When the fountain of mankind
Did *draw* corruption, and God's curse, by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt thereon. *Sir John Harrington.*
Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotson.*
Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they *draw* upon them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*
What would a man value land rich and cultivated, and well stocked, were he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw* money to him for the fair product of it? *Locke.*
Those elucidations have given rise to Encelsus to his doubts, and *drawn* obscurity upon places of scripture. *Addison.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head:
Oppression, tyranny, and power usurped,
Felt all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em.
Addison.

26. To convey secretly or gradually.
The heirs in male *drew* themselves apace.
Judges.
In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is *drawn*! how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold. *Shakspeare.*
Hear himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Wrath stretches in length the midmost sister
Dryden's Juvenal.
If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain.
Dryden's Æneid.
In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into needless particulars of no importance.
Felton on the Classicks.

22. To utter lingeringly.
The brand, around the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or seem'd to *draw*, a dying groan.
Dryden's Fables.

23. To represent by picture, or in fancy.
I do arm myself
To welcome the conditions of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare.*
With his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Draw the whole world expelling who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main.
Waller.
From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Orpheus *drew* beasts, and not feel its pow'r?
Prior.

24. To form a representative image.
The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and, upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar. *Dryden.*

25. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.
Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom *draw*
The figure right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*
Several nations entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of science. *Temple.*

26. To deduce; as from postulates.
From the events and revolutions of these governments are *drawn* the usual instructions of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*

27. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.
What shows the force of the inference but a view of the rebellion those that *draw* in the conclusion, or principles inferred? *Locke.*

28. To allure; to entice.
Let fools such fruitful sprights,
As by the sovereign of their illusion
Shall *draw* him up to his confusion. *Shakspeare.*
We shall *draw* them from the city. *Isa.*
Draw me not away with the wicked. *Psalms.*
Having made use, by empty promises and treaties, to *draw* others to the purpose. *Heyward.*
The Spaniards, if they were in the town, had to good purpose of their side, in their large fortifications, the Irish army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

29. To lead, as a motive.
Your way is shorter;
My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shaksp.*
Almost wond'ring flood, then all'd the castle
Which to the stream the crowding people *drawn*.
Dryden.

30. To persuade to follow.
I *drew* this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Shakspeare.*
The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakspeare.*

31. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them.
Davies.
Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than discourse. *Locke.*

32. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.
This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me
That which my father loses. *Shakspeare.*

33. To receive; to take up: as, to *draw* money from the funds.
For thy three thousand ducats here is six.——
——If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond.
Shakspeare.

34. To extort; to force.
So fad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryden.*
Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you *drew* from him in your last farewell?
Addison.

35. To wrest; to distort.
I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the scriptures to your fantasies and affections. *Whitgift.*

36. To compose; to form in writing: used of formulary or juridical writings.
In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as our play wants. *Shakspeare.*
Clerk *drew* a deed of gift *Shakspeare.*
The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the spirit of a pleader who can find the most plausible topicks. *Swift.*
Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a scrivener's skill? *Pope.*

37. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Go, with thy fees, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me.
Shakspeare.

38. To eviscerate; to embowel.
In private *draw* your pretty, clean your ripe,
And from your eels thew slimy substance wipe.
King.

39. *To* Draw *in.* To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.
A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn* in any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation *Locke.*

40. *To* Draw *in.* To contract; to pull back.
Now sporting muse, *draw in* the flowing reins:
Leave the clear streams awhile for flowry plains.
Gay.

41. *To* Draw *in.* To inveigle; to entice.
Have they surrounded some wretch with art,
Then, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant, inveigle the male?
Hudibras.
In vain the perfidious bait of faithless wives
That *draw* them in, and deceive them.
South.

42. *To* Draw *off.* To extract by distillation.
Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should sit dull for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflecting, and conversation, lay in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

43. *To* Draw *off.* To drain out by a vent.
Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

44. *To* Draw *off.* To withdraw; to abstract.
It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party. *Addison.*

45. *To* Draw *on.* To occasion; to invite.
Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Heyward.*

46. *To* Draw *on.* To cause; to bring by degrees.
The examination of the subtle matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

47. *To* Draw *over.* To raise in a still.
I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it effectual oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with watrous a lembeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

48. *To* Draw *over.* To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.
Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addison.*
One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

49. *To* Draw *out.* To protract; to lengthen.
He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shakspeare.*

50. *To* Draw *out.* To beat out, as is done to hot iron.
Barter a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, *draw it out*, till it comes to its breadth.
Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. *Addison.*

51. *To* Draw *out.* To extract; to pump out by insinuation.
Philoctes found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I've often wondered how such excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

52. *To* Draw *out.* To induce by motive.
Whereby it is concluded, that the reasons whereby diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: What needed this writer to *draw out* from us an examination of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

53. *To* Draw *out.* To call to action; to detach for service; to range.
Draw out a file, pick men by men,
Such who dare die, and dare will tell their death
Dryden.
Next of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew.
Dryden's Æneid.

54. *To* Draw *out.* To range in battle.
Let him thunder his superior officer, that the devil time he is *drawn out*, the challenge may be pulled down with.
Collier.

5. *To Draw.* To form in battle.

So Mutius Scævola drew up
Drawn up in battle, or receive the charge. *Dryd*

To Draw up. To form in writing; to compose in a formulary manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

A paper may be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

DRAW. *v. n.*

To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke: *Deut.*

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd, May *draw* with you. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison's Spectator.*

To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon.*

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

You write, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near to the god *drew* to the compassion of a goose. *Shakspeare.*

Drew ye near hither all the chief of the people. *1 Samuel*

He ended, and the archangel soon *drew* nigh, Not in his shape celestial, but as man Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious mortals! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to be fine. *Dryden.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*, Whom from the shore the surly boatman saw, Observ'd their passage through the shady wood, And mark'd their near approaches to the flood *Dryden*

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh, In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They mutter there, and round the centre swarm, And *draw* together in a globose form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a sword.

For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset. *Shakspeare*

To practise the art of delineation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in painting, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper, any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*

To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a blank, and smiles. *Dryden.*

To make a forerunner by attraction.

9. *To Draw off.* To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves difficult, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Clifford.*

10. *To Draw on.* To advance; to approach.

The hell they *drew* me, when I most fell.

11. *To Draw up.* To form troops into regular order.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, drew up in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. To Draw retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, *to pull.* It expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we *forge* a sword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We *write* a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupulosity.

DRAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *n. s.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent; Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge.* *Carew*

DRA'WER. *n. s.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deuteronomy*

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Stand to some bye room, while I question my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar *Shakspeare's Henry IV*

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad and his footmen at home know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a greater *drawer.* *Swift.*

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the tenets or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals, supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.

The Mahese harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke*

DRA'WING. *n. s.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; representation.

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM. *n. s.* [from *draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company assembles at court.

What you heard of the worthy Sophia at [illegible] in the *drawing-room* was the truth: The flights of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. *part.* [from *draw.*]

An army was *drawn* together of near fifteen thousand horse. *Clarendon.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below. *Dryden's Fables.*

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

2. With a sword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among these heartless hinds? *Shakspeare.*

3. Open; put aside, or uncloseth.

A curtain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieg'd. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

4. Eviscerated.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stewed prune: no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakspeare.*

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As this friendship was *drawn* together by some on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

DRA'WWELL. *n. s.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first concert, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAY. } *n. s.* [*drag*, Saxon.]
DRA'YCART. } The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *dray-cart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When *drays* bound high, then never crost his hand,
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. *n. s.* [*dray* and *horse.*] A horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse.* *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *n. s.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart.

A lice of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakspeare.*

Have not cobblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as priests? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern. *Swift.*

DRA'YPLOUGH. *n. s.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *dray-plough* is the best plough in winter for many clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *dross*, the scum or dross of human nature; or from *drosse*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their gully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *n. s.* [*dread*, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horrour either felt or impressed.

[illegible] shall [illegible] dread us [illegible]
Whose pow'r in fear we know? So glorious to [illegible]
As more, when shrinking to their fate they [illegible]
Let not thy dread make my pleads. *Dryden.*
Was ever any subject free from the thing
of a guilty conscience, from the secret dread of
divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of pro-
voking sin? *Tillotson.*
If our fears can be awakened with the *dread*
of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of
general misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.
The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall
be upon every beast of the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.
Let him be your *dread*. *Isaiah.*
To them of old was good the sacred spring;
To these, our doubts *dread*; to them, our future
King. *Prior.*

DREAD. *adj.* [bræd, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.
Trust e'er unto tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yon' proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakspeare.*
It cannot be, but thou hast murther'd him:
So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim.
Shakspeare.
To be oppos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder.
Shakspeare.
Turning each [illegible] look,
[illegible] calling towards man, in *dread* they flee
[illegible] of the unbearable upraised stern'd.
Milton.

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.
Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the skies appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
From this descent
Celestial virtues rising, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton.

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase, *dread majesty*. Some of the old acts of parliament are said in the preface to be *metuendissimi regis*, our *dread* sovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive degree.
Fear is that passion that unites terrifies others,
and whilst yet it, upon those who most *dread* it,
intends its strictest times encounter. *Wotton.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.
Dread little brother be afraid of them. *Donne.*

DRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *dread*.] One that fears in fear.
I [illegible] much of my pity towards the
[illegible] of popery. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *adj.* [*dread* and *full*.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.
The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton.*
The [illegible] night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom.
Milton.
They have, with speech with fury
To [illegible] me my death. *Granville.*

2. Awful; venerable.
How *dreadful* is this place! *Genesis.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully.
Not fury, revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which they still night dark *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemn the wretch, and [illegible] charge [illegible]
Dryden.

DRE'ADFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *dreadful*.]
Terribleness; frightfulness.
If they justly have the matter of extreme ter-
rour to the wicked, whether they regard the
dreadfulness of the day in which they shall be
found, or the quality of the judge by whom they
are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dreadless*.]
Fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.
Trinquos, to whom danger then wore mask of
dreadlessness, all the composition of her elements
being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of active
conflict like. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid; undaunted; undismayed; free from terrour.
Dreadless, tale me, that shall I soon declare;
It was complain'd, that these knight done great not
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen.*
All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.
Milton.

DREAM. *n. s.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Marie Caffiodore*, with more ingenuity than truth, from *somnus ex fide, the remedy of life*; dreams being, as plays are, a representation of something which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram:

Ἔστιν ἄρα ὕπνος καὶ ὀνείρων ἦ μακὸς ἀκοῦσαι,
Τὸν σωτῆρα βροτῶν, ἦ φίλον ἐν κακοῖς.
Antibol.]

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.
We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of these terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
In *dreams* they frantick precipices tread;
Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore.
Dryden.
Glorious *dreams* stand ready to relieve
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryd.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion.
Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each bur, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakspeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*. [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.
Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the
outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any
external objects, or known occasions, nor under
the rule or conduct of the understanding. *Locke.*
I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a white and
beautiful plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has *of* before the noun.
I have been *dream'd of* such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dreams.
Shakspeare.
I have mighty fears
Dreams of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throats,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

3. To think; to imagine.
Thou boy, I know [illegible] thing [illegible] king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shakf.*
[illegible] never *dreamt* of the things, [illegible]
[illegible] of more than a wretched [illegible] *Rowe.*
We little *dream'd* how nigh to ruin we
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] *Addison.*

4. To think idly.
[illegible] are in a continual [illegible]
but not digesting. [illegible]

5. To be [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
And [illegible] [illegible] for a noble day? *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream.
The Macedon, by [illegible] chance,
Who taught us *dream* an hero for Ptolemy. *Dryd.*
At length the three [illegible] [illegible] compass,
And *dream* the future fight, and early rise.
Dryden.

DRE'AMER. *n. s.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.
The vision fled, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* wak'ned in a mortal fright. *Dryd.*
If our *dreamer* please to try whether the glow-
ing heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering
imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting
his head into it, he may perhaps be waked into
a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.
Sometimes he angers me
With telling of the monstrous'st sin and
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakf.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a *rêveur*.
The cities of fruit his most devours,
But only taste the pearl and flow'rs;
And he must be no idle *dreamer*,
Who loves the pie and grows the steamer.
Prior.

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMFUL. *adj.* [from *dream*.] Free from dreams.
The Caverns of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were
reported to be [illegible] and *dreamful*.
Camden's Remains.

DREAR. *n. s.* Dread; terrour.
The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful *drear*.
Spenser.

DREAR. *adj.* [bpeopig, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.
Its arms and stores resound,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint.
Milton.

DRE'ARIHEAD. *n. s.* [from *dreary*.] Horrour; dismalness: a word now no longer in use.
That *drearihead* from the shape of womanhood,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of guilty fact repented. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARIMENT. *n. s.* [from *dreary*.] This word is now obsolete.

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.
I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenser's Epithalamion.*

2. Horrour; dread; terrour.
Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sin is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly feud,
Incenséd in flames and [illegible] *dreariment*.
Fairy Queen.

DREARY. *adj.* [bpeopig, Saxon.] This word is scarcely used but in poetical diction.

1. Gloomful; dismal; horrid.
The [illegible] of [illegible], the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* [illegible] did [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] did howl
To her [illegible] [illegible], to herald and to [illegible].
Fairy Queen.

2. [illegible]; horrid.
[illegible] [illegible] through *dreary* shades, that
[illegible]
Abhorrence and [illegible] of the [illegible]. *Dryden.*

Towns, forests, herds, and men promiscuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the dreary ground. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *n. s.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*, a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boats stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne find a welcome ever since. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER. *n. s.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DRE'GGY. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

These numerous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit.
Blackmore.

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their pure *mays*, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out. *Bacon.*

DREGS. *n. s.* [ᵹpeȝen, Saxon; *dreggia*, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If not the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Dacier.*

They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath.
Sandys.

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the full sprightly running could not give.
Dryden.

Such ruin on ports in a raging storm,
Lin to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain.
Pope.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

Taking by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heaven's favourite thou, for better fates designed
Than we, the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Prior.*

What diffidence we must be under whether God will regard our services, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the crimes of nothing and misery, and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty. The same with *drain*: spelt differently perhaps by chance.

She is the source of her lady's secrets; 'tis but setting her mill a-going, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis *drain'd* and emptied of its poison now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ᵹpencan, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were, *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses. *Shakspeare.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting drown. *Milton.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain.
Dryden.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shaksp.*
Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

DRENCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Harry, says she, how many hast thou killed to-day? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakspeare.*

A *drench* of wine has with success been used,
And through a horn the generous juice infused.
Dryden.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Their counsels are more like a *drench* that must be poured down, than a draught which must be leisurely drank if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent?
Fairy Queen.

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request
He made was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;
And, as his birth required, above the rest.
Dryden.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pictures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beauty-ways, for so they come forth ordinarily; but turn them the other way privily, and mark when the eye hath been sharply and shiningly encountered, and then suddenly you shall perceive the *shadowed* side to be *dressed up* in blushing. *Bacon.*

I . . . wore, in jewels, . . . and fifteen pounds . . . *dressed up* in . . . *Addison.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, . . . *dressed up* for the coronation . . . *Clarendon.*

Skill to *dress up* power with all the splendour . . . can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind has . . . a relish of truth, and is . . . *dressing up* by any thing that can be . . . to any faint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my business another . . . *dressed* her. *Wiseman.*

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the stable.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stalls fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To break or teach a horse; a term of horsemanship.

A steed
Well mouth'd, well manag'd, which himself did *dress*;
His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*
This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r. *Milton.*

Well must the ground be digg'd, and better *dress'd*,
New tool to make, and meliorate the rest. *Dryden.*

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they dress their leather with roots of tormentil instead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. *Exodus.*

When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*,
For his fat grandsire some delicious mess,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
And his apparent of rising servant race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone.
Pope's Statius.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consequence, and keeps at distance an encroacher.
Clarissa.

3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, wits, and gallantry.
Pope.

DRE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Some unto the lab'ring vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed or prepared for the table.

The boar, . . . the meal
Wrought . . . Which on their shoulders . . .
How . . . which . . . from the . . .
And . . . as to me that love it not?
Shakspeare.

. . . on her hall she had,
. . . many a tender meal she made.
Dryden.

. . . take down dishes, tip a dozen upon . . .
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

DRE'SSING. *n. s.* [from *dress*.] The application made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an electar made by the cathercticks.
Wiseman on Tumours.

DRE'SSINGROOM. *n. s.* [*dress* and *room*.] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books ought to be found every day . . . *dressing-room*, if it were carefully searched.
Swift.

DERST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]
In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *dreſt*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breaſt.
Addiſon.

To DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.
Merchants gains come ſhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *dribs* a part.
Dryden.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop* by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages: *drop, drip, dripple, dribble,* thence *drivel* and *driveller. Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Daniſh *dryppe.*]
1. To fall in drops.
Semblant proceſſes on the ſurface owe their form to the ſubſiding of water that paſſed over it.
Woodward on Fossils.
A ſhower, a thunder, and a tempeſt may ſuddenly ſpring up, which may be ſo violent as to do conſiderable miſchief before it can be over, or the inhabitants of the adjacent country can poſſibly get under ſhelter.
Woodward.
2. To fall weakly and ſlowly.
Believe not that the dribbling dart of love
Can pierce a complete boſom.
Shakeſpeare.
3. To ſlaver as a child or idiot.
To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.
Let the cook follow with a ladle full of ſoup, and *dribble* it all the way up ſtairs.
Swift.

DRI'BBLET. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum.
Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we numbered ſince his kind return:
So ſtrictly were thoſe laſt to pays
Even to the *driblets* of a day.
Dryden.

DRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative.
There is a tale, that boiling of daiſy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs hitch.
Bacon.

DRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. Force impellent; impulſe; overbearing influence.
A man being under the *drift* of any paſſion, will find follow the impulſe of that ſome body will interpoſe, and, by a ſtronger impulſe, turn him another way.
South.
2. Violence; courſe.
The mighty ſtalk, half reaped with ſuggeſtion,
Doth roſt above the reſt, and fall with tempeſt'ſ
drift.
Percy Queen.
3. Any thing driven at random.
Some log, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam
An uſeleſs *drift*, whom ſtudious of warfare,
And hollow'd, firſt a floor, through became,
And croſs ſome rotten paſſage did begin.
Dryden.
4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.
The ready racers ſtand;
Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly,
And *drifts* of riſing duſt involve the ſky.
Pope's Odyſſey.
5. A ſtorm; a ſhower.
Our thunder from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town.
Shakeſpeare.
6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind: as, a *ſnowdrift*, a deep body of ſnow.
7. Tendency or aim of action.
The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding originally from God, we are not able to diſcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reaſon of his works.
Hooker.
Their *drift* comes known and they diſcover'd are:
For ſome, of many, will be falſe of courſe.
Dan. d.
8. Scope of a diſcourſe.
The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoſſible to be falſe, he oppoſes nobody.
Tillotſon.
The *drift* of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels.
Addiſon.
This, by the ſtile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift.
Swift.

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive; to urge along.
Snow, no larger than ſo many grains of ſand,
Drifted with the wind in clouds it moveth plain.
Fairfax.
2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.
He wanders on
From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps.
Thomſon.

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; Syphian, Sax. from Sugh, through.]
1. To pierce any thing with a drill.
The *drilling* is done by a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which is put both at one end pierced a little way into it, to let the ſtraight end of the ſtalk of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.
My body through and through he *drilled*:
And Wiacum by my ſide lay killed.
Hudibras.
Ted, what could *drill* and penetrate the pores
And to the ſenſitive rays adapt the eye?
Blackmore.
3. To make a hole.
When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bow in the right hand, and, with the other, in ſmall work, they hold the drill-bow in the left hand.
Moxon.
4. To delay; to put off: in low phraſe; corrupted, I believe, from *drawl.*
See how he baffled him out of every poſt, ſhe *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and the whole day's buſineſs in his counting-houſe.
Spectator.
5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. A low phraſe.
When by ſuch converſations they have once got within him, and are able to lead him from one low object to another, by the ſame arts they can ſqueeze and *drill* him on to the moſt abſurd and ridiculous.
Locke.
6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. This ſenſe wants better authority.
Having ſtopped the paſſage that way, the waters were ſandy ſtrainers, and *drilled* through.
Bacon.
7. To form to arms; to teach the military exerciſe. An old cant word.
Ready to be *drilled* and marſhalled.
Hudibras.

DRILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is a point preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.
The way of ſetting ſtocks to make gravers for ſeals, and ſuch like inſtruments, was not taught at Athens.
Boyle.
The making ſuch holes as theſe with a *drill* bow, is a piece of work that has at laſt its ſhape, and muſt have an hole made to it.
Moxon.
2. An ape; a baboon.
Shall the ſhape and hair be a mark of a different internal ſpecies, or ſubſtratum, between a changeling and a man, by which they agree in ſhape and want of reaſon?
Locke.
3. A ſmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill.*
Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which ſnake-like glide between the hedges hills.
Cowley.

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [Drincan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.
Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace
She ſaid *drink*, and I was glad to drink alſo; for I *drank*, and the made me *drink* alſo.
He *drank* of the wine.
When delight is the only end, and ſpring itſelf, and dwells there long, then every *drinking* is not a ſerving of God, but an intemperate action.
Taylor's Rules of Holy Living.
2. To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.
We came to night to *drink* you ——For my part, I fear it is turned to a *drinking.*
3. To drink to exceſs; to be a habitual drunkard. A colloquial phraſe.
4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.
I take your princely word for theſe
—I gave it you, and will maintain it.
And thereupon I *drank unto* your grace.
5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.
Give me ſome wine; fill full.
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs.
I'll *drink to* maſter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London.

To DRINK. *v. a.*
1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids.
He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water, of three days and three nights.
We have *drunken* our water for money.
2. To ſuck up; to abſorb.
Set rows of lemons with their tops
And let the purple violets *drink*
Brush'd with the ſweeping ſkirt of
Thy fleece was white as
3. To take in by any ſocket; to receive.
My ears have yet
Of that tongue's utterance, yet I
That erſtwhile, my
And with mine eyes I
ſend,
Though ſhe be made of
Pleaſures
Which ſhould
And
Such
I
4. To act upon by drinking.
Come, we have
come, gentlemen, I hope we
welcome.
He will drown his head and
his hoop; and, after all has
length
down hunted too.
5. To make drunk.
Bacchus was *drinking* himſelf
pay home.
6. It is uſed with the intenſive particles *up*, and *in. Off*, to note a ſingle act of drinking.
One man gives another a cup
ſo terrible as death; but at the time
him that it is a cordial, and ſo he *drinks*
and dies.

Up, to note that the whole is *drunk*.
Alexander, after he had *drank up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

In, to enforce the ſenſe; uſually of inanimate things.
The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
Liquor to be ſwallowed: oppoſed to *meat*.
When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, ſtrong above compare,
Whoſe drink was only from the liquid brook!
Milton.

Liquor of any particular kind.
We will give you cyder and ſleeping *drinks*.
Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.
Some ſorts of fruits are either watery or dry: by ſqueezing the watery oil out of them, what *drink* is expreſſed, as the grape, the apple, pear.
Bacon.
It is ridiculous, to think uſe of ſtrongeſt waters, and ſtrongeſt *drinks*, our conſtant ſupport of health.
Milton.
Time, when th' allotted orb of time is come,
Perfects more acceptable than the late out'd *drink*.
Philips.
Among all *drinks*, auſtere wines are apt to occaſion the leaſt corruption of.
Arbuthnot and Mortimer.

DRINK-MONEY. *n. ſ.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.
Pye's ſervants were always aſking drink-money.
Addiſon.

DRI'NKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; ſuch as may be drank.

DRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excels; a drunkard.
It was good for thoſe that have much drank, and are great *drinkers*, to take ſome of eggs, roſes, rosemary, and frankincenſe, about the full of the moon.
Bacon.
Lewd *drinkers* and debauched perſons is the object of diſdain and contempt.
The coarſeneſs of hard *drinkers* affords a proper occaſion of ridicule, but no reaſonable perſon will make it the matter of Plays in the Stage, and affects to laugh at it. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick.
Arbuthnot and Mortimer.

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.
The roof, with ſtorms o'erturned and rent,
Invites the rain, and drips with gaping rents.
Dryden.
The hollow arks, and cleaneſt leaux,
From the ſhoulders to the toes.
Prior.

To DRIP. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops.
Her flood of tears
Seem'd like the lofty burſt of ſome freſh ſpring,
Which from the thatch drips but a ſhower of rain.
Suckling.
2. To drop fat in roaſting.
Let what was put into his belly, and what he drips, be his ſubſtance.
Walton's Angler.
His offer'd entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle broach.
Dryden's Virgil.

DRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.
Water may be procured for neceſſary occaſions from the Heavens, by preſerving the *drips* of the houſes.
Mortimer.

DRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *drip*.] The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.
Shews all her ſecrets of houſekeeping;
For candles how the tricks her *dripping*.
Swift.

DRI'PPINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.
When the cook turns her back, throw ſmoaking coals in the *dripping-pan*.
Swift.

DRI'PPLE. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is uſed ſomewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *drippleſhot*.

To DRIVE *v. a.* pret *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven* or *drove* [*dreiban*, Gothick; *þpipan*, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch.]
1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.
He bounds a ſtone, who never ſaw a ſling.
Pope.
On helmets helmets ſhone,
Shield preſs'd on ſhield, and man drove man along.
Pope.
3. To expel by force from any place: with *from*.
Drive them from their ſtrong holds, for many hundreds
He with a glorious rage from thence
Drove back the Greeks, and to their ſhips purſued
Pure mind, with fervent almes of zeale,
Reaux back the Muſes, and to wordes wrong
Pope.
4. To ſend by force to any place: with *to*.
Time ſhall *drive* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks a ſhow'r withhold.
Shakſ.
Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.
5. To chaſe; to hunt.
To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way.
Chevy Chaſe.
6. To force or urge in any direction.
He ſtood and meaſur'd the earth he beheld,
And drove aſunder the nations.
Hab.
7. To impel to greater ſpeed.
8. To guide and regulate a carriage.
He took the reins, and *drove* the chariot well,
Exact to every turning of the wheel.
Dryden.
9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.
I ſaw a herd of heifers wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring mead, and ſeem to *drive* before.
Addiſon.
10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.
With deſign of wonderful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the ſwains away.
Addiſon.
11. To force; to compel.
Fortune took, which *drove* him to ſo ſore
Time he *drove* away, which to ſuch diſtreſſe
Spenſer.
12. To hurry on inconſiderately.
Many a man unthinking *drives* on his own time by the poſt to his end and death.
Locke.
He, *driven* to deſpair, threatened, if he had not the command, to make it.
Clarendon.
The Romans did not think that every war was juſtifiable, but only that which was neceſſary; and if they found not in the well-being of their country only that the enemy was [illegible]
He was [illegible] than led by his own inclination.
Addiſon.
13. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten.
That kind of life, which in the main *drives* deſperate men to deſperate.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.
14. To urge by violence, not kindneſs.
He taught the goſpel rather than the law,
And forc'd himſelf to *drive*, but lov'd to draw.
Dryden.
15. To impel by influence of paſſion.
I *drave* my tutor from his mad humour of love to a loving humour of madneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
Diſcontents *drave* men into ſtidings.
King Charles.
Lord Cottington, being maſter of temper, and of the moſt profound diſſimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a miſtake, and then *drive* him into choler.
Clarendon.
It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul, where we may ſee what *drives* men into a conjugal life; and the burning paſſion is more powerfully than greater proſpects.
Locke.
16. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion.
The experiment of wood that ſhoots in the dark, we have diſcoursed and ſhewed the cauſe thereof, that things that give light have below, in the moſt denſe, and hath eſpecially motion.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
We have thus the proper uſes of the three elements, and how them and their cauſes are to be ſought and reſolved into their firſt ſimple principles.
Digby on Bodies.
To *drive* the argument further, let us inquire into the various deſigns of this divine architect.
Grew's Philoſophical Treatiſes.
The deſign of theſe orators was to *drive* home the particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal.
Swift.
17. To carry on; to keep in motion.
As a farmer cannot manage his ground to well, if he rent at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot *drive* his trade ſo well, if he hire at great uſury.
Bacon.
The bees have common cares of the royal,
And common ſtore, beneath one low they live,
And with one common ſtock the traffick *drive*.
Dryden.
Your Perſimond a lawleſs bargain *drove*,
The parent could not ſell the daughter's love.
Dryden.
The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners.
Locke.
18. To purify by motion: ſo we ſay to *drive* feathers.
His ſheets were never laid of down.
Shakſpeare.
The one is in the play, let him be never ſo innocent, and the other is as white as the *driven* ſnow, yet muſt be ever ſuſpected.
L'Eſtrange.
19. *To* DRIVE *out*. To expel.
The Turks had their exceſſive number ſelf and many of their enemies out of their places.
Knolles's Hiſtory.
As ſoon as they heard the name of Rhodes, they ſeem to *drive* out their governors and recall the Turks into the town.
Knolles's Hiſt.

To DRIVE. *v. n.*
1. To go as impelled by any external agent.
The needle inclines not directly to the meridian, but, being out of that circle, goes always where the greater and ſtronger part of the earth is placed.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Love, nay to one, is like the winds and tides;
And dares the force of winds and ſeas provide;
But being croſs'd and chid, their courſe decline
Is ſwift as theirs who ſeek to make it thine.
Cowley.
Now in more ſingle ſtate he would vainly live;
[illegible]
Dryd.
2. To rush with violence.
Like Boreas againſt whom his flying ſails
Are not the ſheets
Nor cheeks nor lips, thick-laid layers of ſmoke
Were any pillars ever all the place:
[illegible]
Pr[illegible] ſparks
Than upon each other's backs
Their lots their lives or their ſons.

While thus he ſtood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ſhip, which winds and waves aſſail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale,
She feel a double force, by turns obeys
Th' impetuous tempeſt, and th' impetuous ſeas. *Dryden.*

The wolves ſcamper'd away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* ſand,
The moving ſquadrons blacken all the ſtrand. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. To paſs in a carriage.

Then by a bitter ready; lay him in's,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy ſtunning chariotwheels ſhall thunder
Heav'n's everlaſting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *driv'ſt* of warning angels ſhalt ride. *Milton.*

4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign.

Authors *drive* at ſtrange conceits, and then think long ways which are but the *driving* of words. *Bacon.*

We cannot wiſely determine of the ſtate, when we have found out the principles and *drift* of it.

They look no further but to the next hedge, whence it was reported the game was ſtarted, that they can *drive* to the ſame point, but cannot from one fact reaſon to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the ſecond ſtage that we have been *driving* at. *Addiſon on ancient Italy.*

5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

At Auſure's ſhield he *drive*, and at the blow
Both ſhield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Æneis.*

6. To *drive* in all its ſenſes, whether active or neuter, may be obſerved to retain a ſenſe compounded of violence and progreſſion.

To DRIVEL. *v. n.* [from *drop*, *dripple*, *driddle*, *dreveln*.]

1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

I met with a Cretenſe, a ſchool-fellow, lean, ſhaking head and hands, already half earth, and yet then moſt greedy of earth. *Camden.*

No man could ſay, from his face, but would be ſucceſſive to ſome great title, or a fool. *Graunt.*

2. To be weak or fooliſh; to doat.

This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his head. *Shakſpeare.*

I care to ſee a man
Made lean with watching, ſad with thought, or ſly,
A *driveler* envious, or a jealous one. *Dryden.*

DRIVEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moiſture let fall from the mouth.

The *drivel* hanging from his mouth did ſhow
In what diſtemper he the night did paſs. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller.

This *drivel* now out of uſe.

Why ſhould you want? behold the Carpathians,
More wealthy, more wicked, more wretched, more ſenſeleſs. *Sidney.*

DRIVELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a ſenſeleſs.

I am reſolved to ſuffer myſelf to be reviled by every *driveller* I meet, as much as others even by men of letters are provoked. *Swift.*

DRIVER. *n. ſ.* The perſon or inſtrument that gives any motion by violence.

1. One who drives beaſts.

He from the many-peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours and the *driver's* cries. *Sandys.*

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almoſt to death. *L'Eſtrange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of ſheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which their *driver* ſhall accuſtom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Now the fierce *driver* with more fury bends
The ſmarting laſh, and, ere the ſtroke deſcends,
Looks to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German, to ſhed dew.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops, as winter rains.

When the ſun ſets, the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakſpeare.*

Though now this face of mine be hid
In ſap-conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet ſhall my night of life in me memory. *Shakſpeare.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmeſt flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenſer.*

Her heart did melt in great compaſſion,
And *drizzling* tears did ſhed for pure affection. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſky was pour down,
In ſuch compaſſion ought, no ſtorm to threw,
But ſtarting them of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reaſon of their height, are more expoſed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding ſmall rain.

Thus during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ſun receives the ſcatter'd ſuns. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DROIL. *n. ſ.* [by *Junius* underſtood a contraction of *drivel*.] A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod.

Let ſuch baſe ſwains, born to baſe vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which care no more but with what oyſtyle. *Spenſer.*

Deſcended of coarſe and narrow out-tacſtical race, to that we can apprehend only thoſe things more groſs and conſtant, the *droiling* peaſant ſcarce knows ſo much as any would beyond the neighbouring market. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *n. ſ.* [*drôle*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon; a jack-pudding.

As I was coming home in all haſte, a *droll* takes me up by the way. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew? cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's concert methinks, is ſomething dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll!* reviſit earth,
And with our follies gratify heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

Some as juſtly fame revive,
To laſting times in Smithfield *droll*. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, French.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon.

Such auguſt deſigns as inſpire your imagination, uſed to be decided by *drolling* fantaſticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themſelves ridiculous. *Government of the Tongue.*

Men that will not be reaſoned into their ſenſes may yet be laughed or *droll'd* unto them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let virtuoſos inſult and deſpiſe on, yet they never ſhall be able to *droll* away nature. *Spectator.*

DROLLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They barg between heav'n and hell, be the chriſtians faith, and the ache that *Government of the Tongue.*

DROMEDARY. *n. ſ.* [*dromedaire*, Ital.] A ſort of camel, ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day.

Dromedaries are found in common with ſlenderer, and more ſwift bodies and ſmaller kinds: one larger, with two ſmall ones covered with hair, on its back, the other with one hairy eminence, and more ſwift, called camel. Both are capable of great burthens. Their hair is ſoft and ſhorn: they have no and foreteeth, nor bear upon their feet, are only covered with a ſlimy ſkin, and about ſeven feet and a half high ground to the top of their heads. *See Camel.*

Straw for the horſes and ſwift they unto the place.
Mules, after theſe camels and Arm'd with waggons fraught with weapons of war. *Milton.*

DRONE. *n. ſ.* [*dron*, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executions pain
The lazy yawning *drone*.
Luxurious kings are like their hives;
They live like *drones* upon their ſubjects. *Dryden.*

All, with united force, combine to chaſe
The lazy *drones* from the laborious race. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſluggard; an idler.

He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones hive not with me;
Therefore I part with him. *Shakſpeare.*

Set the example but of induſtry,
A hard'nous *drone* will ſcorn to be ſeen idle;
It is my miſfortune to be more active,
Who lives upon what I get, will ſcorn any thing unto the common ſtock. *Graunt.*

3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

Here while his cares ſuſtain the ſwelling *drone*,
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples ſprightly, and diſcuſſes
On all her fortunes. *Gay.*

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleneſs; to drone.

We never liſt by any reaſon
Why was not five-twenty be
From a ſo great line exceed a ſingle *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Mild and he ſpake, and
With theſe ſoothing words drew the
And mix with talking brain the
found.

DRONISH. *adj.* [from *drone*.] Idle; ſluggiſh; dreaming; lazy; ſupine; unactive.

The *droniſh* monks, the ſcorn and ſhame
Rouſe and prepare once more to take
To neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Addiſon.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh with ſorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *drop'd*, took it deeply;
Fasten'd and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shak.*

I *drop*, with struggling spent;
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *Sandys.*

6. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I hold my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *drop*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Good things of day begin to *drop* and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shakspeare.*

When by impulse from heav'n Tyrtæus sung,
In martial deeds a new courage sprung. *Roscommon.*

Our flow'rs but *drop* in absence of the sun
Which wak'd their sweets and mine, and both is gone. *Dryden.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor does his wings with sickly feathers *droop*. *Dryden.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muses *drop'd* with their forsaken arts. *Dryden.*

I animate the soldiers *drooping* courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addison's Cato.*

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

7. To sink; to lean downward: commonly by weakness or grief.

I never more thy side henceforth must stray,
Where o'er our day's work lies; though now enamour'd
I bow'd, till day *drop'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,
Which with a sigh she rais'd, and thus she said *Pope.*

DROP. *n. s.* [dropa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that one *drop* of wine being put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine, being over-powered by so small a quantity of water, will be turned into it, he is very improbably. *Brown.*

Admiring in the glowing shade
Those little *drops* of night. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of tears to *drop* one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be mine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *n. s.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an insipissation of the humour.

Some lack a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [droppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

Her covering shall *drop* down dew. *Deut.*

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryden.*

One only hag remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an awkward courtsy to the knight. *Dryden.*

S. John himself will scarce forbear,
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shakspeare.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they *drop* their bodies, and divest themselves of those visible shapes. *Watts' Logick.*

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos.*

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Despair.*

After having given this judgment in our favour, they suddenly *dropt* the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out three shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without further association.

She died near to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him at his old age, if she can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addison.*

Most writers of the kings of Spain of Portugal, and the Indies meerly; but if you go out to the Gazette, you'll *drop* them. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the love of our Saviour personified by the ancients, who would preserve the tradition and account of it from to after-ages; and certainly it, by passing through several generations, would have *dropped* quite that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and there at the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish. *Swift.*

10. To besprinkle; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Varia fellatas serpens* guttis.

Of spotted wild goats skins,
Sown to the waist ward coats, *drop'd* with the gore. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The pearls of mercy in our eyes,
Like stars, but stay while day appears;
Upon the earth. *Sandys.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *drop* fat at the presence of God. *Psalms.*

While all their warlike engines *drop* blood like sweat,
The crimson rivers overtake the prey,
Stain'd with the flood the unthought side dyed. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Beneath a rock he sigh'd, he wept,
And cold Lycoris heard; from every *drop* of mine
Into the sea. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that ye *dropped* from the moon, or one of the stars. *Addison's Spect.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your presumptuous,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*. *Shakspeare.*

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen. *Addison's Travels.*

I heard of threats occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or, as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry: and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator.*

9. To fall short of a mark.

Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application *Cotes.*

DRO'PPING. *n. s.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

They were chiefly a rotten stuff,
And burnt like the *drippings* and the snuff
Of waxing candles *Dennis.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET. *n. s.* A little drop.

Tears without a sad use do our hurt more,
Sooner our hearts break, and sooner our eyes run
From niggard nature fall *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *n. s.* [*drop* and *stone*.] Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT. *n. s.* [*drop* and *wort*.] A plant of various species.

DROPSICAL. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

The diet of such sick and [illegible] ought to be such as is specifick to a dropsical, the alexipharmick nature of the [illegible] against the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DRO'PSIED. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy.

Were gin [illegible] were only the more,
Into a [illegible]
Is good. [illegible]

DROPSY. *n. s.* [*hydropisis*, Latin; whence accordingly *hydropsy*, thence *dropsy*, *dropsied*.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone in the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sharp.*

DROSS. *n. s.* [dpoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or depuration of metals.

Some have term'd the devil that from the metal curbs,
Some have call'd the evildoer which lashes vice,
And every one did [illegible]
And [illegible]

Should the mixture of a little *dross* constrain the [illegible] to dispose herself for so much gold, rather [illegible] now, by art and judgement, to make [illegible] from together? *Hooker*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

[illegible] appointed with admirable skill to keep away *dross* and canker. *Addison*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; anything remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,
Since all the world [illegible]
And [illegible]
How [illegible]
That [illegible]
[illegible]
All [illegible]
And [illegible]

Since [illegible]
and [illegible]
[illegible] *Shakspeare*

DRO'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *drossy*.] Foulness; feculence; [illegible].

[illegible] *Hooker*

DRO'SSY. *adj.* [from *dross*.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine. *Davies*
For, by the fire, they were [illegible] *dross* and scorious parts, [illegible] *Bacon*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Y[illegible]
As [illegible]
O [illegible] *Donne*

DROTCHELL. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *drotch*. To *drotch*, in *Chaucer*, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Drotch*, in Erse, is *delay*.] An idle wretch; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.

DROVE. *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. A body of cattle driven; generally used for oxen or black cattle.

[illegible]
A [illegible]
Of [illegible]

2. A number of [illegible]. [illegible] *herd* of oxen, [illegible], but a *flock*, of sheep.

A [illegible]
[illegible]
O [illegible] *Swift*

3. Any collection of animals.

[illegible]
No [illegible] *Milton*

4. A crowd; a tumult.

[illegible]
To [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *drive*.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your herd.
——I wish him joy of it.
——Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; for they sell bullocks. *Shakspeare*
The *drover* who his fellow *drovers* meets
In narrow [illegible] *Dryden*

DROUGHT. *n. s.* [ꝺpuȝoꝺe, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O [illegible]
That [illegible]
In [illegible]
[illegible] *Sidney*

[illegible] summer, lasting [illegible]
[illegible] every weather, pierced [illegible]
[illegible] *Bacon*

To [illegible]
And [illegible]
As [illegible]
So perish'd [illegible] *Sandys*

[illegible]
[illegible]
In [illegible]
And [illegible]

Upon flowers, after a *drought*, earthworms [illegible] *Ray*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

[illegible] pined with hunger and [illegible]
[illegible] *Shakspeare*

O [illegible]
Yet [illegible]
While [illegible] *Milton*

DROUGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *drought*.] The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

[illegible] should be [illegible] where [illegible] *Bacon*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

[illegible]
[illegible]
With [illegible] *Spenser*

To DROWN. *v. a.* [from *drunken*, Dutch, *Gronan*, German, *Skinner*; from ꝺpuncan, Saxon, *Junius*.]

1. To suffocate in water.

[illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Prior*

2. To overflow; to lay in water.

[illegible]
To [illegible] *Spenser*
[illegible] *drowned* in the [illegible]
[illegible] before [illegible] *Knolles's Hist.*

3. To [illegible]; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

[illegible] parchment we [illegible]
[illegible]
May [illegible] *Donne*

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Must [illegible]
It [illegible] *Locke*

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who [illegible] never will not [illegible]
However good, which [illegible] *for*

doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praise. *Spenser*
That the brightness of the sun [illegible]
discerning of the lesser lights, is [illegible]
[illegible]
My [illegible] voice is *drowned* [illegible]
[illegible]

Some [illegible] man who lives [illegible]
And who in former times [illegible]
May [illegible]
Outgoes the mark, and [illegible]
[illegible]

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.

[illegible] keep them [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
My [illegible]
Where [illegible]

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drusa*, Saxon, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

[illegible]
Spangled [illegible]
Of Argus, [illegible]
Charm'd [illegible]

2. To look heavy, not cheerful.

[illegible]
Slept [illegible]
And [illegible]

DRO'WSHED. *n. s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.

[illegible]
A [illegible]
Look'd [illegible]

DRO'WSILY. *adv.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with inclination to sleep.

[illegible]
Which [illegible]

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; [illegible].

We [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DRO'WSINESS. *n. s.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with inclination to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them!

In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath [illegible]
To [illegible]
What [illegible]
We [illegible]

He [illegible]
between [illegible]
does [illegible]
He [illegible]
becomes [illegible]
put [illegible]

A [illegible]
[illegible]

2. Idleness; indolence; inattention.

It is [illegible]
[illegible]

DRO'WSY. *adj.* [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; [illegible].

[illegible]
Men [illegible]
the fit of an ague, do [illegible]
Hammond's Works.

The flowers, [illegible]
Shut and [illegible]

Drunken at laſt, and *drowſy* they depart
Each to his houſe. *Dryden.*

Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up roſe from *drowſy* couch. *Fairy Queen.*

While thus ſhe reſted, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the ſhade,
And purling ſtreams that through the meadow ſtray'd,
In *drowſy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addiſon.

Stupid; dull.

Pardie inadvertencies, as a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowſy* reaſoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Dan.] To thraſh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can loſe no honour by't.
Hudibras.

The wife thief had been ſoundly *drubbed* with a hearty cudgel. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though the bread be not more, yet it will ſeem more than we get, I ſhould have been *drubbed* *Locke.*

Drub *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

Theſe wounds and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have batter'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of ſtrength. *Hudibras.*

By letting an unfortunate mark on their foreheads, they have expoſed them to innumerable *drubs* and diſcouragements. *Addiſon.*

DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*dreccan*, to vex, Saxon; *draegen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to ſlave.

A crack'd fiddle, and hoarſe taylors,
Lean rogues, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

Let us ſleep little: we muſt learn to watch
Our jealous late, and early every morning,
Make ſwift to meet them clad and fed with ſpirits,
Ride to our toils, and *drudge* away the day.
Ben Jonſon.

Advantages obtained by induſtry, directed to uſeful purpoſes, can never be expected from those who *drudge* for others.

Soon he came to the gate,
Where they uſe to water the gate,
Leave his ſtraw water, and to *drudge* he went.
Dryden.

I made no ſuch bargain with you, to live always *drudging*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian, Dedication.*

What is marriage, in moſt renowned *drudging* life, but one continued ſcene of love in miniature. *Addiſon.*

DRUDGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a ſlave; one doomed to ſervile occupation.

Take no care, this night of the event, this day of ſorrow, lay claim to me. *Shakſpeare.*

He is above, and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath ſhall bid. *Milton.*

All thou our ſlaves,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'ſt thou at our taunting and command,
Diſguiſe thy coming? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*

The hard maſter makes men ſerve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and ſlaves with nothing but ſhame, and ſorrow, and miſery.
Tillotſon.

DRU'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge.*] A mean labourer.

The drudgingbox; the box out of which flower is thrown on roaſt meat.
Dict.

DRU'DGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge.*] Mean labour; ignoble toil; diſhonourable work; ſervile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her huſbandry and her *drudgery*. *Shakſpeare.*

Were there not inſtruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders, as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Eſtrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*
Which they impoſe. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give:
Cares be thy lot, reſign thou, and let me live.
Dryden.

Paradiſe was a place of bliſs, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without ſorrow. *Locke.*

Even *Dorinda* herſelf,
As at the cart her dairy leaves
The paſture done, loaths paſt *drudgery*.
Dryden.

It is now happened to every duty we do, and condemned to *drudgery*. *South.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *n. ſ.* [*drudging* and *box.*] The box out of which flowers are ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.

But all the ſtrowing ſavours, the cruſt's pride,
Not by the *drudging* gueſts to be eſpied,
Dryden.

DRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging.*] Laborioſly; toilſomely.

He does now with the meaneſt and moſt ſervile things ſubmit himſelf, and grow moſt making drudgingly into the houſe of his own gate-keeper. *Boyle.*

DRUG. *n. ſ.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple.

A ſet deviſed
Hurtleſs to cure the moſt of wounds
Could ſhow, ſave Bacchus, or the ſtill
Of Leech and Tudor, whence no herbal drug
Theſe days [illegible] ſhow'r to heal
Herbs and plants expired, and trees wan
Bright Helen mock'd a mimic laughing howl,
Trumpet dwelt mute in the reign'd
Ladies [illegible]
In the [illegible] and [illegible]
In a word never endan[illegible]

2. It is uſed ſometimes for poiſon.

Mark [illegible] Mamua's low
Is deem'd [illegible] ſeem.
And [illegible] the [illegible]

Here [illegible] with many [illegible]
Then tear the [illegible]
Ere ate the [illegible]

3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found.

Let us [illegible]
Since [illegible]
[illegible] ſhall [illegible]
At [illegible]'s name,
Who [illegible]
For [illegible] ſhould be dumb. *Dryden.*

4. A drudge. This ſeems the meaning here.

He comforts all with whom he proceeded
To ſweet diſcourſe, that he ſo well would all ſuit,
To ſuch as may the groſſeſt diſguiſe put
From common ſight. *Spenſer.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeaſon with ingredients, commonly medicinal.

The ill-fated grooms
Do mock their charge with ſtores—[illegible]
their pallets,
That death and nature do contend about them.
Shakſpeare.

2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive

Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hateful diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

DRU'GGET. *n. ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff.

In *druggets* dreſs, of thirteen pence a yard,
See Philip's foe amidſt his Perſian guard. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs.

Common ſtore we bought at the *druggiſts*.
Boyle.

DRU'GSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples.

Common oil or turpentine I bought at the *druggiſter's*. *Boyle.*

They let the clergy follow their apothecaries, the phyſician of the ſoul before the *magiſter* of the body. *Bacon.*

DRU'ID *n. ſ.* [*dairo*, oaks, and *hoad*, incantation.] A prieſt and philoſopher of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *n. ſ.* [*tromme*, Daniſh; *drumme*, Erſe.]

1. An inſtrument of military muſick, conſiſting of vellum ſtrained over a broad hoop on each ſide, and beaten with ſticks.

[illegible] much without the noiſe of the tearing [illegible]. *Shakſpeare.*

[illegible], the [illegible] about, the [illegible] and [illegible] maketh the [illegible] fleſh and [illegible] much more hard and ſtrong than if it were [illegible] upon the ſkin extended [illegible] upon it. *Bacon.*

[illegible] ſwallowed [illegible] the ſound,
And [illegible] and trumpets mix their mournful [illegible]. *Dryden.*

Now noon is [illegible]
It [illegible] ſwains [illegible] ſhrill
And [illegible] ſwains, and [illegible] the virgin's knell.
Pope.

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the thin membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To DRUM. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with a pulſatory motion.

Now [illegible].

Stopping [illegible] and [illegible] head
[illegible] every act of [illegible] ſenſe;
Then take thy [illegible]
Left [illegible] ſhall [illegible]. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Milton.*

Take up theſe clubs here quickly, while the cowards [illegible] you [illegible] them to the landreſs at Duke Humphrey. *Shakſpeare.*

DRU'MFISH *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The [illegible] of [illegible] A [illegible]. *Wotton.*

DRUMMA'JOR. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment.

Sometimes you may [illegible] the [illegible] drummajor, [illegible] unruly, [illegible] to [illegible]. *Graunt.*

DRU'MMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *maker.*] He who deals in drums.

[illegible] maſter-drummaker, [illegible] coachmaker. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *drum.*] He whoſe office it is to beat the drum.

[illegible], [illegible] up, and let us march away. *Shakſpeare.*

He comes of [illegible] and on [illegible],
And with their [illegible] thunder ſhake the pole
[illegible].

DRU'MSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink.*]

1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when iſſuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they ſtood prepar'd
Of ſeeming arms to make a ſhort eſſay;
Then haſten to be *drunk*, the buſineſs of the day.
Dryden.

We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought ſober. *Spectator.*

2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood.
Deuteronomy.

DRU'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would be a commotion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've ſeen *drunkards*
Do more than this in ſport. *Shakſpeare.*
My lowneſs is my woe, I'm ſorry for them.
But, like a *drunkard*, I muſt vomit them. *Shakſ.*
God will not take the *drunkard's* excuſe, that he was ſo long accuſtomed himſelf to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *South.*

DRU'NKEN. *adj.* [from *drink.*]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a ſwine he lies!
Sir, I will preſcribe to this *drunken* man. *Shakſ.*
Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they ſee not well things afar off; thoſe things that they ſee near hand, they ſee out of their place, and ſometimes they ſee things double.
Bacon.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moiſture.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.
Shakſpeare.

4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vaſſals,
Have done a *drunken* ſlaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You ſtraight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shakſpeare.
We ſhould for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *adv.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Haſt thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
Shakſpear.

DRU'NKENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *drunken.*]

1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our uſual ſeverity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenneſs*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenneſs*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties.

Paſſion is the *drunkenneſs* of the mind, and therefore in its preſent workings not controllable by reaſon. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *adj.* [dryg, Saxon.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moiſt.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a differing ſound from the ſame pipe *dry*
Bacon.

When God ſaid,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear!
Milton.
Of turbid elements the ſpoil;
Storms cleave to cloudy maſs, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moiſt. *Thompſon.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholeſome ſummer, if there be a ſhowering April between. *Bacon.*

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the ſeaſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Not ſucculent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay;
Sleep ſhall neither night nor day,
Hang upon his penthouſe lid:
He ſhall live a man forbid. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward ſpring:
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſtreams go. *Dryden.*

5. Thirſty; athirſt.

So *dry* he was for ſway. *Shakſpeare.*
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which in often interrupted ſleep,
Their fry'ing blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed; without pathos; without flowers.

As we ſhould take care that our ſtyle in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we ſhould look again if be not winding or wanton with far-fetched deſcriptions: either is a vice. *Ben Jonſon.*

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within or without the ſabrick; a piece not ſo *dry* as the mere contemplation of proportions: and therefore I hope therein ſomewhat to refreſh both the reader and myſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

That the fire burns by heat is an empty *dry* return to the queſtion, and leaves us ſtill ignorant.
Glanville.

It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it.
L'Eſtrange.

Authority and friendſhip work upon ſome, *dry* and ſober reaſon works upon others. *L'Eſtr.*

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aſide *dry* ſubtilties with which the ſchools are filled. *Burnet's Theory.*

Theſe epiſtles will become leſs *dry*, and more ſuſceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Hard; ſevere. [*drien*, anciently to *endure*; *dree*, Scottiſh.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to ſcaff, but kept ever royal cheer in his houſe; the other would aſk of thoſe that had been at his table, was there never a ſtout or *dry* blow given?
Bacon.

I rather hop'd I ſhould no more
Hear from you o' th' galeanting ſcore;
For hard *dry* haſtings us'd to prove
The readieſt remedies of love;
Not a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

To DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moiſture; to areſy; to exſiccate.

The meat was well, if you were ſo contented.
— I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dry'd* away.
Shakſpeare.

Heat *dryeth* bodies, that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and ſo duſt time areſy. *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the ſhade, or *dried* in the hot ſun a ſmall time, keep beſt. *Bacon.*

The running ſtreams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *dries* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock.
Dryden.

2. To exhale moiſture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were
Not one
Within her ſoul: it laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in ſucceſſion, *dries*
The tears that flood conſidering in her eyes.
Dryden.

3. To wipe away moiſture.

Then with her veil the wound ſhe wipes and *dries*. *Denham.*
See, at your beſt returning,
Rage diſappears;
The widow'd ſkie in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

4. To ſcorch with thirſt.

Their honourable men are famiſhed, and their multitude *dried* up with thirſt. *Iſa.*

5. To drain; to exhauſt.

Raſh Sipenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by briguous ſleep,
Imprudent: him death's lion ſleep oppreſt. *Pope.*

6. *To* DRY *up.* To deprive totally of moiſture; to take all moiſture away.

The water of the ſea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the ſun. *Woodward.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture; to be drained of its moiſture.

DRY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by a plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, eſpecially by perſpiration. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight ſo deform what heart of rock could long
Dryey'd behold? Adam could not, but weep.
Milton.

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry.*]

1. Without moiſture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conſcious to himſelf how coldly the king had been uſed by his council, did thereby to recover the king's affection. *Bacon.*

Wouldſt thou to honour and preferments climb?
Be bold in miſchief, dare ſome mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or baniſhment deſerves
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and ſtarves.
Dryden's Juvenal.

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embelliſhment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made.
Pope.

DRY'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*]

1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly ſcorched and torrified by the ſun, by *dryneſs* of the ſoil, from want and defect of water.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Such was the diſcord which did rend this globe;
Form, order, beauty through the univerſe fled;
While *dryneſs* moiſture, coldneſs heat purſued,
All that we have, and that we are indeed.
Davies.

The marrow ſupplies an oil for the nouriſhment of the bones and ligaments in the joints, and particularly of the ligaments, preſerving them from *dryneſs* and rigidity, and keeping them ſupple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then muſt we fancy this impoſſible *dryneſs*, and from upon that falſe ſuppoſition, calumniate nature?
Bentley.

2. Want of ſucculence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluminous ſkin,
Full forfeits, and the *dryneſs* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakſpeare.*

The difference of muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, tenderneſs, moiſture, or *dryneſs* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Want of embelliſhment; want of paſſion; jejuneneſs; barrenneſs.

Their new flowers and ſweetneſs do as much corrupt as others *dryneſs* and ſqualor, if they chaſtening carefully. *Ben Jonſon.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphraſe where penury of fancy or *dryneſs* of expreſſion aſk it. *Garth.*

4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of fervour; aridity.

It may be, that by this dryness of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *n. f.* [*dry* and *nurse*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *shod*.] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod*. *Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, the parts the floods in sway,
And eke huge mountains from their native seat,
She would command themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked sand. *Dryden.*

DU'AL. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the modern tongues fall to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DUB *v. a.* [dubban zo ribbe e, Sax. *dubba till riddara*, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Addulka*, in its primary sense, signifies *to strike*. knights being made by a blow with the sword.

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good master! Basiliseo like
What I am *dubb'd*, I have it on my shoulder. *Shakspeare.*

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green, or burnet, as they spake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward's Edward VI.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

Lee je hath o'erwon widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

He
Give thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakspeare.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart *Cowley.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the creation of his *dubbing* was sometimes. *Collier.*

O poet! thou hadst been still a creature,
Ranging the mercer's hall so big,
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy muse a metre,
That did but blape, and rove round the. *Persius.*

These demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth:
Venus shall give him form, and Anstis birth. *Pope.*

DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubbs*. *Hudib.*

DUBIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. Not used.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties, feasibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side *Watts' Logick.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

An idle waste of conjecture, even to masters wherein is expected a strict demonstrative truth *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

Almanack makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Browne.*

DU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted

DUBITA'TION. *n. f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see. *Locke.*

DU'CAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver, valued at about four shillings and sixpence; in gold, at nine shillings and sixpence.

Let me but frankly count up the gods
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he would send one half, as hath carried five hundred ducats more. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *n. f.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame.

The *duck*, that used the proclamation cried,
And trod upon execution might betide,
Full twenty miles the wanton their voyage take,
Out-cure in ruffles of the liquid lake. *Drayton.*

Grubs, as you find your kind inclined to, or *ducks* may be. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buss a virgin or lace for your Jo
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakspeare.*

3. A declination of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Rack, shepherds, backs enough your play
Till next tumble o'erday:

Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither crabs and pike, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as dandy-dandy. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The wicked tide, wont to the feeble came,
Now with us proper prey to beastly lust;
And deep himself he *duck'd* with that same,
That in the lake his hateful corse was steept. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heaven. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As soon as you come in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head, aside will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspeare.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer. *Dict.*

DU'CKINGSTOOL *n. f.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in a *ducking stool* should take her seat,
Dress like herself in a great chair of state. *Perfect.*

Recommend it absolutely opprobrious and vicious women, and make the *ducking stool* more useful *Arbuthnot's Freeholder.*

DUCKLE'GGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Dwarfish, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

The ducklings thought themselves neglected and led by a hen, if the mistress came not to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and on they go. *Ray.*

Ev'ry worm
Avoid the ducklings eager for the corn. *Gay.*

DU'CKMEAT. *n. f.* [*duck* and *meat*; *lens palustris*.] A common plant growing in standing waters; duckweed

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoying being commonly practised upon *ducks* produced the error.] To entice to a snare.

[illegible] under membranous string,
[illegible] and draws in at nature, as a
[illegible] with this he angles
[illegible] them. *Grew.*

DUCKOY. *n. f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

[illegible] and the most compendious
[illegible] to lead captive fifty women,
[illegible] them the decoys to their whole fifty *Decay of Piety.*

DU'CKSFOOT. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DU'CKWEED. *n. f.* [*duck* and *weed*.] The ſame with *duckmeat*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a freſher green; and putteth forth a little ſtring into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *n. f.* [*ductus*, Latin.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by faſtening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the laſt of the ſtars, or neceſſity of thoſe iron chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly uſed by anatomiſts.

A duct from each of thoſe cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and paſſed forward in one common duct to the top of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It was obſerved that the ducts, in the thoracick *duct*, retained the original taſte of the ſeveral ſorts of food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'CTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human ſight:
One bough it bears; but, wond'rous to behold!
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Eaſy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductile* and tenſile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread; have the appetite of not diſcontinuing ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Gold, as it is the pureſt, ſo it is the ſofteſt and moſt *ductile*, of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obſequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts inſpir'd
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Theſe deſigning leaders cannot deſire a more *ductile* and eaſy people to work upon. *Addiſon.*

DU'CTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I was a child, may think upon
The *ductileneſs*, the apiſh toys,
The wholeſomeneſs, the ſimplicity,
From ruſt, from foil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for ſaffron is alſo yellow, and lead is *ductile*. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *n. f.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A ſmall dagger.

It was a fit and able *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drawing. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; ſullenneſs; malignity; ill-will.

Civil *dudgeon* firſt grew high
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudib.*

The cock took this a little in *Dudgeon*. *L'Eſtrange.*

DUE. *adj.* The part. paſſ. of *owe*. [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed; that any one has a right to demand in conſequence of a compact, or for any other reaſon.

To whom ſhall I come to judge to the advocate ſome compaſſion and grazing, whoſe cauſes are well conſidered and fair pleaded. There is likewiſe due to the public a civil repreſentation of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gentle neglect, or flight of fear in them. *Bacon.*

Mirth and cheerful news are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More's Diſcourſe of Antipaſſion.*

A preſent bleſſing upon our faſts is neither originally *due* from God's juſtice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge.*

There is a reſpect *due* to mankind, which ſhould incline even the wiſeſt of men to follow innocent cuſtoms. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in perſons attending on thoſe ceremonies, a due ſenſe of the vanity of earthly ſatisfactions. *Attterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might ſee him come towards me beating the ground in ſo *due* time, as no dancer can obſerve better time ſure *Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner ſavoury fruits. *Milton.*

4. Conſequent to; occaſioned or effected by. Proper, but not uſual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to ſome partial ſolution made by the ſaliva ſpirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The courſe is *due* eaſt, or *due* weſt.

Like the Pontick ſea,
Whoſe icy current and compulſive courſe,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellеſpont. *Shakſp.*

DUE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me *Shakſpeare.*

The ſon of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou better know'ſt
Effects of courteſy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou haſt not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakſpeare.*

The *due* of honour in no part omit
Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.

I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due* *Dryden.*

No popular aſſembly ever knew, or propoſed, or declared, what ſhare of power was their *due*. *Swift.*

2. Right; juſt title.

Theſe are of them that plot by *due*,
And by command of reaſon and powerful king.
Leap *Marſton's Fawn to Top.*

3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done.

Be ſtrewed
With flowers, as ſtrew'd proſelle, the ſtrict meaſt
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out
Milton.

They pay the dead his ancient *dues*. *Denham.*

4. Cuſtom; tribute; exactions; legal or cuſtomary perquiſites.

In city dominions there be ſmall *dues* that are paid at market places, this deſervedly retains the name of free *Carew.*

To DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this ſingle paſſage.

Let us fall down
And weep our ſins together, pray to gain
The pardon we intend, and to *due* grace,
Ere we begin our knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'EL. *n. f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the true ſide; and yet, if it be tried by the gods, go on the other ſide. *Bacon.*

Dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or hoof. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have ſought:
No *duel* ever was more juſtly fought. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat.

He muſt at length, poor man! die duly at home, when here he might ſo faſhionably and gentlemanly have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world. *South.*

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly.

Who ſingle
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army now unequal match
To ſave himſelf againſt a coward arm'd
At one ſpear's length. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

DU'ELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *duel*.] A ſingle combatant.

They perhaps begin as ſingle *duellers*, but then they ſoon get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *duel*.]

1. A ſingle combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the caſe is not worſe than when two meet in the field, where the wounded party eats his food again, without further hurt. *Bacon.*

Here lords let paſs, are allowed as wiſe,
But treacherous like *duelliſts* before the fight. *Spenſer.*

2. One who profeſſes to ſtudy the rules of honour.

His bought arms hung not like'd; for his firſt day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour left, our *duel* ſay. *New Yonge.*

DUE'LLO. n. ſ. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, out his honour's ſake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it *Shakſpeare.*

DUE'NNA n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion encreaſe as the ſeaſon advanced, till in the month of May I could no longer contain; I boldly declared admired to the fair, for ſo the *duenna* wonders diſplayed *Shadwell.*

DUG. *n. ſ.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Illyrick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: ſpoken of beaſts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed,
Sucking upon her poiſonous *dugs*, each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all ill-favoured *Spenſer.*

They are firſt fed and nouriſhed with the milk of a ſtrong *dug*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Then ſtoops the goat, whole brutiſh *dug* ſupplies
The infant Jove, and nurſe his growing pride
Creech.

2. It ſeems to have been uſed formerly of the breaſt, without reproach.

It was a lamentable ſquire that was the ſource
Of all my ſorrow, and of theſe ſad cares;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nurſe
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen.*

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*

DUG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *dig*.

They had often found medals, and pieces of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbiſh. *Addiſon.*

DUKE. *n. ſ.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his duchеſs, will be here with him to night. *Shakſpeare.*

Automatic, ſurety, and barter muſt lute
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatſoever profits thereby riſe.
Davies's Gift. Hy.

DU'KEDOM. *n. s.* [from *duke.*]
1. The ſeigniory or poſſeſſions of a duke.
Her brother found a wife,
Where he himſelf was loſt; Proſpero his *dukedom*
In a poor iſle. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The cardinal never reſigned his purple for the proſpect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuſcany. *Addiſon.*
2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh.
This arm of mine hath chaſtiſ'd
The petty rebel, *dullbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakſp.*

DU'LCET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious.
From ſweet kernels preſ'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor theſe to hold
Wants the fit veſſels pure. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.
I ſat upon a promontory
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back
Uttering ſuch *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakſp.*
A tabrick huge
Roſe like an exhalation, with the ſound
Of *dulcet* ſymphonies, and voices ſweet. *Milton.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.
In colcothar, the exacteſt calcination, followed by an exquiſite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the ſalt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the reſidue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony of any kind.
A decoction of wild gourd, or coloquintida, though ſomewhat qualified, will not ſo much as by hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal. *Bacon.*
I dreſſed him with a pledget, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
Spirit of wine *dulcified*; ſpirit of ſalt, nitre or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'LCIMER. *n. ſ.* [*dolcimello*, *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks.
Ye hear the ſound of the cornet, flute, harp, ſackbut, pſaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of muſick. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.]
1. To ſweeten.
The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend ſwine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon.*
2. To make leſs acrimonious.
Turbith mineral, as it is ſold in the ſhops, is a rough medicine; but, being ſomewhat *dulcorated*, firſt procureth vomiting, and then ſalivation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DULCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.
Malt gathereth a ſweetneſs to the taſte, which appeareth in the wort; the *dulceration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulceration* importeth a degree to nutriſhment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid; a dolt.
This people be fools and *dullheads* to all goodneſs; but ſubtle, cunning, and bold in any miſchief. *Aſcham.*

DU'LIA. *n. ſ.* [*δουλεια.*] An inferiour kind of adoration.
Paleotus ſaith, that the ſame worſhip which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the diſcrepant degrees of latria and *dulia*. *St Dupplefet.*

DULL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welſh; *dol*, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch.]
1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive; indocile; ſlow of underſtanding.
Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* ſpirited men. *Locke.*
He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of groſs breeding, or confeſs his very dull kindred. *Sidney.*
Sometimes this perception, in ſome kinds of bodies, is far more full than the touch, ſo that the ſenſe is but a *dull* thing in compariſon of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Every man, even the *dulleſt*, is much more than the moſt eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden.*
2. Blunt; obtuſe.
Meeting with ſome ſtick thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſcythe is *dull*, whet it, for ſhame. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; awkward.
Gyneca a great while ſtood ſtill, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking ſtedfaſtly upon her. *Sidney.*
O help thou my weak wit, and ſharpen my *dull* tongue. *Fairy Queen.*
Memory is ſo neceſſary to all contemplations of life, that we are not to fear it ſhould grow *dull* for want of exerciſe, if exerciſe would make it ſtronger. *Locke.*
4. Hebetated; not quick.
This people's heart is waxed groſs, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matthew.*
The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatneſs of Spain, upon a general apprehenſion; now that fear is ſharpened and pointed. *Bacon.*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion.
Thereforth the waters waxed *dull* and ſlow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *Spenſer.*
7. Groſs; cloggy; vile.
She eats the air, promiſcuous thing
Upon the earth dwelling. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, *to make dictionaries is* dull *work.*
9. Not bright: as, *the mirror is* dull, *the fire is* dull.
I'll not be made a ſoft and *dull*-eyed fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ſtupify; to infatuate.
So was ſhe *dulled* with all, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the bearing of her lamentation. *Sidney.*
Thoſe drugs ſhe has
Will ſtupify and *dull* the ſenſe awhile. *Shakſp.*
2. To blunt; to obtund.
Borrowing only the edge of induſtry. *Shakſp.*
This countenance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their ſwords. *Bacon.*
3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken.
Now tun'd to overflow with black ſh tears,
The troubleous noiſe did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenſer.*
Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits of children, than the will of children from learning, then careleſs in making of Latin. *Aſcham.*
5. To damp; to clog.
Prayers were ſhort, as if darts thrown out with a ſtrong quickneſs: leſt that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.*
In bodies, union ſtrengtheneth and cheriſheth any natural action; and, on the other ſide, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impreſſion: and even ſo it is of minds. *Bacon.*
6. To make heavy, or ſlow of motion.
Uſury *dulls* and clogs all induſtries, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for the uſe. *Bacon.*
7. To fully brightneſs.
The breath *dulls* the mirror. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow; a dunce.
What! mak'ſt thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not ſpeak to me? *Shakſpeare.*
Thou muſt make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the properties of my death
Were very pregnant and potential ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidly; doltiſhly.
It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is moſt beautiful. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly.
The air if it be moiſt doth in a degree quench the flame, and howſoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gayly; not brightly; not keenly.
Not that I think thoſe pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
A ſcience ingenious in their art
Than thoſe who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

DU'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility; ſlowneſs of apprehenſion.
Not to the *dulneſs* of the ſcholar to extinguiſh, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *South.*
Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulneſs* from his tender years. *Dryden.*
2. Want of quick perception.
Nature, by a continuance of any thing, grows to a lazineſs and *dulneſs* either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*
3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep.
Here ſcate more queſtions;
Thou art inclined to ſleep. 'Tis a good *dulneſs*,
And give it way. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*
4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.
6. Bluntneſs; want of edge.

DU'LY. *adv.* [from *due.*]
1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.
Ever ſince they ſo duly have returned,
And *duly* we obſerved his beheſt. *Spenſer.*
My prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities, yet prayers and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*
In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart, liver, domeſtick offices, and all the inferiour miniſters act orderly and *duly*, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South.*
If attention be *duly* engaged to thoſe reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers.*
2. Regularly; exactly.
Some in a crouch, 'twas ſuch a buſy life;
But *duly* tend his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB. *adj.* [דום, he was ſilent; *dumb*, Gothick; *dumbe*, Saxon; *dum*, Daniſh; *dom*, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech.

It hath pleaſed ſome ſtill conſtitution to unlooſe the very tongues of ſenſeleſs creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, leſt the cruelty of man ſhould perſiſt to afflict them. *Hooker.*

They ſpake not a word;
But like *dumb* ſtatues, or unbreathing things,
Star'd each on other. *Shakſpeare's R. II.*

Some perſons from their having a negative idea blind implies a privation of light, *deaf* a denial of ſpeech. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Deprived of ſpeech.

They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admired the godlike man. *Dryden.*

3. Mute; not uſing words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converſe with a *dumb* ſhow? *Shakſpeare.*

His gentle *dumb* expreſſion turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

Her humble geſture more than ſpeech pleads
Dumb eloquence perſuading more than ſpeech. *Rowe.*

For he who covets greatneſs, which exceeds
Does by *dumb* ſigns implore the aid of deeds;
As if in words of being aſham'd to aſk. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, repent, languiſh, deſpair, and die in *dumb* ſhow. *Addiſon.*

4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak.

The grandchild here withſtood
Th' intended treaſon, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till ſtor'd with evidence clamours and proof
Of Ithacus, he ſtood no longer mute. *Dryden.*

Du'MBLY. *adv.* [from *dumb*.] Mutely; ſilently; without words.

Du'MBNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dumb*.]

1. Incapacity to ſpeak.

2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs.

There was ſpeech in their dumbneſs, language in their very geſture, they looked as they had heard of a world ranſomed, or one deſtroyed. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To th' *dumbneſs* of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence.

'Tis love, I ſee, and he that made mine eyes,
And guilty *dumbneſs* witneſs of my ſurprize. *Dryden.*

To Du'MFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. A low phraſe.

They had like to have *dumfounded* the juſtice, but his clerk came to his aſſiſtance. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *n. ſ.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs.

Sing no more ditties, ſing no mo
Of *dumps* ſo dull and heavy;
The fraud of men was ever ſo,
Since ſummer firſt was leafy. *Shakſpeare.*

Viſit by night your lady's chamber window
With ſome ſweet concert; to their inſtruments
Tune a deploring *dump*: the night's dead ſilence
Will well become ſuch ſweet complaining grievance. *Shakſpeare.*

Funerals with ſtately pomp
Mean ſtately ſorrow, ſtern and ſolemn *dump*. *Habington.*

The tyrant with ſorrow on bloody ſtumps,
By his own hands ſlain, did in ſad *dumps*. *Gay.*

2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke* uſes *dumps* ſingularly.

Things more *dumps* cauſe to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

Du'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful.

Now years, and wearing cold Januſ gate,
Doth ſeem to ſet me in the pit of new delight;
And backward caſts a leer, in paſſed date
Bodes all old thoughts to renew in *dumpiſh* ſpight. *Spenſer.*

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpiſh*, and ſour life; but cheerful, lively, and pleaſant. *Herbert.*

Du'MPLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a ſtrong and full white, ſuch as is that of paper, but ſome duſky obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or ruſſet brown. *Newton.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunneſt* ſmoke of hell. *Shak.*

He ſeem'd
Hell and the gulph between; and ſaw from thence
Coaſts lighted with volcanos, and in view
In the air like fleecy clouds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunian, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of my back, and borrow of my belly, they'll never aſk thee again. I ſhall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

When thou *dunn'ſt* their parents, ſeldom they
Without a tumult let the tribune pay. *Dryden.*

I remember what the wiſe
And late ſhe ſent to ſcare the *duns*. *Swift.*

DUN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor.

Thus, while my jolly minutes ſeem not ſlow,
With looks demure, and ſilent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monſter! hated by gods and men,
To my ſad boſom ſad attends. *Pope.*

It grieves my ſoul to be purſued by the ſheriff by ſome rascally *Dun*—Sir, remember my bill. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

DUNCE. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, Dutch, ſtupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thick-ſkull; a ſtupid, indocile animal.

Theſe at the beſt, in literal but ſcarce allow'd
To ſtick, on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden.*

Was Hippocrates ſo great a dunce to imagine a ſtrong, unlike contrariety, ſhould be cureleſly oppoſite to the law of God? *Sanderſon.*

I never knew this town without ſome conſiderable figure, who had credit enough to give me the ſlip. *Swift.*

DUNG. *n. ſ.* [dinez, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuſe and putrefaction of nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

I judge the likeſt way to be, the perforation of the body of the tree in ſeveral places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of thoſe lumps of *dung* with ſquirts of an infuſion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fat weeds from herbs the pure part muſt be won
From groſs by ſtilling, this is better done
By deſtil'd *dung* than by the fire or ſun. *Donne.*

He ſoon would learn to think like me,
And bleſs his ravith'd eyes to ſee
Such order from confuſion ſprung,
Such gaudy tulips raiſ'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the weſt wind bloweth, and in the decreaſe of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compoſt forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

Du'NGEON. *n. ſ.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which priſoners were kept, whence all priſons eminently ſtrong were in time called *dungeons*.] A cloſe priſon; generally ſpoke of a priſon dark or ſubterraneous.

Then up he took the ſlumber'd ſenſeleſs corſe,
And, ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought with haſty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorſe. *Spenſer.*

We know not that the king of hearts hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our ſafe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

Now from the north
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoied ſhore,
Rushing their brazen *dungeons*, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, come forth my gun and ſpear. *Milton.*

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* can paint to himſelf a ring himſelf with horrid landſkips, more beautiful than any that are to be found in the whole compaſs of nature. *Addiſon.*

Du'NGFORK. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables. *Dampier.*

Dunghils and paddles are common where. *Mortimer.*

Du'NGHIL. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. A heap or accumulation of dung.

Is not his brother, gone nothing under him but growth, for the moſt part but a dunghil to himſelf, are as much beholden to him as I. *Shakſ.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the maſtery of a *dunghil*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Never enter into a league of friendſhip with an ingrateful perſon; that is, plant not thy friendſhip upon a *dunghil*: it is too noble a plot for ſo baſe a turf. *South.*

The *dunghil* having raiſed a huge muſhroom of ſhort duration, is now ſpread to enrich a gentleman's land. *South.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thouſand ſhrewd deſigns are
Remote from us, and latent in the ſtars,
Are lighten'd by the beams, and kindled by
Of which our earthly *dunghils* have no part. *Glanville.*

3. Any ſituation of meanneſs.

The poor beetle that we tread on,
Lo'n from the *dunghil* rears her head. *Pope.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghil!* dar'ſt thou brave a nobleman? *Shakſ.*

Du'NGHIL. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low; baſe; vile; worthleſs.

His *dunghil* thoughts, which do himſelve enure
To dirty droſs, no higher dare aſpire. *Spenſer.*

Du'NGY. *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe; low; odious; worthleſs.

We need no grave to bury honeſty.
There's not a grain of it, the face to ſweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakſpeare.*

Du'NGYARD. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables caſt into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*

Du'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *dun*.] One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new taxes, and leave the owners in getting them customers, as the common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spect.*

DUODE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of twelves.

Criſpinus, a learned Polander, endeavours to eſtabliſh the *duodecuple* proportion amongſt the Jews, by comparing ſome paſſages of Scripture together. *Ainſworth.*

DUPE. *n. f.* [*dupe*, French; from *duppe*, a foolish bird, eaſily caught.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. A modern word hardly eſtabliſhed.

A uſurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaſer in truſt for ſome huge tyrant. *Swift.*

Firſt ſlave to words, then vaſſal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the ſame. *Duncad*

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

He ſtone a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Both errs through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope*

DU'PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity.

And ſome alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a ſingle object to our underſtandings. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of ſquares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportionals, the firſt term to the third is ſaid to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the firſt to the ſecond, or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: ſo as, 4 8, 16, the ratio of 4 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 4 to 4, or as the ſquare of 4 to the ſquare of 4. *Phillips. Harris. Bailey*

It has been found, that the attractions almoſt reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the diſtance of the middle of the drop from the concourſe of the glaſſes, viz. reciprocally in a ſimple proportion, by reaſon of the ſpreading of the drop, and its touching each glaſs in a larger ſurface, and again reciprocally in a ſimple proportion, by reaſon of the attractions growing ſtronger within the ſame quantity of attracting ſurface. *Newton's Opticks.*

DU'PLICATE. *n. ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for preſerving the natural hiſtory of bodies, than the frequenting them to the fire, to which end I have received *duplicates* of the moſt conſiderable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and ſome other mathematical problems. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a thin membrane, every where double; in the *duplicatures* of which all the viſcera of the abdomen are hid. *Wiſeman*

DU'PLICATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lymphæducts, either diſcerated or obſtructed, exonerate themſelves into the foldings or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DUPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*duplicis*, Lat.]

1. Doubleneſs; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ſo contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have ſet three or four at once. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Do not affect *duplicates* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your diviſion of things. *Watts.*

2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart or of tongue.

DURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of laſting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet excel them in firmneſs of ſtrength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Raleigh*

DU'RABLE. *adj.* *durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and ſtones, and therefore *firm* and *durable* *Raleigh*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all faſt, too faſt they made
And *durable* *Milton*

The glories of her majeſty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than braſs, as ſuch as our poſterity may read a thouſand years hence. *Swift*

2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, meaſures all things *durable*
By preſent, paſt, and future *Milton*

DU'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *durable*.] Power of laſting; continuance.

The different conſiſtence and *durableneſs* of the ſtrata whereof they conſiſt, are more or leſs. *Woodward*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodneſs of his verſe, may by the *durableneſs* of the metal that ſupports it. *Addiſon*

DU'RABLY *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a laſting manner.

Thoſe indeed he found his fame more *durably* in, his monuments ingraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Sidney*

DU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, law Fr.]

1 Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jailer; a priſon.

Thy God, and Heav'n of thy noble thoughts,
Is both in *durance* and contagious priſon;
Haul'd thither by mechanick duſty hands. *South.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn ſtranger, languiſhing in *durance*, upon the falſe accuſations of a knot of inſolent, worthleſs women *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* leave, and ſtride,
In dungeons ſcarce three inches wide. *Hudibras*

Notwithſtanding the warning and admoniſhment before me, I commit myſelf to ſad *durance*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor*

2 Endurance; continuance; duration. A doubtful word.

Sick nature felt that inſtant trembled round,
And mother earth ſigh'd as ſhe felt the wound:
Oh what a ſcene was this new made ſtate!
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, her fate!
Its *durance* how ſecure! *Dryden*

DURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*duratio*, Latin]

1. A ſort of diſtance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of ſpace, but from the fleeting and perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumſtance ſo eſſential to happineſs, that if we conceived it poſſible for the joys of heaven itſelf to paſs from us in an inſtant, we ſhould find ourſelves not much concerned in the attainments of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Ariſtotle, by greatneſs of action, does not only mean it ſhould be great in its nature, but alſo in its *duration*; that it ſhould have a due length in it. *Addiſon*

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To laſt; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleaſures of the world are moſt pleaſing while they *dure*. *Raleigh*

DU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *dure* and *ſ*] Laſting; of long continuance; durable. Not in uſe.

Be *uſeful* work, which ſhip is not yet dried,
In long time to come to be admired?
Behold this ocean, which outſide
Great ſhips and rocks as flames of heav'n abide *Spenſer.*

DU'RELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; tranſitory; ſhort. Not in uſe.

Yet were that gratitude more acceptable to God, more conſonant to Chriſtian and embracing the ſubſtance, and the beſt purſuances of this higher play worke, than to become waſhed with God *Raleigh.*

DU'RESSE. *n. ſ.* [French; hardſhip, ſeverity.]

1. Impriſonment; conſtraint; confinement.

2. In law.

A plea uſed, by way of exception, by him who, being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, beatings, &c. hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſidence. This the law holds as invalid, and ſuppoſes to be conſtrained. *Cowel.*

DU'RING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*: as, *during life, durante vitâ*, life continuing; *during my pleaſure*, my pleaſure continuing the ſame.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing laſts.

Before me his cauſe muſt be conſtantly and vigorouſly proſecuted during my reſidence. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*dureté*, French; *durus*, Lat.] Hardneſs; firmneſs.

Ancient edifices conſiſt of fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at leaſt of indiſſoluble *duri*ty, as appeareth in the ſtanding theatres. *Wotton's Architecture*

Intrinſecal hardneſs or ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcernable in this; for it cometh ſhort of the tranſparentneſs and *durity*. *Brown.*

DURST. The preterit of *dare*.

Let not thoſe that have no images of the Deity, becauſe they would rather die than commit idolatry, *durſt* not make any. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*donſker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkneſs. See DUSKY.

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-coloured.

Vapour and exhalation, dim and moiſt,
Supply the *duſky* *Milton*

DUSK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity.

I will not ſay that the *duſk* of twilight, or my ſhow'ring eyes *Sandys.*

2 Darkneſs of colour; blackneſs.

Some ſpeckled pearls were ſeen,
Which on the *duſk* of the ſkin *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duſky. *Dict.*

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe light or brightneſs; to have luſtre diminiſhed *Dict.*

DU'SKILY. *adv.* [from *duſky*.] With a tendency to darkneſs or blackneſs.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *duſk*.]

1 Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity.

Look on the moiſt ſurface forth he threw,
Huge flames, which mixed all the heavens with
Enroll'd in duſky ſmoke, and brandiſh'd blaze

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-coloured

Sight is not so offended with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *dusky* tincture than an absolute black. *Watton.*

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duskish.*] Cloudily; darkly.

The candle burned dim, the part of the candle consumed; the dust gathering about the snuff, made the flame to burn *duskishly*. *Bacon.*

DU'SKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shak.*

Those fierce wars he sees
Approach with all their horrid clamours hoarse,
While every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the paints, of various-coloured day,
Such things as the painter's art can never way,
And the succeeding gloomy shades of night,
Or rising to expose the *dusky* clouded light. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

Thou canst not say
I did present her with the Dane's fair eye
Nor lily hand. *Shakspeare.*

Her hair no gold, but of a *dusky* brown. *Waller.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the loud thunder shrouds his head before their eyes. *Dryden.*

The dark ores of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing face powders, we are not to expect a fresh, and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* or more one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While we contemplate, this dark scene of horrour, the mind is prepared for final perdition, will frequently create to fancy. *Bentley.*

Unbrac'd, a *dusky* melancholy tribe,
As ever fabled the fair face of light,
Down to the centre bent, his proper scene,
Repass the joyless gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [ryst, Saxon; *duisk*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakspeare.*

Dust helpeth the nourishment of trees, inasmuch as they suck *dust* upon them, that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a seeling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The fairest, for a while they live, must
All follow them, and come to *dust*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. *1 Samuel.*

To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN. *n. f.* [*dust* and *man.*] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman's* coat ordinarily clothes and eyes,
When through the streets a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DU'STY. *adj.* [from *dust.*]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our way
We have ignoble *dusty* toils
The way is *dusty*. *Shakspeare.*

Arms and *dusty* fields admire,
And then [illegible] fire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

DU'TCHESS. *n. f.* [*duchesse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here. *Shakspeare.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty, *Swift.*

The gen'rous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines,
Kept dress'd for *duchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you give sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *n. f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states had grown up; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Berne. *Addison.*

France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DUTCHY-COURT. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

DU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty.*]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or regal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great successes. *Dryden.*

A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryd.*

Who taught the bee with wonder and amaze to strive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes: with *to.*

I know thee well; a serviceable villain!
As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakspeare.*

Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With more own tongue deny my sacred right,
With more own breath retract all *duteous* vow. *Shakspeare.*

DU'TIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full.*]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.

She durst not catechise old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Proserpina he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and busily curiously searching her.

He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chapter-low the king. *Swift.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great lord. *Taylor.*

DU'TY. *n. f.* [from *due.*]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Taylor.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit,
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shakspeare.*

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because we find our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance, and remember that you are bound to do those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance. *Taylor.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty; piety to parents.

Dare not thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakspeare.*

God's party will appear small, and the bad great; it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that have none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They bent obeisance,
Did *duty* to their lord as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there [illegible]

Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed the [illegible] being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Sidney.*

See how the maidmen bleed! Bold [illegible]
Without the walls martial, how we [illegible]
For seven long years, on *duty* every day.
Lo! their obedience, and their [illegible] *Hooker.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wives make their way through [illegible]
duties and taxes, before they reach the [illegible]

Such shekels as they now shew, were [illegible]
once in which *duty* was to be paid by the [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *n. f.* [dpeorg, Saxon; *dwerg*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf*!
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made. *Shakspeare.*

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Bacon.*

They, but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Milton.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and ſmooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the ſeſt had it in deriſion. *L'Eſtr.*

Saw off the ſtock in a ſmooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

5. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion ſtout,
Eftſoones diſmounted from his courſer brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needleſs ſpear he gave. *Spenſer.*

4. It is uſed often by botaniſts in compoſition: as, *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to leſſen; to make little.

It is reported that a good ſtrong canvas, ſpread over a tree grafted low, ſoon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it ſpread. *Bacon.*

The whole ſex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and ſtruck into a race of beauties, that ſeems almoſt a diſtinct ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little; petty; deſpicable.

Their *dwarfiſh* pages were,
As cherubims, all gilt. *Shakſpeare.*

And are you grown ſo high in his eſteem,
Becauſe I am ſo *dwarf*, and ſo low? *Shakſp.*

This unheard ſauciſt, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at: and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfiſh* war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shak.*

A thicket cloſe before the grove there ſtood,
With briars and brambles cramm'd, and *dwarfiſh* wood. *Dryden.*

We ſhould have loſt oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty ſons of the foreſt, and have found nothing but *dwarfiſh* ſhrubs, and creeping moſs, and deſpicable muſhrooms. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *adv.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs.

'Tis no wonder that ſcience hath not outgrown the *dwarfiſhneſs* of its preſent ſtature, and that the intellectual world is ſuch a microcoſm. *Glanville.*

To DWAULE. *v. n.* [dpelian, Saxon, to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dualla*, old Teutonick, is ſtay, delay; *duelia*, Iſlandick, to ſtay, to ſtand ſtill.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have habitation.

If my brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxed poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a bond-ſervant. *Leviticus.*

He ſhall *dwell* alone; without the camp ſhall his habitation be. *Leviticus.*

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parliſh wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had poſſeſſions. *Peacham.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from theſe gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham ſojourned in the Land of Promiſe as in a ſtrange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb.*

To be in any ſtate or condition.

'Tis beſer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by deſtruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

4. To be ſuſpended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondneſs.

He in great paſſion all this while did *dwell*:
More buſying his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell. *Spenſ.*

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled ſtemm'd the tides to Troy *Pope*

5. To continue long ſpeaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the ſinner with becoming zeal:
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*. *Dryden.*

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the conſiderations of ſpace and duration. *Locke.*

Thoſe who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not uſed.

I law and heard; for we ſometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, conſtrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houſes being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of ſome ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Their cries ſoon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noiſes riſe in every ſtreet. *Dryden.*

DWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of reſidence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran moſſy more. *Fairy Q.*

Hator ſhall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a deſolation for ever. *Jeremiah.*

If he have ſeveral *dwellings*, let him ſort them ſo, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To viſit oft the *dwellings* of juſt men
Delighted. *Milton.*

All *dwellings* elſe
Flood over whelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd: ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore! *Milton.*

The living few and frequent funerals then
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forſaken place;
And now thoſe few, who are return'd again,
Thy ſearching judgments to their *dwellings* trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire aſcended firſt on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted ſky. *Dryd.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy *dwelling* ſhall be with the beaſts of the field. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell* and *houſe*.] The houſe at which one lives.

A perſon ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouſe*, which he has in reſpect of his habitation and uſual reſidence; and not at the houſe which he has in reſpect of his eſtate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE. *n. ſ.* [*dwell* and *place*.] The place of reſidence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and ſome muſt die, whilſt other ſome do grow up into ſtrength. *Spenſer.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ðpinan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little.

Thy *dwindled* legs ſeem crawling to the grave
Dryden.

Proper names, when familiariſed in Engliſh, *dwindle* to monoſyllables; whereas in the languages they receive a ſofter turn, by the addition of a new ſyllable. *Addiſon.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought,
Their period finiſh'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomſ.*

2. To degenerate; to ſink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy ſtuff. *Norris.*

If there have been ſuch a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and inſects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed aſſembly of Italian biſhops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterb.*

Religious ſocieties, though begun with excellent intentions, are ſaid to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble.

Weary ſev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakſ.*

We ſee, that ſome ſmall part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loſes its ſtrength and nouriſhment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Phyſicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-ſick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminiſhed; to moulder off.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horſe left; the reſt were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE. See DIE.

DY'ING. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.

3. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *n. ſ.* [δυναστια.] Government; ſovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, becauſe he carries up the Egyptian *dynaſties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale.*

Greece was divided into ſeveral *dynaſties*, which our author has enumerated under their reſpective princes. *Pope.*

DY'SCRASY. *n. ſ.* [δυσκρασια.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature, when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body. *Diſt.*

In this pituitous *dyſcraſy* of blood, we muſt vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermiſſions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

DYSE'NTERY. *n. ſ.* [*dyſenterie*, French, from δυσεντερια.] A looſeneſs, wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood. *Diſ.*

From an unuſual inceſſancy of the motion, and perpetual changes of the wind from eaſt to weſt, proceed epidemical *dyſenteries*. *Arbuth.*

DYSPE'PSY. *n. ſ.* [δυσπεψια.] A difficulty of digeſtion, or bad fermentation in the ſtomach or guts. *Diſ.*

DY'SPHONY. *n. ſ.* [δυσφωνια.] A difficulty in ſpeaking, occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs. *Diſ.*

DYSPNŒ'A. *n. ſ.* [δυσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing; ſtraitneſs of breath.

DY'SURY. *n. ſ.* [δυσουρια.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dyſentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual piſſing, ſtrangury, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcene*, and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it not only is uſed like the reſt in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *cāre*, *cāne*; *mēn*, *mēne*, *gīp*, *gīpe*; *gīld*, *gīlde*; *bīd*, *bīde*; *cūb*, *cūbe*; *cūp*, *cūpe*; *thīn*, *thīne*; *nēd*, *nēde*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *plūm*, *plūme*. Yet it ſometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as, *gīve*, *haſtīle*, *ſīge*, *give*. Anciently almoſt every word ended with *e*, as for *can*, *came*, ; for *yeer*, *yeere*; for *great*, *greate*; for *need*, *neede*; for *flock*, *flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at firſt a ſoft ſound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterward it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verſe required, till at laſt it became univerſally ſilent.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the appoſition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mēn*, *mēan*; *fēl*, *fēal*; *nēt*, *nēat*; *nīt*, *nīte*.

EACH *pron.* [Ilc, Saxon; *elk*, Dutch & *ilk*, Scottiſh.]

1. Either of two.

Though your eaſes of different greatneſs be,
Yet both we for our fathers ſhe eſpouſe,
His to recride, and ours to be inclos'd. *Daniel.*

2. Every one of any number. This ſenſe is rare, except in poetry.

The meaſures and numbers, and each how he
To be th' inventor miſs'd. *Milton.*

Let each
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his ſtrength. *Milton.*

Be ſure of it, give each of the creatures time,
Thou art not to be haſty, there's much moiſture
Tiny temperance is viſible behind. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Wiſe Macrobius, who was ſtor'd
To all that each fam'd ſchool before. *Dryden.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*, whether it be uſed of two, or of a greater number.

I go that they may work each other. *Shakſpeare.*
Let each office with the other than themſelves. *Bacon.*

Loveſick of whom? each reaſon is on fire;
Beauty and wit ſhine for each other there,
Brightning our ſenſes. Thus all all improve. *Addiſon's Cato.*

EAD. [*ead*, *ed*.] in the compound, and *eadig* in the ſimple names, denotes happineſs, or bleſſedneſs. Thus *Eadward* is a happy protector; *Eadulf*, happy aſſiſtance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius*, *Eupolemus*, *Fauſtus*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in ſome meaſure reſemble. *Ead* may alſo in ſome caſes be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which ſignifies eaſy, gentle, mild. *Gibſ. Camden.*

EA'GER. *adj.* [*eagor*, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing; keenly deſirous; vehement in deſire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chief, your honourable danger ſought. *Dryd.*
Eager to read the reſt, Achates came. *Dryden.*
With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, *eager* for the journey, ſoon prepar'd;
His longs the world beneath him to ſurvey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryd.*
Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his bliſs,
Smoothe'd her words. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *of*, ſometimes with *for*, ſometimes with on or *after* before the thing ſought.

3 Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the ſpirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker.*
Now do the *eager* clamours of diſputants yield more clear to eclipſed truth, than did the trembling fears of old to the labouring muſe. *Glanville.*
Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Sprat.*
Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*
A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himſelf innocent, is apt to be too *eager* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; buſy; eaſily put in action.

His Numidian ſteeds
Is well diſpoſ'd to mutiny, were he preſent
And *eager* to it, but he muſt be ſpurr'd. *Addiſ.*

5. Sharp; ſour; acid.

With a ſudden vigour it doth poſſeſſ
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wateriſh whey. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Keen; ſevere; biting.

It is very chilly and very cold.
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakſpeare.*
The firſt draught, but the ſame gentleneſs, wherby it cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon.*

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold alſo is ſometimes ſo *eager*, as artiſts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glaſs itſelf. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of deſire; with impetuoſity of inclination.

To the holy war have fall and *eagerly* did men go, when the prieſt perſuaded them that whoſoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South.*
How *eagerly* he flew, when Jove gave leave,
Did to the feaſt of future acts invite. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having ſome advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his ſoldiers fell to ſpoil,
Whilſt we by Anthony were inclos'd. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Keenly; ſharply.

Abundance of rain ſnows ſo *eagerly* as it fell that it ſeemed the depth of winter had of a ſudden been come in. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keenneſs of deſire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her diſtance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerneſs* with her reſtraint. *Shak.*
Have you not ſeen, when whiſtling maids commit
Some fault, how they ſupply'd with what they miſs'd,
And, with their *eagerneſs*, the jeſting miſs'd. *Dryden.*
The *eagerneſs* and hunger of the mind after knowledge is not with any ſo ſtrong as with a humble diffidence of it. *Locke.*
Diſcourſes and colloquy are received with as much *eagerneſs* as wit and humour [illegible]
That deſire quickens, and [illegible]
With mute [illegible]
His [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence.

[illegible] them to [illegible]
their deſtruction; they are [illegible]
that it continues, and proſtrates [illegible]
it departs.
I'll kill thee with ſuch *eagerneſs* [illegible]
As ſtorms, let looſe, would lay a mountain [illegible]

EA'GLE. *n. ſ.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *ealler*, Erſe.]

1. A bird of prey.

The *eagle*, as it is reported, renews [illegible]
when it grows old [illegible] alſo [illegible]
at all, like other birds who ſhed their [illegible]
given out, that when an *eagle* ſees its young [illegible]
well grown as to venture upon flying, it [illegible]
over their neſt, and excites them to imitate [illegible]
and take their flight; and when it ſees them [illegible]
weary, or ſo full, it takes them upon its [illegible]
Eagles are ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted [illegible]
and, when they take flight, ſpring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes ſteadily [illegible]
upon the ſun.
Draw forth the monſters of the abyſs profound,
Or ſtretch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The ſtandard of the ancient Romans.

Acts ſtill followed where Rome's *eagles* led. [illegible]

EA'GLE-EYED *adj.* [from *eagre* and *eyed*.] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.

As he was quick and perſpicacious, ſo was he towardly *eagle-eyed*, and verſed in the [illegible] of his ſubjects. [illegible]

very one is *eagle-eyed* to ſee
Another's fault and his deformity. *Dryden.*

A'GLESPEED. *n. ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed.*] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with *eaglefpeed* ſhe cut the ſky,
Infant invifible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's neſt from thunder. *Calmet.*

The *eaglefone* contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is broken, and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, is ſo termed the name. The analogy between a ſtone containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers expreſs it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it muſt have great virtues and effect in accelerating or retarding delivery; ſo that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion: and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On ſuch idle and imaginary virtues was raiſed all the credit which this famous foſſil poſſeſſed for many ages. *Hill*

If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noiſe of rattle; and ſo do the ſtones, or *eaglefone*, which hath a little ſtone within it. *Bacon*

EA'GLET. *n. ſ.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle.

This treaſon of his ſons did the king expreſs in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* trying on her breaſt, and the fourth picking at one of her eyes. *Daniel.*

EA'GRE. *n. ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean*; *eggia*, in Iſlandick, is *to agitate, to incite.*] A tide ſwelling above another tide, obſervable in the river Severn.

For as an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant paſſions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And ſwath'd upon the ſoul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [ealdermap, Saxon.] The name of a Saxon magiſtrate; alderman.

EAME. *n. ſ.* [eam, Saxon; *oom*, Dutch.] Uncle: a word ſtill uſed in the wilder parts of Staffordſhire.

Daughter, ſays ſhe, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreſhows the treaſon of thy wretched *eame*! *Fairfax*

EAR. *n. ſ.* [eape, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears*? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd! *Shakſpeare.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pſalms.*

Valſalva diſcovered ſome paſſages into the region of the *ear* drum: of mighty uſe, among others, to make diſcharges of bruiſes. *Derham.*

2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean, the whiſper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kiſſing arguments. *Shakſpeare.*

His maſter ſhall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exodus.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the ſenſe of hearing.

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is muſick. *Richardſon.*

4. The head; or the perſon: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was ſore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and moſt of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better paſs over an affront from one ſcoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The higheſt part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Ariſtippus was earneſt ſuitor to Dionyſius for ſome grant, who would give no *ear* to his ſuit; Ariſtippus fell at his feet, and then Dionyſius granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe,
Were willing at the firſt to give an *ear*
To any thing that ſounded liberty. *Ben Jonſon.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or loſe his own. *Pope.*

7. Diſpoſition to like or diſlike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taſte.

He had his ſenſe cloſer, and in fewer words, according to the ſtyle and *ear* of thoſe times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it.

There are ſome veſſels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot ſtir them: but are ſoon removed, if you take them by the *ears*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

A quilted night-cap with one *ear*. *Congreve.*

A pot without an *ear*. *Swift.*

9. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds.

He delivered to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor ſands upon the ſhore. *Dryden*

From ſeveral grains he had eighty ſtalks, with very large *ears* full of large corn. *Mortimer.*

10. *To be by the* EARS. } To fight;
To fall together by the EARS. } to ſcuffle;
To go together by the EARS. } to quarrel.

[In Dutch *oorlogen.*] A familiar phraſe.

Poor naked men belabouring one another with ſhagged ſticks, or dully *ſet together by the ears* at fifty-cuffs. *Locke.*

Fools go *together by the ears*, to have knaves run away with the ſtakes. *L'Eſtrange.*

All Aſia now was *by the ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife; to make to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rafcal *ſets* others *together by the ears* without fighting himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

She uſed to carry tales from one to another, 'till ſhe had *ſet* the neighbourhood together *by the ears*. *Arbuthnot.*

It is uſual to *ſet* theſe poor animals *by the ears*. *Addiſon.*

EA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ear.*] Without any ears.

Earleſs on high ſtood unabaſh'd Doſon,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and ſilver they increaſe his ſtore,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore. *Sandys.*

A lady beſtowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'RSHOT. *n. ſ.* Reach of the ear; ſpace within which words may be heard.

Gomez, ſtand you out of *earſhot*—I have ſomething to ſay to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *wax.*] The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

The ear being to ſtand open, becauſe there was ſome danger that inſects might creep in thereat: therefore hath nature loricated or plaiſtered over the ſides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle inſects. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. ſ.* [eape and piꝛꝛa, *a grub*, Saxon.]

1. A ſheath-winged inſect; imagined to creep into the ear.

Himſelf he on an *earwig* ſet;
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton.*

Earwigs and ſnails ſeldom inſect timber. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Doll never ſtirs to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Becauſe ſhe heard a ſudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whiſperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs.*] One who atteſts, or can atteſt, any thing as heard by himſelf.

All preſent were made *earwitneſſes*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker.*

The hiſtories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitneſſes*, are built upon this principle. *Watts.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till. Obſolete.

He that *ears* my land ſpares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakſpeare.*

Menec ates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the ſea ſerve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shakſpeare.*

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor town, *Deuteronomy.*

Five years, in the which there ſhall be neither *earing* nor harveſt. *Geneſis.*

The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd*. *Fairfax.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear.*]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Saw ſtately Ceres to her paſſion yield. *Pope.*

EARL. *n. ſ.* [eopl, Saxon; *eorl*, Erſe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the firſt that ever Scotland
For ſuch an honour nam'd. *Shakſpeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal.*] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marſhal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *earl.*] The ſeigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulſter, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulſter, carefully went about redreſſing evils. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakſpeare.*

EA'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *early.*] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, *earlineſs* in the morning, the act of riſing ſoon with reſpect to the ſun; *earlineſs* of growth, the act of growing up ſoon in compariſon with other things of the ſame kinds.

The next morning we, having ſtriven with the ſun's *earlineſs*, were beyond the proſpect of the higheſt turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodneſs of the crop is great gain, if the goodneſs anſwer the *earlineſs* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY. *adj.* [æp, Sax. before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun; in time, with reſpect to creation; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

I am a ſhort-liv'd wether of the flock,
Meeteſt for death: the weakeſt kind of fruit
Drops *earlieſt* to the ground, and ſo let me.
Shakſpeare.

It is a curioſity to have ſeveral ſorts of fruit upon one tree; and the more when ſome of them come *early* and ſome late. *Evelyn's Kal. Hort.*

God made all the world, that he might be worſhipped: the primitive worſhip, and the *earlieſt*, as the firſt and moſt neceſſary of all offices, what could be the motive to make it ſubſequent to that which was *earlieſt*?
South.

The nymphs in vain their beauties dreſs'd,
Their *early* pride and the ſpring-ſhow'r deſtroy'd.
Dryden.

Sickneſs is a viſit of ſeverer kind,
Deliver'd on the ſudden, or *early* by day,
To ſcare us worſe.
Pope.

O ſoul of honour!
Shame to the world!
Thou doſt not riſe thus *early*.
Dryden.

Chearly ſong
The *early* bird.
Thomſon.

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betime.

Early to ſee the ſeaſons, ſkill'd to know,
When ſeed to ſcatter, and when trees to ſow,
The wiſe old ſire deſcends from heav'nly race.
Dryden.

Now in more ſtately gorgeous ſhow
Thoſe arts, which you to ruin know.
Waller.

The princeſs makes her ſon that herſelf, by inſtructing *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour.
Addiſon.

To EARN. *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Thoſe that have put themſelves in the manifeſt danger of peril, are ſaid to adventure themſelves, that they *earn* them honourably.
Bacon.

Wanting cauſe to complain,
Why ſhould their baſe-born hazard hope *earn* more
Milton.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and *earn* reſt from labour won
Milton.

Men may diſcern
From what conſummate virtue I have choſe
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* ſalvation for the ſons of men.
Milton.

Since they all beg, it were better for the ſtate to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almoſt all their *earnings*.
Locke.

The poems gained the playhouſe wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them.
Pope to Homer.

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a ſtock of pence and praiſe,
Thy labours grown the critick's prey.
Swift.

2. To obtain, as a conſequence of action.

I can't ſay whoſe;
It does abhor me, now I ſpeak the word:
To do the act that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's maſs of vanity could make me."
Shakſpeare.

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [eornert, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He whoſe prayers in due ſort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, is the more *earneſt* to pray for the time which we beſtow, as well in the one as the other.
Hooker.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

Their *earneſt* eyes were fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ripe, to tempt them further yet to ſtand.
Milton.

They are never more *earneſt* to diſturb us, than when they ſee us moſt *earneſt* in this duty.
Duppa.

3. Serious; important. Some ſay in *earneſt*, not in *jeſt*.

They whom *earneſt* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof.
Hooker.

EA'RNEST. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event, not a jeſt; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jeſt do not one day turn to *earneſt*.
Sidney.

I told you Klaius was the hapleſs wight,
Who *earneſt* found what they accounted play.
Sidney.

Therewith the laugh'd, and did her *earneſt* end in jeſt
Fairy Queen.

That high All-ſeer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earneſt*, what I begg'd in jeſt.
Shakſpeare.

Nor can I think that God, Creator wiſe!
Though threat'ning, will in *earneſt* ſo deſtroy
Us, his prime creatures.
Milton.

But the main buſineſs and *earneſt* of the world is money, dominion, and power.
L'Eſtrange.

We ſhall die in *earneſt*, and it will not become us to live in jeſt.
Government of the Tongue.

Sempronius, you have acted like yourſelf:
One would have thought you had been half in *earneſt*.
Addiſon.

2. [*erres penge*, Daniſh; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handſel; firſt-fruits; token of ſomething of the ſame kind in futurity.

The apoſtle's term is the handſel or *earneſt* of that which is to come.
Hooker.

Which leader ſhall the doubtful victory bide,
And give an *earneſt* of the war's ſucceſs.
Waller.

Jeruſalem be looked upon as a pledge and *earneſt* of peace and tranquillity.
South.

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earneſts* and pledges of greater.
Attterbury.

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have coin preſs'd againſt our perſon,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earneſt* of our death
Shakſpeare.

Pay back the *earneſt* penny received from Satan, and fling away him.
Decay of Piety.

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately; intenſely.

When *earneſtly* they ſeek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail
Milton.

Shame is a baniſhment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man moſt *earneſtly* deſires.
South.

Earneſtly invoke the goodneſs and power of an all-merciful and almighty God.
Smalridge.

2. Eagerly; deſirouſly.

Why ſo *earneſtly* look you to put up that letter?
Shakſpeare.

My ſoul, more *earneſtly* releas'd,
Will outſtrip her's; as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more.
Donne.

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence; importunity.

Often with a ſolemn *earneſtneſs*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to ſuch a trifle,
He begg'd of me to ſtand it.
Shakſpeare.

Audacity and confidence doth in buſineſs ſo great effects, as a man may doubt, that, beſides the very daring and *earneſtneſs*, and perſiſting and importunity, there muſt be ſome ſecret binding, and ſtooping of other men's ſpirits to ſuch purpoſes.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much *earneſtneſs* and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. Solemnity; zeal; ſeriouſneſs.

There never was a charge maintained with ſuch a ſhew of gravity and *earneſtneſs*, which had a ſlighter foundation to ſupport it.
Atterbury.

3. Solicitude; care; intenſneſs.

With overſtraining, and *earneſtneſs* of faſhioning their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.
Dryden.

EARSH. *n. ſ.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in uſe.

Fires oft are good on barren *earſhes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the ſtubble blade.
May's Virgil.

EARTH. *n. ſ.* [eorr, Saxon.]

1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; ſoil; terrene matter.

The ſmiling god is ſeen, while water, *earth*,
And air atteſt his bounty.
Thomſon.

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought ſo vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the *earth* ſome ſpecial good doth give.
Shakſpeare.

This ſolid globe we live on is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited ſenſe, ſignifies ſuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expoſed to the air, to give cooling and nouriſhment to plants, ſo that they may ſtand and grow in it.
Locke.

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripes.
Woodward's Fossils.

Earths are ſpoke, inſipid, dry, white, friable, or conſiſting of parts eaſily ſeparable, and ſoluble in water; not diſſolvable in, or take fire.
Woodward.

4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence.

What are theſe,
So wither'd, and ſo wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants of the *earth*,
And yet are on't?
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries which lie
Will not be underſtood to know.
Shakſpeare.

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language.
Genesis.

6. Country; diſtinct region.

In vain ſet foot on *earth* the ſons of Greece,
Theſe heathen Saxons, and regain'd their *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the flood.
Dryden.

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for to ſow,
Two *earths*, at the leaſt, ere ye ſow it, bestow.
Tuſſer.

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*, but I ſhall ſend my two terriers in after him.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with freſh mould the roots of thoſe auriculas which the froſt may have uncovered.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence roves *earthed*, and wolves abhor the day,
And hungry ghoſts enlarg'd the nightly prey.
Gay.

EA'RTHBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the moſt proper for ſtiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broid, with a deep head and a ſquare *earthboard*, ſo as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

The wounds I make but ſow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren, riſe. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who ſlew the *earthborn* race and meaſures right
To heav'n's great habitants. *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon ſhall aſcend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth.

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakſpeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *adj.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his ſhelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and muſty ſeeds
Were thinly ſcattered. *Shakſpeare.*

As a ruſtick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this laſt a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

The moſt humble water-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous foſſil.

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter, or paget; the finer, *earthflax*, or ſalamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

EA'RTHLING. *n. ſ.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footſtool of God, that ſtage which he raiſed for a ſmall time, ſeemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy juſt ſoul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didſt reſign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual.

Our common neceſſities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghaſtly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind eaſily known. *Hooker.*

You have ſcarce time
To ſteal from ſpiritual leiſure a brief ſpan,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakſpeare.*

It muſt be our ſolemn buſineſs and endeavour, at fit ſeaſons, to turn the ſtream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often ſaw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad. *Spenſer.*

Sudden he view'd, in ſpite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world: a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dreſs all day,
Charm'd the ſmall-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not ſcorn what houſewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of uſe? *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut.

Where there are *earthnuts* in ſeveral patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the ſtalks be dead, the ſwine will by their ſcent root only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremour or convulſion of the earth.

This ſubterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth ſtopt, by ſome accidental glut or obſtruction in the paſſages through which it uſed to aſcend, and being preternaturally aſſembled in greater quantity into one place, cauſes a great rarefaction and intumeſcence of the water of the abyſs, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyſs, occaſions that agitation and concuſſion which we call an *earthquake*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Theſe tumults were like an *earthquake*, ſhaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or ſucceſs,
Theſe might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that reſpect, that awful homage paid me:
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
That with a ſilent *earthquake* ſhook his ſoul. *Dryden.*

The country, by reaſon of its vaſt caverns and ſubterraneous fires, has been miſerably torn by *earthquakes*, ſo that the whole face of it is quite changed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *ſhake.*] Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes.

By the *earthſhaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majeſtick pace. *Milton.*

Now ſcarce withdrawn the fierce *earthſhaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the ſav'ring hour;
Back to their cave ſhe bade the winds to fly,
And bath'd the bluſt'ring brethren of the ſky. *Pope.*

EA'RTHWORM. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *worm.*]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in ſnow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewiſe put forth plants. *Bacon.*

Upon a ſhower, after a draught, *earthworms* and landſnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean ſordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm* ceaſe;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Conſiſting of earth.

Long may'ſt thou live in Richard's ſeat to ſit,
And ſoon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shakſpeare.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admiſſion of new air, when the ſepulchres are opened, as we ſee in fat *earthy* vapours of divers ſorts. *Wilkins.*

All water, eſpecially that of rain, is ſtored with matter, light in compariſon of the common *earthy* matter. *Woodward.*

2. Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To ſurvey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my ſorrow greater. *Shakſpeare.*

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings,
And flaming miniſters to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial.

Thoſe *earthy* ſpirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the ſhipwreck, in a watry ſign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; groſs; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and ſpeak;
Lay open to my *earthy* groſs conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, ſhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor is my flame
So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.]

1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity; not ſolicitude.

We ſhould not find her half ſo brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the ſeas;
To make it ſuffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, reſt with *eaſe*. *Daniel.*

The prieſt on ſkins of off'ring takes his *eaſe*,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber ſees *Dryden's Æneas.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral ſtate between pain and pleaſure.

That which we call *eaſe* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is a ſmall crime to wound himſelf by anguiſh of heart, to deprive himſelf of all the pleaſures, or *eaſes*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour.

Give yourſelves *eaſe* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

For with ſuch means, which they hard,
Following with *eaſe*, if favour'd by the fates,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian ſtate;
If not, no labour can the fee conſtrain,
And ſtrength of ſtubborn arms and ſteel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *eaſe* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As thoſe move eaſieſt who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

6. *At* EASE. In a ſtate of undiſturbed leiſure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan, content with praiſe, may lie *at eaſe*,
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces. *Dryden.*

Men of parts and penetration were not only to diſpute *at their eaſe*, but were to act according to the reſult of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and ſcience in general is the buſineſs only of thoſe who are *at eaſe* and leiſure. *Locke.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *eaſe* children the beſt you can: but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To aſſuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *eaſe* thou ſomewhat the grievous ſervitude. *2 Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It ſhall be eaſ'd, if France can yield relief. *Shakſpeare.*

As if with ſports my ſufferings I could *eaſe*. *Dryden.*

Though he ſpeaks of ſuch medicines as procure ſleep, and *eaſe* pain, he doth not determine their doſes. *Arbuthnot.*

Will he for ſacrifice our ſorrows *eaſe*?
And can our tears reverſe his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the garb'ring clouds we fear,
Song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders *of* thy load.
Dryden.

I will *ease* me of mine adversaries. *Isaiah.*

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased of*, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed. *Shakſp.*

EA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Sw. to.*

2. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowell.*

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mien
That made it *easily* foreseen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can? *Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign my pretences to the praise of your illustrious family. *Dryden's Ded. to State of Love.*

Not form provok'd, she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, kind turns are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are paid.
Ben Jonson.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength. *Tillotson.*

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered. *Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half atchieved,
And for whose *easiness* I aim it gave'd. *Dryden.*

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that some would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them. *Hooker.*

Since the custom *of easiness* to alter and change laws is so evil, we should do it no more than a tolerable love is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker.*

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The surest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundation of it early in literality, and in *easiness* to part with to others whatever they have of like themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not close; not formality.

Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*;
For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress. *Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

EAST. *n. ſ.* [eopt, Saxon; *oost*, Erſe.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: opposite to the *west*.

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did allow 150 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest
For the whole space that 's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold.
Milton.

EA'STER. *n. ſ.* [eaptpe, Saxon; *ooster*, Dutch.] The day on which the christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Easter*? *Shakſpeare.*

Victor's unbrotherly-like heat towards the eastern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference into a schism. *Bacon's Holy War.*

EA'STERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *east*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to another.

He cut in battle vanquish'd
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenſer.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the east.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the valleys, which chear the air, wanting motion, doth become exceedingly unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying toward the east.

Their give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and westerly parts of England. *Camden.*

3. Looking toward the east.

Water he can fetch clearly, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* sun. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the east; oriental.

Like *eastern* kings a lazy state they keep. *Pope.*

Eastern tyrants from the sight of heaven
Seclude their hapless slaves. *Thomſon.*

2. Lying or being toward the east.

The *eastern* end of the isle rises up in precipices. *Addiſon.*

3. Going toward the east.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward, as can easily be known as any clock day or night how much she is gone north or south. *Addiſon.*

4. Looking toward the east.

Th' angel caught
Our lingring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct. *Milton.*

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [*east* and *toward*.] Toward the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the sun, goes *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when the sun is set. *Brown.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From op'ning heav'n, I saw descending light.
Dryden.

EA'SY. *adj.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great respect. *Hooker.*

How much is it in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep; it is *easy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with a variety of palaces. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges or employment. *Temple.*

Keep your thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addiſon's Spect.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself easy now, and hereafter. *Addiſon's Spect.*

We plainly feel our minds are made to live easy or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Swift.*

4. Free from pain.

Bad as I am, I could have wish'd to die
Then dismal would, if any time perhaps
Might yield them respite from their pain. *Milton.*

Pleasure has been the business of my life,
And every change of fortune easy,
Because I had was easy to forsake. *Dryden.*

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

Raised with reasons not to be withstood,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And lug him into love. *Shakſp.*

With such deceits he gain'd the easy heart
Too prone to credit his pretended art. *Dryden.*

The kindest, fairest I have ever found,
Kind and good, and bounteous to mankind. *Addiſon.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and easy to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them easy. *Swift.*

8. Not constrained; not formal.

Those more *easier* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterit *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [ætan, Saxon; *itan*, Gothick; *eich*, Erſe.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Exodus.*

Other states cannot be secured but by saving for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not offend, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spelts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Those bars of gold are worth of gold;
Other less fine in carat is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson.*

Eating cares,
Lydian airs. *Milton.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Credit were not to be lost
B' a brave knight errant of the post,
That *eats*, perfidiously, his word,
And swears his ears through a two-inch board. *Hudibras.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Samuel.*

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners? *Matthew.*

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will believe no history, no testimony, no reason, will infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but starve and perish. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want *Proverbs.*

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I *eat*,
Since I have found the secret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials. *South.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison's Italy.*

EA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *eat*.] That may be eaten.

EA'TABLE. *n. s.* Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age. *King.*

EA'TER *n. s.* [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh. *Abbot.*

A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Shakspeare.*

If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast? *Brerewood.*

As if the trees grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other fools. *Howel.*

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *adj.* [eaŏ, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it 's *eath* to do amiss. *Fairy Queen.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe. *Fairfax.*

The way was strait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide. *Hubberd's Tale.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES. *n. s.* [eȝese, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes
With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness: it nothing steads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he persists,
As if his life lay on't. *Shakspeare.*

His tears run down his beard, like winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

If in the beginning of winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter. *Bacon.*

Usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EA'VESDROPPER. *n. s.* [*eaves* and *dropper*.] A listener under windows; an insidious listener.

Under our tents I 'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shakspeare.*

EBB. *n. s.* [ebba, epplob, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea; opposed to *flow*.

The clear sun on his wide watery glass
Gaz'd hot, and by the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thaw, which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot toward the deep. *Milton.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port:
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* when you speak of. *Spenser on Ireland.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never flows again. *Raleigh's Hist.*

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roscommon.*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden.*

Near my apartment let him prisoner be,
That I his bounty *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryden.*

What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the slow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence. *Addison's Cato.*

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea: opposed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shakspeare.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it *flow'd* before. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:
——I'll teach you how to flow.

——Do so: to *ebb*
Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*

But oh, he *ebbs!* the smiling waves delay!
For ever lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halesax.*

E'BEN. E'BON. E'BONY. *n. s.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony* or lignum vitæ, they are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Moxon.*

Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay.*

EBRI'ETY. *n. s.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

EBRI'LLADE. n. s. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY. *n. s.* [*ebriositas*, Latin] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION. *n. s.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emercation, as also a crasse and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties. *Quincy.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal? *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuthnot.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. ECCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [*excentricus* Latin.]

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, framed to their concentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs. *Bacon.*

To move his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down
By centrick or *excentric* hard to tell. *Milton.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances: they gird the sphere
With centrick and *excentrick*, scribbl'd o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *excentrick*? *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which muſt needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his maſter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ſtated and conſtant methods.

Their motion, like others of the times, ſeems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of more *contorted* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, becauſe it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*

Then from whate'er we can to ſenſe produce, Common and plain, or wond'rous and abſtruſe, From nature's conſtant or *eccentrick* laws, The thoughtful ſoul then gen'ral inference draws, That an effect muſt preſuppoſe a cauſe. *Prior.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*]

1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The ſtate of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown.*

By reaſon of the ſun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excurſion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for ſo I account his journies abroad, met no good news. *Walton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the diſtance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔκχυμωσις] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin, made by extravaſated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymoſis may be defined an extravaſation of the blood in or under the ſkin, the ſkin remaining whole. *Wiſeman.*

Cauſtions are accompanied with tumors and *ecchymoſes*. *Wiſeman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*eccleſiaſticus*, Latin]
ECCLESIA'STICK }
Relating to the church; not civil.

Is diſcipline an *eccleſiaſtical* matter or civil? If an *eccleſiaſtical*, it muſt belong to the duty of the miniſters. *Hooker.*

Clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, yet in their ſermons are liberal of thoſe which they find in *eccleſiaſtical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the ſcheme eſtabliſhed among us of *eccleſiaſtick* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.

The ambition of the *eccleſiaſticks* deſtroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἔκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, ſo as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the inteſtines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by ſuch means as are *eccoproticks*. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ECHINA'TE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Lat.]
ECHINA'TED. } Briſtled like a hedgehog; ſet with prickles.

Echinated pyrites in ſhape approaches the *echinated* cryſtalline balls. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

E'CHINUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A hedge-hog.

2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.

3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head, cover of the ſeed, or top of any plant.

4. [In architecture] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſtnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-hog.

This ornament is uſed by moſt architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders; and generally ſet next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *n. ſ.* [ἠχω; *echo*, Latin.]

1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound for love of Narciſſus.

The pleaſant myrtle may teach the unfortunate *Echo* In theſe woods to reſound the renowned name of a goddeſs. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound.

The ſound, filling great ſpaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The ſound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds, Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns, As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakſpeare.*

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them, And fetch ſhrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakſpeare.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs! With other *echo* late I taught your ſhades To anſwer, and reſound far other ſong! *Milton.*

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I ſing; The woods ſhall anſwer, and their *echo* ring. *Pope.*

'Tis not enough no harſhneſs gives offence, The ſound muſt ſeem an *echo* to the ſenſe. *Pope.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*. *Shakſp. Taming of Shrew.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia ſounds; Del a each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope.*

2. To be founded back.

Hark, how the ſound diſturbs imperious Rome! Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome! Her mitr'd princes hear the *echoing* noiſe, And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our ſuperſtitions do but *echo* the ſame note. *Decay of Piety.*

With peals of ſhouts the Tyrians praiſe the ſong: Theſe peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One great death deforms the dreary ground; The *echo'd* woes from diſtant rocks reſound. *Pope.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. n. ſ. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoſtulation.

The *eclairciſſement* ended in the diſcovery of the miſtake. *Clarendon.*

ECLAT. n. ſ. [French.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, ſurpriſe, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

ECLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς.] Selecting; chooſing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclectick* ſect, and choſe out of each ſect poſitions as came neareſt truth. *Watts on the Mind.*

ECLE'GMA. *n. ſ.* [ἔκ and λείχω.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice ſtick. *Quincy.*

ECLI'PSE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven: the ſun is eclipſed by the interveſtion of the moon; the moon by the interpoſition of the earth. The word originally ſignifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Sips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

Planets, planet-ſtruck, real *eclipſe* Then ſuffer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So though the ſun victorious be, And from a dark *eclipſe* ſet free, The influence, which we fondly fear, Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipſe* of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, between the ſun and the moon, hinders the light of the ſun from falling upon it, being reflected by the moon: if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipſe*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke.*

2. Darkneſs; obſcuration.

All the poſterity of our firſt parents ſuffered a perpetual *eclipſe* of ſpiritual life. *Raleigh.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our ſcatterings and *eclipſes*. *King Ch.*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipſed* moon her throne reſign. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were far, the darken'd moon Would ſeem to all *eclipſ'd* as well as noon. *Creech.*

2. To extinguiſh; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair ſun, Born to *eclipſe* thy life this afternoon. *Shakſp.*

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

They had been tokens of more than common greatneſs, howſoever now *eclipſ'd* with fortune. *Sidney.*

Praiſe him to his father:—
—Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipſe*, and caſt a cloud on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let other muſes write his proſp'rous fate, Of conquer'd nations tell, and kingdoms rear'd: But mine ſhall ſing of his *eclipſ'd* eſtate, Which, like the ſun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He deſcended from his Father, and *eclipſed* the glory of his divine majeſty with a veil of fleſh. *Taylor's Sermons.*

4. To diſgrace.

She told the king that her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majeſty had ſhewed towards him. *Clarendon.*

Another now hath to himſelf engroſs'd All power, and us *eclipſ'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ECLI'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30′. which is the ſun's greateſt declination. This is by ſome called *via ſolis*, or the way of the ſun, becauſe the ſun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe; but in the new aſtronomy the *ecliptick* is that part among the fixed ſtars, which the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye placed in the ſun, as in its annual motion it runs round the ſun from weſt to eaſt. If you ſuppoſe this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve ſigns. *Harris.*

All ſtars that have their diſtance from the *ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progreſſion of time, have declination ſouthward, and move beyond the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The terraqueous globe had the ſame ſite and poſition, in reſpect of the ſun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at preſent. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

You muſt conceive an imaginary plane, which, paſſing through the centre of the ſun and the earth, extends itſelf on all ſides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLI'PTICK. *adj.* Deſcribed by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The ſun revolving through th' *ecliptick* way,
Effects the various ſeaſons of the year.
Blackmore.

E'CLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ἐκλογὴ*.] A paſtoral poem, ſo called becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues.

Wou exclaiming praiſes Baſilius gave this *eclogue* my man may gueſs, that knows love is better than ſpectacles to make every thing ſeem great. *Sidney.*

It is not ſufficient that the ſentences be hoarſe, the words of a *clogue* ſhould be ſo too. *Pope.*

ECONO'MICK. } ECONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *economy*]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a houſehold.

Her quick'ning power in every living part,
Does as a nurſe, or as a mother ſerve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And buſy care, her houſehold to preſerve.
Davies.

In *economical* affairs, having propoſed the government of a family, we conſider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are ſo plainly *economical*, as even to deſire that the leaſt be well waſhed, and well ſcrubbed. *Watts's Improvement.*

ECO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [*οἰκονομία*.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but *œ* being no diphthong in Engliſh, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a houſehold.

By St. Paul's *œconomy* the heir differs nothing from a ſervant, while he is in his minority, for a ſervant ſhould differ nothing from a child in the ſubſtantial part *Taylor.*

2. Diſtribution of expence.

Particular towns are not laid out to the greateſt advantage in his *œconomy*; but are ſome times ſuffered to run waſte, while he is only careful of the main *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; diſcretion of expence; laudable parſimony.

I have no other notion of *œconomy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and eaſe. *Swift.*

4. Diſpoſition of things; regulation.

All the diving and infinitely wiſe ways of *œconomy* that God could uſe towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt agreeable to our nature. *Hammond.*

5. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we ſee the *œconomy* and diſpoſition of poems better obſerved than in Terence. *Ben Jonſon.*

If this *œconomy* muſt be obſerved in the meaneſt parts of an epick poem, what ſoul, though ſent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and ſciences, can be ſufficient to inform the body of ſo great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

6. Syſtem of matter; diſtribution of every thing active or paſſive to its proper place.

Theſe the ſtatiſts aid,
That by a conſtant ſeparation made,
They may a due *œconomy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.
Blackmore.

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [*ἐκ* and *φράσσω*.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, ſo as to promote their diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free courſe, ventilate it, and tranſpiration, by ſuitable purges and *ephractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY. *n. ſ.* [*ἔκστασις*.]

1. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt.

Follow them ſwiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecſtaſy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakſp. Tempeſt.*
'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecſtaſy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecſtaſy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Exceſſive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecſtaſy*!
Shakſpeare.

The religious pleaſure of a well-diſpoſed mind moves gently, and therefore conſtantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecſtaſies*; but is like the pleaſure of health, ſtill and ſober. *South.*

Each deep'ned, and delighting gives
The pleaſing *ecſtaſy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleaſure which no language can expreſs;
An *ecſtaſy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart *Philips' Diſtreſt Mother.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation and abſorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me ſing;
Which when I did, he on the tender graſs
Would ſit, and hearken even to *ecſtaſy*. *Milton.*

4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. This is not now uſed.

Sighs and groans, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent ſorrow ſeems
A modern *ecſtaſy*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs *ecſtaſy*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madneſs; diſtraction. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Now reaſon moves
Her palſied wing, paſt all her depth in doubts,
And is an *ecſtaſy* to fools. *Milton.*

Now this melancholy and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells jangled out of tune, and harſh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with *ecſtaſy*. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

E'CSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecſtaſy*] Raviſhed; filled with enthuſiaſm.

Theſe are as common to the inanimate things as to the moſt *ecſtaſied* ſoul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } ECSTA'TICK. } *adj.* [*ἐκστατικὸς*.]

1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated beyond the uſual bounds of nature.

Theſe dotmens ſoul in holy viſion ſit,
In penſive trance, and anguiſh, and *ecſtatick* fit.
Milton.

When one of them, after an *ecſtatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was ſeverely rebuked, and bidden to worſhip God. *Stirling Serm.*

Infuſive *aſtarkie* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed to the higheſt degree of joy.

To gain Poſſeſſion one employs in ſchemes;
One graſps a Cecrops in *ecſtatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This ſenſe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecſtatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myſelf. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE. *n. ſ.* [*ἔκτυπος*.] A copy.

The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *n. ſ.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs; greedineſs; rapacity.

The wolf is a beaſt of great *edacity* and digeſtion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in uſe.

To add ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the ſtakes with ſome ſmall long poles on each ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in uſe.

In lopping and felling, ſave *edder* and ſtake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make.
Tuſſer.

E'DDY. *n. ſ.* [*eb*, *backward*; *epa*, *again*, and *ea*, *water*, Saxon.]

1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream.

My praiſes are as a bulruſh upon a ſtream: if they ſink not, 'tis becauſe they are born up by the ſtrength of the current, which ſupports their lightneſs; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they firſt began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wind waves matter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away.
Addiſon's Cato.

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And caſt with *eddie* winds it round and round,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground.
Dryden's Virgil.

EDEMATO'SE. *adj.* [*οἴδημα*.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *œdamatous*.

A ſcirrhus obſtructing the glands may be watery, *ædematoſe*, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Diſt.*

EDGE. *n. ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Scize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

He that will a good edge win,
Muſt forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill-ſheathed knife,
No more ſhall cut his maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis ſlander,
Whoſe *edge* is ſharper than the ſword. *Shakſp.*

2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.

Some narrow their ground one, and then ſow it upon an edge. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. Brink; margin; extremity.
The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opticks.*
We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*
Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.
Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind.
Then various cares the cheerful thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.
Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

6. *To set teeth on* EDGE. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.
A harsh grating tone *setteth the teeth on edge.* *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.
There did she rolling her allaying eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.
I felt'd along a mass of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.
Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and saphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*
I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.
By such restlessness the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged.* *Hayward.*
He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.
Edging by degrees their enemy forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *eb*, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.
I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

E'DGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.
We find that subtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'DGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*
They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*

E'DGETOOL. *n. s.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.
There must be no playing with things shewed; no jesting with *edgetools.* *L'Estrange.*
Nurses from their children keep *edgetools.* *Dorset.*
I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what part is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon.*

E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.
Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray.*

E'DGING. *n. s.* [from *edge*.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.
The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And bordered with a wavy *edging* round. *Dryden.*
A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison's Spect.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.
Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*
Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More against Atheism.*
Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*
The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT. *n. s.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.
When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*
The great King of kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's. *Shakesp.*
Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*
The ministers are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths. *Addison.*

EDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.
Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed for *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor.*
2. Improvement; instruction.
Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification.* *Addison's Guardian.*

E'DIFICE. *n. s.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.
My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
God built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*
The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton.*
As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison on Italy.*
We must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal, than in the most elegant *edifice.* *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER. *n. s.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.

To E'DIFY. *v. a.* [*ædifico*, Latin.]
1. To build.
There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser.*
Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman.*

2. To instruct; to improve.
He who speaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*
Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection unto that thereunto *Hooker.*
Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation *Taylor.*
He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to practise. *Dryden.*

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.
You shall hardly *edify* me, that these nations might not, by the Law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only power to make a moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War.*

E'DILE. *n. s.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.
The *edile*, but let him be apprehended. *Shakspeare.*

EDITION. *n. s.* [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.
This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Burnet.*
2. Republication: generally with some revisal or correcting.
There are of the second *edition.* *Shakspeare.*
The business of our redemption is, to rub out the defaced copy of the creation, to repair God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition.* *South.*
I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition.* *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *n. s.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.
When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance to an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison.*
This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editors.* *Pope.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*duco*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.
Then young succession all their cares employ,
They breed, they breed, instruct and *educate*;
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*

EDUCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.
Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker.*
All nations have agreed in the necessity of a civil *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To

bring out; to extract; to produce from a ſtate of occultation.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of ſpace, give that as a reaſon of its original; in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanville.*

This matter muſt have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward.*

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this paſſion our beſt principle. *Pope.*

EDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *educe*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, tcan, Saxon; *eak*, Scottiſh; *eck*, Erſe.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To ſupply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endleſs penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou bidd'ſt me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL. *n. ſ.* [œl, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye?
Shakſpeare.

The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' paſty alive.
Shakſpeare.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See EVEN.

Says the ſatyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I have e'en done with you. *L'Eſtrange.*

EFT. *n. ſ.* Commonly written EFT. A ſmall lizard.

E'FFABLE. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expreſſive; utterable; that may be ſpoken. *Dict.*

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To deſtroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out; to ſtrike out.

Characters on duſt, the firſt breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name ſhould be *effaced* out of all publick regiſters. *Addiſon.*

Time, I ſaid, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's diſgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to poliſh or refine,
And fluent Shakeſpeare ſcarce *effac'd* a line.
Pope.

3. To deſtroy; to wear away.

Nor our admiſſion ſhall your realm diſgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe.

You may ſee by her example, in herſelf wiſe, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cauſe of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney.*

Effect is the ſubſtance produced, or ſimple idea introduced into any ſubject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We ſee the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themſelves poor as ſoon as this vice got footing among them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conſequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, ſome geſture, or voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To ſay of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to ſay that the author of it is a man. *Addiſon.*

3. Purpoſe; meaning; general intent.

They ſpake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.*

4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage.

Chriſt is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.*

He ſhould depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he ſhould not be poſſeſſ'd of, before he deſerved it. *Clarendon.*

The inſtitution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguiſhed crimes, nor leſſened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not to worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or neceſſity, like Ulyſſes and Æneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art ſhall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns.
Prior.

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In ſhew, a marvellous indifferently compoſed ſenate eccleſiaſtical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man ſhould, as the ſpirit and ſoul of the reſidue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the buſineſs and the crowd,
Seems at this diſtance but a darker cloud,
And is to him, who rightly things eſteems,
No other in *effect* than what it ſeems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can ſerve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, ſince I am ſtill poſſeſt
Of thoſe *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
Shakſpeare.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addiſon.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to achieve; to accompliſh as an agent.

Being conſul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wiſh. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To produce as a cauſe.

The change made of that ſyrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feaſible.

That a pot full of aſhes will ſtill contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the ſtricteſt experiment. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of*.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any myſtery, rite, or ſacrament be *effective* of any ſpiritual bleſſings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing elſe. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and ſtiles but fitableneſs, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanville.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they ſpeak properly who ſay that time conſumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies deſtroyed by it. *Bacon.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoſoever is an *effective* real cauſe of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what inſtrument ſoever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; uſeful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* reſiſts the devil, and ſuffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootleſs prayer have they been held up,
And they have ſerv'd me to *effectleſs* uſe.
Shakſpeare.

EFFE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*effector*, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worſhip to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*effectuel*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of ſcripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the firſt foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philemon.*

2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. A ſenſe not in uſe.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or elſe conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakſpeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the conſequence intended; efficaciouſly.

Sometimes the ſight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compoſe and recollect the wandering mind more *effectually* than a ſermon *South.*

A ſubject of ſo vaſt latitude, that the ſtrength of one man will ſcarcely be ſufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himſelf with a nobleman, to whom diſcovering what he was, he found him a fit inſtrument to *effectuate* his deſire. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy; mean ſubmiſſion.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond ſlave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure.

So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, ſoftneſs, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; ſoft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of perſons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and leſs ſenſible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling the practice of a woman; womaniſh: of things.

After the ſlaughter of ſo many peers,
Shall we at laſt conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shak.*

From man's *effeminate* ſlackneſs it begins,
Who ſhould better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and ſoft his life,
The more his fame to ſtruggle to the field.
Dryden.

3. Womaniſh; ſoft without reproach. A ſenſe not in uſe.

As well we know your tenderneſs of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorſe. *Shakſp.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womaniſh; to weaken; to emaſculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things ſhould be contrived to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *effeminate.*] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices the bare figured: not only generation, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effeminations.* *Brown.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Mort.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *effervesco*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* is a sign for an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, bubblings, and ebullition. *Locke.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, till it becomes smooth, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any collections or *effervescences* of the minerals in them, but to inherent heat or fire.

Woodward's Natural History.

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effetus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete.* *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one crop. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality, with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing globe with hollow'd steel
He takes, and, by one *efficacious* breath,
Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we had that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way to which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'FFICACY. *n. s.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only unto sermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by painting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peacham.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *efficio*, La-
EFFI'CIENCY. } tin.] The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficacy* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of christianity upon the account of a natural *efficacy*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unlikable agents, being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature. *Westward.*

EFFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering to the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient.*

Cowley to Temple.

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging, or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *n. s.* [*effigies*, Latin; effigy
EFFI'GY. } is from being *in effigy.*] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden.*

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy.*
The gods have saved from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*efflorescо*, La-
EFFLORI'SCENCY. } tin.]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is degested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence.* *Bacon.*

2. Excrescences in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart begin with the rustic, and ferments to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*efflorescо*, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodward.*

EFFLU'ENCE. *n. s.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

These scintillations are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluvium* discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the lasting lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night.
Prior.

EFFLU'VIA. } *n. s.* [from *effluo*, Lat.]
EFFLU'VIUM. } Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluation, bodies tended to the earth. *Pneumatics.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere, which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If those *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to seek their central seat?
Blackmore.

E'FFLUX. *n. s.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of mere piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime creature, light!
Of all material beings first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson's Summer.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux.*

To EFFLU'E. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Burnet.*

EFFLU'XION. *n. s.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Newton.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another, as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen,
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,
All barr'd with double bonds that neither could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Q.*

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest day,
And burnt his beastly heart t'*efforce* her chastity.
Spenser.

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer lent his ear into the noise,
To wheet who called so importunely;
Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Spenser.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. n.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being;

raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to ſet upon her work of *efformation.* *More.*

They pretend to ſolve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the univerſe. *Ray.*

E'FFORT. *n. ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; ſtrain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the ſame *efforts* as if we had loſt them, France could not have withſtood us. *Addiſon.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always ſet the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

EFFO'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*effoſſumo*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He ſet apart annual ſums for the recovery of manuſcripts, the *effoſſion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not uſed.

Peſtilential ſymptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraible* nature but arſenical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY. *n. ſ.* [*effronterie*, French.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themſelves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and inſufficiency have ſelf-admiration and *effrontery* to ſet up themſelves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, muſt be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himſelf. *Clariſſa.*

To EFFU'LGE. *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] To ſend forth luſtre or effulgence. I know not that this word is uſed.

The ſun paſs charms the ſight,
Like theſe *effulging* yellow ſtreams of light. *Savage.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendour.

On thee
Impreſs'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*

Thy luſtre, bleſt *effulgence*, can diſpel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Buckingham.*

EFFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How ſoon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Thr ugh the blue gulph of interpoſing ſky!
Blackmore.

The downward ſun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flaſh
Of broken clouds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EFFUMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An uſeful word, but not adopted.

They ſeem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin ſuch a word, *effumability.* *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Lat.] To pour out; to ſpill; to ſhed.

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his ſoul, with guſhing blood *effuſ'd.* *Milton.*

At laſt emerging from his noſtrils wide,
And guſhing mouth, *effuſ'd* the briny tide.
Pope's Odyſſey.

EFFU'SE, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. Not uſed.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuſe* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakſpeare.*

EFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effuſion* of ſuch manly drops,
This ſhow'r, blown up by tempeſt of the ſoul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Our bleſſed Lord commanded the repreſentation of his death, and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking bread and *effuſion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing diſtinct from the forty days rain, their *effuſion*, 'tis likely, was at this ſame time when the abyſs was broken open. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of inſtruction, human or divine, could prevent *effuſion* of blood. *Hooker.*

Stop *effuſion* of our chriſtian blood,
And ſtabliſh quietneſs. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Yet ſhall ſhe be reſtor'd, ſince public good
For private intereſt ought not be withſtood,
To ſave th' *effuſion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endleſs and ſenſeleſs *effuſions* of indigeſted prayers, oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt inſufferable manner, the worthieſt part of chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the goſpel of Chriſt had then upon men's ſouls, melting them into that liberal *effuſion* of all that they had. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I ſhall be clean; waſh me with that precious *effuſion*, and I ſhall be whiter than ſnow. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diſperſing.

The north-eaſt ſpends its rage; th' *effuſive* ſouth
Warms the wide air. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EFT. *n. ſ.* [epeꝛa, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a ſmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are hurtful to the places where they are kept, by cleaning of them from ſnakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Ray.*

EFT *adv.* [eꝛt, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily; ſhortly. Obſolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof he from his lofty ſtead
Down ſell to ground, and crept into a buſh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite conſumed with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid;
For ſo at leaſt I have preſerv'd the fame,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd
Fairfax.

E'FTSOONS. *adv.* [eꝛt and ꝛoon.] Soon afterward; in a ſhort time; again. An obſolete word; formed, as it ſeems, by the conjunction of two words of the ſame meaning.

He in their ſtead *eftſoons*, placed Engliſhmen, who poſſeſſed all their lands. *Spenſer.*

Eſtſoons the nymphs, which now had fill'd their fill,
Run all in haſte to ſee that ſilver brood. *Spenſer.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, where of it was to be thought that new wars ſhould *eftſoons* enſue. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Eftſoons, O ſweeteſt kind, my love repay,
And all the year ſhall then be holiday. *Gay.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E'GER. *n. ſ.* [See EAGRE.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar diſpoſition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may ariſe thoſe *egers* and rows in ſome eſtuaries and rivers, as is obſervable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures ſleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the dor: theſe all wax fat when they ſleep, and *egeſt* not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*egeſtus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food at the natural vents.

The animal ſoul or ſpirits manage as well their ſpontaneous actions, as the natural or involuntary exertions of digeſtion, *egeſtion*, and circulation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EGG. *n. ſ.* [œg, Saxon; *ough*, Erſe.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and ſome other animals, from which their young is produced.

An *egg* was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had ſomewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardneſs of a ſtone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the higheſt, moſt nouriſhing, and exalted of all animal food, and moſt indigeſtible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſpawn or ſperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the ſerpent's *egg*,
Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous *Shakſpeare.*

Every inſect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, cherish'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

There was taken a great glaſs-bubble with a long neck, ſuch as chemiſts are wont to call a philoſophical *egg.* *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Iſlandick; eggian, Sax.] To incite; to inſtigate; to provoke to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, ſometimes ignorantly uſed.

Study becomes pleaſant to him who is purſuing his genius, and whoſe ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obſtacle. *Dickſon's Phyſico-Theology.*

E'GLANTINE. *n. ſ.* [*eglantier*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar.

O'er-canopied with luſcious woodbine,
With ſweet muſk roſes, and with *eglantine.* *Shakſpeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to ſlander,
Out-ſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakſpeare.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were ſpread,
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

E'GOTISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's ſelf in writing or converſation.

The moſt violent *egotiſm*, which I have met

with, in the courſe of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolſey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST *n. ſ.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf.

A tribe of *egotiſts*, for whom I have always had a mortal averſion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be ſtiled a moſt *egregious* [illegible] and ſtands high in the records of [illegible] exploits [illegible] of the old [illegible]. *Howel.*

One [illegible]
Egregious [illegible] whole many [illegible] ſhewed
His mighty [illegible], and [illegible] by
Unſpeakable [illegible]. *Fairfax.*

An *egregious* [illegible] dance how to
virtue [illegible] *Wotton.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vitious. This is the uſual ſenſe.

We may be bold to conclude, that theſe bad times, for inſolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worſt. *Hooker.*

An me, moſt credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer! *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

And hence th' *egregious* wizard ſhall foredoom
The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; ſhamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiouſly* an ass
And praiſing [illegible] upon his [illegible] quaint,
Even to madneſs. [illegible] *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

He diſcovered that, beſides the extravagance of every action, he had been *egregiouſly* cheated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

E'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit [illegible] *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egreſs* [illegible] obſtructed, had the ſtrata of clays and marbles remained continuous. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

EGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

The vaſt number of tempeſts expreſſed [illegible] ſwarms, [illegible] the [illegible] of their flight, and the perpetual *egreſſion*, were ſeemed with [illegible], are imaged in the [illegible] pouring out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *n. ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

E'GRIOT. *n. ſ.* [*aigret*, French; perhaps from *aigre*, ſour.] A ſpecies of cherry.

The egriot-cherry, which reſembleth more to white, is ſweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more ſour. *Bacon.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to ſhoot; to dart out.

Being ſtored [illegible] little way in the ſkin, nothing near [illegible] quills of fowls, they are the more eaſily [illegible]. *Grew.*

The [illegible]
Through [illegible] ſwift ſtrokes ſhall force through all the parts.
[illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden.*

EJACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or ſhooting out.

There ſeemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or iradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There is to be obſerved, in thoſe diſſolutions which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the ſuſpenſion in the midſt, and the like. *Boyle.*

2. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionall without ſolemn returement.

In your dreſſing let there be [illegible] fitted to [illegible] actions of dreſſing; as at waſhing your hands, pray God to cleanſe your ſoul from ſin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

EJA'CULATORY *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in ſhort ſentences.

The [illegible] poſture might incline [illegible] eaſe and drowſineſs they uſed it rather upon [illegible] *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their [illegible] *Dupper's Detector.*

2. Sudden; haſty.

We are not to value ourſelves upon the merit of [illegible] repentances, that take us by fits and ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void.

Infernal lightning ſalies from his throat!
Ejected ſparks upon the bellows float. *Sandys.*

The heart, as ſaid, from its contracted cave,
On the left ſide [illegible] the bounding wave.
Blackmore.

Tears may waſh the eyes, but not waſh away the aſh [illegible], fighs may exhauſt the man, but [illegible] *Norris.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.

It was the piece of conqueſt, force with force
Is well [illegible], when the conquer'd can
Milton.

The French king was again [illegible] when our king ſubmitted to the church. *Bacon.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to diſmiſs with hatred.

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This viperous [illegible] to [illegible] him hence
Were it [illegible] danger, and to keep him here,
Our certain doom [illegible] decreed
He dies to night. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To caſt away; to reject.

To have [illegible] whatſoever the church does make account of, be it never ſo harmleſs in itſelf, and of never ſo ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap there it is uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man ſay, that if the words wooing and [illegible] were by parliament *ejected* out of the Engliſh tongue, we ſhould all awake next morning ſober and temperate. *Swift.*

EJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting out; expulſion.

Theſe [illegible] are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Browne.*

2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by vomit, ſtool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT. *adj.* [eahta, Saxon; *ahta*, Gothick; *acht*, Scottiſh.] Twice four. A word of number.

Ten ſtand contains *eight* ſo *nine* and *eight* makes ſeventeen. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

EIGHTH. *adj.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the ſeventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—*A.* ſeventh! I'll ſee no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakſpeare.*

In the *eighth* month ſhould be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I ſtay reluctant ſeven continued years,
And water her amphibial couch with tears;
The *eighth* ſhe voluntarily moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Prior.*

EI'GHTEEN. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen*. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about [illegible] and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as [illegible] years would be then. *Locke.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the ſeventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam died Abijam. *Ellis.*

EI'GHTFOLD *adj.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EI'GHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some batances are ſo exact as to be ſenſibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wotton.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *adv.* [*eight* and *ſcore*.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and ſixty.

What! keep a week away? ſeven days and nights?
Eightſcore eight hours? and lovers abſent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightſcore* times?
O weary reckoning! *Shakſpeare's Comedy of Errors.*

EI'GHTY. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourſcore.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakſpeare.*

Among all other climactericks three are moſt remarkable; that is, ſeven times ſeven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or *eighty* one, and ſeven times nine, or the year ſixty-three, which are received to carry with it the moſt conſiderable malignity. *Peacham's Polite Learning.*

EIGNE. *adj.* [*aiſné*, Fr.] In law, it denotes the elder or firſt-born. Here it ſignifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not ſeldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for avoyment of the continuance of ſome eſtate for life, which is *eigne*, and not ſubject to forfeiture for the alienation that commeth after it, the party will offer to ſue for a pardon uncompelled before the time, in all which caſes the mitigation of the uttermoſt value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *n. ſ.* [eopl, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Call in thy mind
How thou reſembleſt Cuniil, as with ſour
[illegible]
If thou paine thy taſte; remember there-at
How Chriſt for thee taſted *eyſel* and gall.
Sir T. More.

EI'THER. *pron.* [æghæp, Saxon; *auther*, Scottiſh.]

1. Whichſoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves
Nor either cares for him. *Shakſpeare.*

So like in arms theſe champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almoſt ſwear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton's Nymp.*

Going made a faſt friendſhip with Digby, each of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not aſk whether bodies do ſo exiſt, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another; to determine this either way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the proceſs of natural beings, there ſeem three to be creatures placed, as it were, on the confines of ſeveral provinces, and participating the nature of *either*. *Hale.*

Sometimes the ſun has *either* tropick ſhow'd,
The winter baniſh'd, and the ſpring renew'd.
Dryden's Virg.

It is uſed ſometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following paſſage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were ſo provident, as ſcarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would ſet the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

EI'THER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*: *either* the one *or* the other.

We never heard of any ſhip that had been ſeen to arrive upon any ſhore of Europe; no nor of *either* the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. *Bacon.*

What perils ſhall we find,
If *either* place, or time, or other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miſerably deceived us, or power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Inſtead of hymns and prayers, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings.
Government of the Tongue.

With diſmal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

EKE. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; *ook*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe.

If any ſtrength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's both power and *eke* will
Fairy Queen.

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itſelf exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increaſe.

I dempt there much to have *eked* my ſtore,
But ſuch *eking* hath made my heart ſore.
Spenſer.

The little ſtrength that I have, I would it were with you.
—And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind.
Shakſpeare.

Your ornaments hung all,
On ſome patch'd doghole *eek'd* with ends of wall.
Pope.

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I ſpeak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To ſtay you from election. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a ſyllable.

Euſden *eke* out Blackmore's endleſs line.
Pope.

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They to mill by *elaborate* ſigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive endeavours or operations.

The ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the veſſels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formularies of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and *elaborate* than when practiſers moſt negotiate deſperate deſigns.
King Charles.

A leaf, on her beſtow'd
Too much of ornament of outward ſhew
Elaborate; of work, leſs exact. *Milton.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page
Waller.

Conſider the difference between *elaborate* diſcourſes upon important occaſions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain ſermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy or labour.

Poetick conceptions, ſo *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at laſt up for delivery, do yet prove abortive *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton.*

I will venture once to incur the cenſure of ſome perſons, for being *elaborately* trifling.
Bentley.

It is there *elaborately* ſhewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELABORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elaborate*.] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To what purpoſe is there ſuch an apparatus of veſſels for the *elaboration* of the ſperm and eggs, ſuch a tedious proceſs of generation and nutrition. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to caſt as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated lo! *Prior.*

Hoth words, that once *elanc'd*, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Latin.] To glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a double ſeaſon, a learning time of youth, which ſuffered to *elapſe*, and no foundation laid, ſeldom returns. *Carew.*

ELA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *elaſtick*.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

By what *elaſtick* engines did ſhe rear
The ſtarry roof, and roll the orbs in air.
Blackmore.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion, without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and *elaſtick*, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opt.*

The moſt common diverſities of human conſtitutions ariſe from the ſolids, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion; in ſome being too lax and weak, in others too ſtiff and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation muſt be excited in ſome aſſignable place, which may expand itſelf by its *elaſtical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakeſt reſiſtance. *Sharp.*

ELASTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *elaſtick*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A juice-ding will bear an hundred weight without rupture, but at the ſame time cannot exert its *elaſticity* to take away fifty, and immediately it reacheth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptineſs and vileneſs could inſpire,
And were my *elaſticity* and fire. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Flushed with ſucceſs; elevated with proſperity; lofty; haughty.

O, thou vain Cromwell! ſee what *elate* fool
Too ſoon digeſts his full-blown honours ill!
Of mind *elate*, and ſtrong with pride,
Thus with new triumphs fill the town's wide.
Dryden's Ovid.

To E'LATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.

2. To exalt; to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe.

Of truth, diveſted of the cloaking mind,
Hates his being, and abſolves his power
Young.

ELATE'RIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taſte. It is procured from the fruit of a wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge.
Hill.

ELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elate*.] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs; pride of proſperity.

God begin to put ſhine to his *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favour. *South.*

E'LBOW. *n. ſ.* [elbo, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.

In ſome fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural ſhade.
Pope.

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, eſpaliers, eſpecially with ſtems and *elbows* or bodies of boughs, ſuper-numerary to no uſeful plan. *Evelyn.*

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Sure will he come
Wearily ſpurring his ſpent pace, and put it home:
Quick, quick, for ſhame! the enemy is *at the elbow*.
Sandys's Paraphraſe.

ELBOWCHA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

Swarms and *elbow-chairs*, the ſpecies of Dockſtar, have danced upon the Engliſh ſtage with good ſucceſs. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room to ſtretch out the elbow, on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my [illegible]
It would not out at windows nor at doors
Shakſpeare.

The natives are not ſo many, but that there may be *elbow-room* enough for them, and for the adventurers alſo. *Bacon.*

A perſon much put home to into a ſtate of liberty to provide conveniencies for conſcience to have *elbow-room*. *South.*

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with the elbow.

O execrable ſtate, condemn'd to ſhare
Not *elbow'd* in the ſhade.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To puſh; to drive to a diſtance; to encroach upon.

It thruſts and ſtretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about.
Prior.

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *n. f.* [ealb, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd
At feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld *Spenser.*

Thy blazed youth
Becomes affronged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld*. *Shakspeare.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If Hercule he feme for one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long unequaled bed and childless *eld*. *Mirror.*

2. Old people; persons wornout with years.

They count him of the green-hair'd [illegible] *Chapman.*

E'LDER. *n. f.* [ellapa, Saxon; *sambucus*.] A tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood; the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, conglobated in umbels, and are succeeded by fruit full of seeds, having three seeds in each. *Miller.*

Lean the thy youth
Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which over-hides the mouth of that same pit. *Shakspeare.*

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old* [ealb, ealdor, Saxon.] Surpassing another in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to *younger*.

They being the companion of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder* sisters. *Hooker.*

Let the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart. *Shakspeare.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my younger daughter
Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so were they called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's Hist.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the ruler did among them. *Temple.*

Families go jungle stands,
Stupendous as, not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whether proud Rome, or artful Greece excell'd,
Or either Babylon, its fame excell'd. *Pope.*

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of my forces at command, who can hawl when I am deaf, and read for me when I am giddy. *Swift.*

E'LDERS. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but entreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. *1 Tim.*

Our *elders* say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their sterile curse. *Shakspeare.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.

Save the gentle, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

I own my prowess, and I own it too,
Where worthies are rehears'd, not as bad, but new;
Where, if our fathers basely fell all season's laws,
Those fools demand not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and example of their *elders*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Fit-a-lurten synod, and assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; hae the rule
Chaos of presbyty, where laymen rule
With the same woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

E'LDERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership*. *Raleigh.*

That all should fall to which 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden.*

Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth one least of hers,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprung up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership* having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST. *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [eal, ealdor, ealdyste, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had bribe'd him to prolong their space. *Dryden.*

2. That has lived most years.

Eldest parents figure those the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *n. f.* [*Inula*, Latin.] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying elecampane root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Ibid.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry the Son is chosen king though young,
And Lewis of France, *elected* first begun'd. *Daniel.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elected* a hundred senators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT. *adj* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the archbishop reads and subscribes the sentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made of him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will. *Milton.*

ELE'CTION. *n. f.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the [illegible] of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you [illegible] they would choose the meetest? *Hooker.*

Him, not by *election*,
But natural necessity, begot. *Dryden.*

As charity is, nothing can more [illegible] lustre and beauty than a prudent [illegible] and a fit application of it to the [illegible]

2. The power of choice.

For what [illegible] not a moving word,
Which by the judging ear, and counting wit
Now at God's pow'r should her *election* [illegible]
Her mind [illegible] would cease, and stand [illegible]

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon sinners to turn them and live; he tells us, that he has set before us and death, and referred it to our own [illegible] which we will choose. *Rogers.*

4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these evils is common to [illegible] but out of a very near knowledge of things which to clear the mind [illegible] it is the less apt to [illegible] *Bacon.*

In favour, to one more with much difference and *election* good for stomach those preferred more than taken, and the rest made officious *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to [illegible] life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have [illegible] results in the practice of virtue.

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what passion popular heat, *elections* were carried on [illegible]

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election* [illegible]

ELE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be free and absolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem [illegible] of less force, and unfitter for action abroad *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness [illegible] eth in the *elective* act of the understanding. *Government of the Tongue.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to the other.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those [illegible] cies *electively*, I am not subtile enough to [illegible] *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon prospect to themselves an end of their operations. *Glanville.*

ELE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the bird of *electors'* hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *n. f.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ELE'CTRE. *n. f.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electrick*.

A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *adj.* [from *electrum.*
ELE'CTRICK. } See ELECTRE.]

Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the accurately poised jett and amber, but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown.*

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtile, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or brass-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light.

Newton's Opticks.

ELECTRI'CITY. *n. f.* [from *electrick.* See ELECTRE.] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of *electricity*; but the industry of the present age, hath excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in *electricity* a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

ELE'CTUARY. *n. f.* [*electarium*, *Cælius Aurel.* which is now written *electuary.*] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *eleemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterious to and dependent on itself. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Given in charity. This is the present use.

E'LEGANCE. } *n. f.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]
E'LEGANCY. }

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh.*

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

E'LEGANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing by minuter beauties.

Ti'ties themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*

There may'st thou find some *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant.*]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententiously. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses *Pope's Odyssey*, Notes.

ELEGI'ACK. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay.*

E'LEGY. *n. f.* [*elegus*, Latin.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth denying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

E'LEMENT. *n. f.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they have. *Hooker.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me. *Shakspeare.*

My dearest sister fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shakspeare.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you, able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon.*

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakspeare.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent.

Baker on Learning.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
——One face that promises no *element*
In such a business. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker.*

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters. *Spenser.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master. *Dryden.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, as those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull sublunary, lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elements* it. *Donne.*

ELE'MENTAL. *adj.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour show;
That fatal mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.

Dryden's Virgil.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *elementary*.] The ſimplicity of nature, or abſence of compoſition; being uncompounded.

A very large claſs of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown.*

ELEMK'NTARY. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or conſtituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious ſediment of terreſtrial matter, and is not a ſimple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* ſalts of animals are not the ſame as they appear by diſtillation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Initial; rude.

ELE'MI. *n. f.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a reſin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattiſh maſſes, or in cylinders, of a yelloviſh colour. It is very rare in Europe, and ſuppoſed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The ſpurious or American *elemi*, almoſt the only kind known, is of a whitiſh colour, with a greater or leſs greeniſh or yelloviſh tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Braſilians wound, and collect the reſin. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ELE'NCH. *n. f.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a ſophiſm.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the ſame *elench* continued, as when he ſaid, Ye ſhall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Diſcover the fallacies of our common adverſary, that old ſophiſter, who puts the moſt abuſive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

ELE'OTS. *n. f.* Some name the apples in requeſt in the cider countries ſo; not known by that name in ſeveral parts of England. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'LEPHANT. *n. f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largeſt of all quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe; and is ſaid to be extremely long lifed. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glaſſes, *elephants* with holes.
Shakſpeare.

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courteſy; His legs are for neceſſity, not flexure. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd ſhall Cæſar's Indian war behold.
Dryden's Virgil

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *n. f.* [*elephantiaſis*, Latin.] A ſpecies of lepreſy, ſo called from covering the ſkin with incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft.

This ſubterraneous heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyſs. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raiſe with great conceptions.

Others apart ſat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reaſon'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.
Milton

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in thoſe remote ſpeculations it may ſeem to be *elevated* with, it ſtirs not beyond ſenſe or reflection. *Locke.*

Now riſing fortune *elevates* his mind,
He ſhines unclouded, and adorns mankind.
Savage.

4. To elate with vitious pride.

To mitchief ſwift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton.*

5. To leſſen by detraction. This ſenſe, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in uſe.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged againſt you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppoſe unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated*.] Exalted; raiſed aloft.

On each ſide an imperial city ſtood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On ſeven ſmall hills. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *n. f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing aloft.

The diſruption of the ſtrata, the *elevation* of ſome, and depreſſion of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a diſcerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their ſeveral degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehenſive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all poſſible application and *elevation* of ſpirit, with all the heart, ſoul, and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of ſtyle.

His ſtile was an elegant perſpicuity, rich of phraſe, but ſeldom any bold metaphors; and ſo far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of ſpirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker*

6. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as thoſe which have more than ſeventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown.*

ELEVA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiſer or lifter up, applied to ſome chirurgical inſtruments put to ſuch uſes. *Quincy.*

ELE'VEN. *adj.* [ænbleyen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen ſons, and none leſs dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuouſly ſurfeit out of action. *Shakſpeare.*

ELE'VENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to ſpeak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

ELF. *n. f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welſh. *Baxter's* Gloſſ.]

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this houſe give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowſy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy ſprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shakſpeare.*

Fairy *elves*,
Whoſe midnight revels by ſome foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome belated peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on every green.
Dryden.

If e'er one viſion touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurſe and all the prieſt have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light ſhadow ſeen,
The ſilver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels ſeem, we paint them *elves*:
And are but ſatires to ſet up ourſelves. *Dryden.*
However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fil'd it ſo well of himſelf.
Swift.

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair ſo matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shakſpeare.

E'LFIN. *adj.* [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; elfiſh; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he ſlept ſoundly. *Spenſer.*

E'LFLOCK. *n. f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knot of hairs twiſted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul ſluttiſh hairs,
Which once untangl'd, much miſfortune bodes.
Shakſpeare.

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the ſame truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He *elicits* thoſe acts out of the meer lapſed ſtate of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELI'CIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from poſſibility to real exiſtence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekneſs; meekneſs being ordinarily annexed to theſe virtues. *Hammond.*

The ſchools diſpute whether, in morals, the external action ſuperadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *Sanderſon.*

ELICITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] That *elicitation* which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces; to cruſh.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom theſe objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and ſtrength of the argument is *elided*. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen.

The buſineſs of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chooſe them in conſequence of the report made by the underſtanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodneſs. *Fiddis' Sermons.*

E'LIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A Britiſh miniſtry ought to be ſatisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private ſcheme is wiſeſt, they can perſuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the moſt *eligible*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the leaſt abatement of thoſe conditions? *Swift.*

That the moſt plain, ſhort, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in ſome or all of theſe qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep diſtreſs, is more *eligible* than ſuſpenſe. *Clariſſa.*

E'LIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of baniſhing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

ELI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *can't, the attempt*, there is an eliſion of a ſyllable.
You will obſerve the abbreviations and *eliſions*, by which conſonants of moſt obdurate ſounds are joined together, without any ſoftening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.
The cauſe given of ſound, that it would be an *eliſion* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or ſtewing any thing.
Even to ourſelves, and more perfect animals, water performs no ſubſtantial nutrition; ſerving for refrigeration, dilution of ſolid aliments, and its *elixation* in the ſtomach. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the ſhow'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold.
No chymiſt yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.
In the ſoul, when the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity infinitely beyond the higheſt quinteſſence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating ſubſtance.
What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ELK. *n. ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] A large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. The neck is ſhort and ſlender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyiſh, in ſummer it is paler. The horns of the male are ſhort and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with ſeveral prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, ſcarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies ſlumb'ring ſilent in the white abyſs. *Thomſon.*

ELL. *n. ſ.* [eln, Saxon.]

1. A meaſure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.
They are ſaid to make yearly forty thouſand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addiſon.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long meaſure.
Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleaſures as they come, but go:
Defer not the luſt virtue; life's poor ſpan
Makes not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer: as, *the thing I love*, for *the thing* which *I love*.
The words are delivered by way of *elliptis*. *Rom.* iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*
On the cylinder inclined, deſcribe an *elliptis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*
The planets could not poſſibly acquire ſuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipſes* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *adj.* [from *elliptis*.] Having the form of an ellipſis; oval.
ELLI'PTICK. }
Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and by a radius from the ſun deſcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we muſt find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne.*
In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greateſt diameter going tranſverſely from ſide to ſide. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Lat. elm, Saxon.]

1. A tree.
The ſpecies are, the common rough-leaved *elm*; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by ſome called the Britiſh *elm*; the ſmooth-leaved or witch *elm*. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themſelves by ſeeds and ſuckers in ſuch plenty as hardly to be rooted out: eſpecially in hedge-rows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows, upon the borders of the fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and then ſhade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they ſhould not be planted too near fruit trees: becauſe the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nouriſhment. *Miller.*

The rural ſcat,
Whoſe lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early ſpring, his airy city builds. *Thomſon.*

2. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.
Thou art an *elm*, my huſband; I a vine,
Whoſe weakneſs married to thy ſtronger ſtate,
Makes me with thy ſtrength to communicate. *Shakſp are.*

ELOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.
A travelled doctor of phyſick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of ſpeaking; ſpeech.
Whoſe taſte, too long forborne, at firſt eſſay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for ſpeech to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.
The third happineſs of his poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant, and ſounding words. *Dryden.*
As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, ſo much more to expreſs thoſe thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick.
Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*
If I durſt ſay all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I ſhould offend the modeſty of our author. *Boyle.*
Some excellent perſons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have conſidered this ſubject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To E'LOIGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance; to remove one far from another. Now diſuſed.
From worldly care himſelf he did *eloin*,
And greatly ſhunned many exerciſe *F. Queen.*
I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou ſhalt do
To anger deſtiny, as ſhe doth us;
How I ſhall ſtay though ſhe *eloigne* me thus,
And how poſterity ſhall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to ſtretch.

2. To put further off.
The firſt ſtar of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very interſection which is now *elongated* and moved eaſtward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.
About Cape Frio in Braſilia, the ſouth point of the compaſs varieth twelve degrees unto the weſt; but *elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, it varieth eaſtward. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.
To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*
Elongations are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.
The diſtant points in the celeſtial expanſe appear to the eye in ſo ſmall a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

5. Departure; removal.
Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of deſcent or *elongation*. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dut.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.
It is neceſſary to treat women as members of the body politick, ſince great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addiſon.*
What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*
The ſocial life with ſome is ſtyled profane
Who ſometimes thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELO'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *elope*.] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly uſed of a wife.
An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her huſband to live with an adulterer, and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
The negligent huſband, truſting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

E'LOPS. *n. f.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh: reckoned however by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

Scorpion and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
Cerafies horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

E'LOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of the ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakſp. Coriolanus*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute. *Milton*

His infant ſoftneſs pleads a milder doom,
And ſpeaks with all the *eloquence* of tears.
Waſh.

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And ſay ſhe uttered piercing *eloquence*. *Shakſp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty ſenſe,
And mild perſuaſion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

The Lord of Hoſts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counſellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Iſaiah.*

Oh death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What duſt we dote on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elle, Saxon.] Other; one beſide: it is applied both to perſons and things.

To ſtand ſtarved with travel, and ſweating with deſire to ſee him; thinking of nothing *elſe*, putting all affairs *elſe* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *elſe* to be done but to ſee him. *Sidney.*

Should he or any *elſe* touch, he will find evidence of the Divine Wiſdom. *Hale*

He ſays, 'twas then with him, is now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *elſe* to do.
Denham

ELSE. *adv.*

1. Otherwiſe.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beſide, by lot my due,
But ſtand aloof, and think profane to view:
This fault thou'rt, *elſe*, not Lucifer's match'd foe,
Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall fatten with thy blood.
Dryden.

What ways are there whereby we ſhould be aſſured, but either by an internal impreſſion of the motion of a God upon our minds, or *elſe* by ſuch external and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe? *Tillotſon*

2. Beſide; except that mentioned.

Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found
And all Elyſium in a ſpot of ground *Dryden.*

3. It has ſometimes *or* before it ſuperfluouſly.

Be more abſtemious,
Or elſe good night your vow. *Shakſpeare.*

E'LSEWHERE. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elſewhere*. *Abbot's Deſcr. of the World*

As he proved that Piſon was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; ſo where to find them *elſewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elſewhere*,
Through glaſſy eyes open he, we cannot ſee. *Davies*

Hence forth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and ſacrifice
Shalt be conſul'd at Delphos, or *elſewhere*. *Milton.*

Although learned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elſewhere*, yet new comers and children do not. *Graunt.*

2. In other places; in ſome other place.

They which *elſewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meaneſt, it marvaileth, when the magiſtrate appointeth him what to wear, think the graveſt prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the miniſter to ſtand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*. *Milton.*

Beſtow, bale mute, thy idle threats *elſewhere*;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear.
Dryden.

If it contradict what he ſays *elſewhere*, it is no new or ſtrange thing. *Tillotſon*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us conſider it. *Boyle*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; expoſition.

We ſhall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, ſubjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

Obſcurity is brought over them by the courſe of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the reſentments of human juſtice, will never be able to aſſume himſelf cunning enough to *elude*, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt it, will be under no reſtraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

My groom Dick backs from the plain,
Throws fat on ſhrubs, *eludes* her eager ſwain;
But ſafe, as laugh to ſee me ſcratch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Poſſible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more inſiſted on than the happineſs of trials by juries; yet if this uſeful part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we ſhall have little reaſon to boaſt.
Swift

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See ELF.

Fairy *elves*
Whoſe midnight revels by ſome foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome belated peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton.*

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves*, and demons hear. *Pope*

E'LVE-LOCK. *n. f.* [from *elves* and *lock*.] Knots in the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like cauſe proceed the tears of poſſing *elve-locks*, or complicated hairs of the head.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

E'LVISH. *adj* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfiſh*.] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

Thou *elvish* marked, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that doſt nature, and the ſon of hell! *Shak.*

No mute hath been to bold,
Or of the latter or the old,
Thoſe *elvish* ſecrets to unfold,
Which I from others reading. *Draytor*

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION. *n. f.* [*eluſio*, Lat.] An eſcape from inquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the tranſmutation of metals, detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who have pretended to it. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.

Eluſive of the bridal day, ſhe gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.
Pope.

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuſcade retreats and *eluſory* tergiverſation
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off.

The more only any ſpirit is, the more pernicious, becauſe it is harder to be *elated* by the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out.

The preſſure of the air upon the lungs is much leſs than it has been computed by ſome; but ſtill it is ſomething, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muſt produce ſome difference in *extricating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELY'SIAN. *adj.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Pertaining to elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midſt of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elyſian* flowers her amber ſtream
Milton.

ELY'SIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To have thee with thy lips to ſtop my mouth,
So ſhould'ſt thou either turn my flying ſoul,
Or I ſhould breathe it ſo into thy body,
And then it lov'd in ſweet *Elyſium*. *Shakſpeare.*

'EM. A contraction of *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with haſty noiſe he ſpoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump, fat, and almoſt new. *Bacon*

All dying of the conſumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the ſea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The ſtate of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanneſs were from a phthiſis, or from a hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs. *Dict.*

E'MANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

The firſt act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and his adminiſtration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the moſt wiſe counſel and purpoſe of almighty God terminate in thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale.*

To E'MANATE. *v. n.* [*emano*, Latin.] To iſſue or flow from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.

Ariſtotle ſaid, that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iſſues from the ſun.
South.

2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of thoſe profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the firſt motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf; as in ſyrups, oils, and viſcoſities, which ſpin, at length, retire into their former dimenſions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch harmonious grace;
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the ſoul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will ſee, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inſpires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude; to reſtore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from teſtimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only thoſe were called unto the inteſtate ſucceſſion of their parent that were in the parents power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They *emancipated* themſelves from dependence. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

Obſtinacy in opinions holds the dogmatiſt in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Lat.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, ſuppoſe twenty, one ram will ſerve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emaſculate* but ten, you ſhall, by promiſcuous copulation, hinder the reſt alſo. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

From wars and from affairs of ſtate abſtain;
Women *emaſculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impoſe upon our underſtandings, *emaſculate* our ſpirits, and ſpoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emaſculate*.]

1. Caſtration.

2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities; unmanly ſoftneſs.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to encloſe.

Below her ham her weed did ſomewhat train,
And her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were *embal'd*
In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwain. *F. Queen.*

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalſamar*, Spaniſh.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shakſpeare.

I would ſhew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards ſuch:
Verſe *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preſerve fraul tranſitory fame as much
As ſpice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch.
Donne.

Muſe! at that name thy ſacred ſorrows ſhed
Thoſe tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *embalm*.] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

The Romans were not ſo good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, ſo the body was utterly conſumed
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To ſhut; to encloſe.

Themſelves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to caſtle ſtrong to take their flight;
Where faſt *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years beſieg'd to wrack
Them thrall. *Spenſer.*

In form of any members fair *imbar'd*
His ſpirits pure were ſubject to our ſight. *Fairf.*

2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Tranſlating the mart unto Calais, he *embar'd* all further trade for the future. *Bacon.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd and all this traffick quite forgot,
Sin, for whoſe loſs we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully in us
Donne.

EMBARCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *embark*.]

1. The act of putting on ſhipboard.

The French gentlemen were very buſie at this *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*embargar*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; in commerce, a ſtop put to trade.

He knew that the ſubjects of Flanders drew ſo great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would ſoon grow weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ſhips in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of foreign affront, there did ſucceed the action of Rhee. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on ſhipboard.

Of mankind, ſo numerous late,
All loſt, in one ſmall bottom was *imbark'd*. *Milton.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had cauſed a body of three thouſand foot to be *embarked* on thoſe ſhips. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ſhips Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and ſkim'd along the ſea. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on ſhipboard.

I ſhould with ſpeed *embark*,
And with their embaſſy return to Greece.
A. Philips.

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRAS. *v. a.* [*embaraſſer*, Fr.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle.

I ſaw my friend a little *embarraſſed*, and turned away. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embarraſs*.] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarraſſment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, ſo that the virtue of the ſeed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embaſed* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no preſſure or ignoble end in my preſent labours, which may, on either ſide, reſtrain or *embaſe* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

I will rather chuſe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whoſe *embaſed* pride is ſhortly to be levelled to dead. *King Charles.*

A pleaſure both rational and angelical; a pleaſure *enbaſed* with no concomitant ſting; but ſuch a one as being home, in the mouth, never turns to gall or grows four in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to villify.

Joy of my life, while left me hours of heav'nly day
I ſpent with you, while left me lamps I ſaw
By which to read, while left me pow'r to walk,
While left me breath or being, this my care
Muſt be, with you, that was ſo lately pleaſed;
But chiefly the moſt worthy you, whom I
Moſt love, moſt fear, moſt honour and moſt pity,
Since the laſt parting, you have ſtood poſſeſt
Within my breaſt, as in your proper ſeat.
Unto which faithful mirror if you look,
You ſhall not there find reaſon to remove
Your ſelf, unleſs you will yourſelf deface
Your moſt reſemblance, and fair ſhape I bear,
That are ſo much by you miſ-held, ſo much
Both from the form and fafhion of myſelf
Unto your ſervice ever vowed, and chiefly
That are ſo much by ſo mean love *embaſed*.
Spenſer.

EMBA'SSADOR. *n. ſ.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One ſent on a publick meſſage.

Mighty Jove's *embaſſador* appear'd
With the ſame meſſage. *Denham.*

Muſt, my king's *embaſſador*, I go. *Dryd. n.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n. ſ.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

With all the meſſenger imagination lifts her eyes,
And to the higheſt *embaſſadreſs* repines. *Garth.*

EMBASSAGE. } *n. ſ.* [It may be ob-
EMBASSY. } ſerved, that though our authors write almoſt indiſcriminately *embaſſador* or *ambaſſador*, *embaſſage*, or *embaſſage*; yet there is ſcarcely an example of *ambaſſy*, all concurring to write *embaſſy*.]

1. A publick meſſage; a meſſage concerning buſineſs between princes or ſtates.

Freſh *embaſſy* and ſuits,
Nor from the ſtate nor private friends, hereafter
Will I lend ear to. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcaſtle he ſent a ſolemn *embaſſage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon.*

The peace proſuted thus, a choſen band
He firſt commiſſions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embaſſy*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any ſolemn meſſage.

He ſends the angels on *embaſſy* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical ſenſe.

A bird was made fly with ſuch art to carry a written *embaſſage* among the ladies, that one might ſay, If alive bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble miſchance, that art ſo light of foot,
Doth not thy *embaſſage* belong to me,
And am I laſt that know it? *Shakſpeare.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

The Engliſh are *embattled*;
To horſe! you gallant princes, ſtraight to horſe!
Shakſpeare.

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thouſand other her defences, which now are too ſtrongly *embattled* againſt me. *Shakſpeare.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton.*

Embattl'd nations ſtrive in vain
The hero's glory to reſtrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain againſt his force conſpire. *Prior.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night
Is ſhiny, and they ſay we ſhall *embattle*
By the ſecond hour of the morn. *Shakſpeare.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.

In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.
Fairy Queen.

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumb'ring soft my heart did steal away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [from *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakspeare.

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those that understood the art of speaking are not the art and skill of speaking well.
Locke.

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury*

E'MBERING. *n. s.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tusser.*

E'MBERS. *n. s.* without a singular [æmyjia, Saxon, ashes; *einmyria*, Illandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopped, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Crashaw.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden's Virgil.

E'MBERWEEK. *n. s.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of *Mareschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *course* or *circumvolution*.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *ember weeks*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecile*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men.
Hayward.

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store,
Where 's all thy father left? *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Tu' unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got.
Shakspeare.

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to show.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch.
Hakewill on Providence.

EMBLA'ZONRY. *n. s.* [from *emblazon*.] Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton.*

E'MBLEM. *n. s.* [ἔμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nicely on her. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

If you draw your heart in an *emblem*, shew a landskip of the country natural to the heart.
Peacham on Drawing.

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace.
Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison.*

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or allusive manner. Not used.

The primitive sight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. EMBLEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'st where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventer of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematists*, and heralds. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *n. s.* [ἐμβολισμὸς.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manner in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *n. s.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood?
Which once a-day, with his *embossed* froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art a boil,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

All crowd in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' *emboss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *embossed*
And Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. [from *emboîsser*, French, to enclose in a box.] To enclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*. *Spenser.*

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight, her met, in mighty arms *embossed*.
Fairy Queen.

4. [*emboscare*, Italian.] To enclose in a thicket.

Like that self begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *embost*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *embost*: a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *embost*, from *bosse*, French, a tumour. *Hunter.*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his ſhield; the boar of Theſſaly
Was never ſo *emboſt*. *Shakſpeare.*
We have almoſt *emboſt* him: you ſhall ſee his fall to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *emboſs.*]

1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence.
I wiſh alſo in the very middle, a fair mount, with three aſcents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breaſt; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embaſſments.* *Bacon*

2. Relief; riſing work.
They are at a loſs about the word pendentif; ſome fancy it expreſſes only the great *embaſſment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addiſon on Italy*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.
Strom, fierceſt fruit
Embottled long as Priamean Troy
Withſtood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.
The ſchools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itſelf. *Shakſpeare.*
Embowelled will I ſee thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.
The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noiſe the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Foſſils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth
Diſplays. *Philips.*

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs.
Embrace again, my ſoul! be foes no more;
Nor ſtain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occaſion to depart. *Shakſpeare.*
At firſt, her mother earth ſhe holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things, *Davies.*
They who are repreſented by the wiſe virgins, *embraced* the profeſſion of the chriſtian religion, as the fooliſh virgins alſo had done. *Tillotſon*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philoſophy* embraces *many ſciences.*

4. To compriſe; to encloſe; to contain; to encompaſs; to encircle.
Low at his feet a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream *embrac'd.* *Denham.*

5. To admit; to receive.
Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eſchew'd, muſt be *embrac'd.* *Shakſpeare.*
If a man can be aſſured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.
Fiennes, his ſon,
Whoſe abſence is no leſs material to me
Than is his father's, muſt *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to ſee thy honeſt ſon,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakſpeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug.
Thames, the moſt lov'd of all the ocean's ſons
By his old ſire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. A hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*]

1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whoſe decay virtue's fair theme muſt fall. *Sidney.*
There cheriſhing one another with dear, though chaſte *embracements*, with ſweet, though cold kiſſes, it might ſeem that love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hoſtile hug; grapple.
Turne beaſts, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their hinder feet; and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd *embracement.* *Sidney.*

3. Comprehenſion.
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; encloſure.
The parts in man's body eaſily reparable, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Conjugal endearment.
I would ſincerely rejoice in that abſence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakſp.*

EMBRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing.
Yet are they the greateſt *embracers* of pleaſure of any other upon earth; and they eſteem of pearls as pebbles, ſo they may ſatisfy their guſt, in point of pleaſure or revenge. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in uſe.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the ſky,
And, with ſad cypreſs, ſeemly it *embrave.* *Fairy Queen.*

To EMBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.
I returned her a glaſs with oil of roſes and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiſeman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]

1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors or ſpirits.

2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated.
We endeavoured to eaſe by diſcutient and emollient cataplaſms, and *embrocations* of various ſorts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To EMBROIDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diverſify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raiſed figures of needlework.
Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*
Embroider'd ſo with flowers it had ſtood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a ſuit of her own *embroidering.* *Spect.*
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This ſlave the floor, and that the table ſpreads. *Pope.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *n. ſ.* [*embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework.
Blue ſilk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer.* *Ecclus.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider.*]

1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.
White,
In em'rald tufts, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakſpeare.*
Laces and *embroideries* are more coſtly than either warm or comely. *Bacon.*
Next theſe a youthful train their vows expreſs'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dreſs'd *Pope.*

2. Variegation; diverſity of colours.
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landſkip of his own poſſeſſions. *Spectator.*

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.]

1. To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by diſſenſion and diſcord.
I had no paſſion, deſign, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Ch.*
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confuſion, all *embroil'd*,
And diſcord with a thouſand various mouths. *Milton.*
When ſhe found her venom ſpread ſo far,
The royal houſe *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her duſky wings ſhe cleaves the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To perplex; to entangle.
The chriſtian antiquities at Rome, though of a freſher date, are ſo *embroiled* with fable and legends, that one receives but little ſatisfaction. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. In the following paſſage the word ſeems improperly uſed for *broil* or *burn.*
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to riffle God's cabinet, ſhould, like the coal from the altar, ſerve only to *embroil* and conſume the ſacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To encloſe in a brothel.
Man, which chuſe
Law-practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worſe than *embrothel'd* ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

EMBRYO. EMBRYON. } *n. ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]

1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth ſooner. *Bacon.*
An excluſion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be ſo much as properly called an *embryon.* *Brown.*
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
In that dark womb are the ſigns and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory.*
When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how the works, and how her work proceeds. *Blackmore.*
While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimſon folds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production, or yet unfiniſhed.
The company little ſuſpected what a noble work I had then in *embryo.* *Swift.*

EME. *n. ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. Obſolete.
Whilſt they were young, Coſſibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people choſen in their ſtead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Spenſer.*

EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

2. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The effects and the relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *n. s.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'MERALD. *n. s.* [*emeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus: and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness. *Hill on Fossils.*

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald*? *Sidney.*

The *emerald* is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green *emerald* shows. *Thomson.*

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursu'd their track *Dryden's Homer.*

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more. *Newton.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns descend to fable night.
Dryden's Fables.

When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*
A rising world. *Thomson's Summer.*

EME'RGENCE. } *n. s.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown.*

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. Not proper.

In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder.*

EME'RGENT. *adj.* [from *emerge.*]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars.
Ben Jonson.

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs uplieve
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their forces upon their horses. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS. } *n. s.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from
E'MEROIDS. } *hemorrhoids*, αἱμορροΐς.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods* 1 *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *n. s.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun *Brown.*

E'MERY. *n. s.* [*smyris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.] *Emery* is an iron ore, calcined by fire. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them, but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *emetic.*] Having
EME'TICK. } the quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorifick. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical.*] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *n. s.* [*emicatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crass and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE. } *n. s.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
E'MINENCY. }

1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous station. *Addison.*

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminency*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shakesp.*

Attributions are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, whose the *eminency* of the object taketh the rest. *Bacon.*

He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo:
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.
Shakspeare.

8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place
Ezekiel.

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is *eminent* for a fineness piety in the practice of religion. *Addison.*

Eminent he mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

E'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent.*]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton.*

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely has shun'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth
Milton.

Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorned,
To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden.*

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift.*

EMISSARY. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.] One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent.

Clifford, an *emiſſary* and ſpy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privity. *Bacon.*

You ſhall neither eat nor ſleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emiſſary* eye,
To fetch in the ſorms go by. *Ben Jonſon.*

The jeſuits ſend over *emiſſaries*, with inſtructions to perſonate themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects amongſt us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or ſends out. A technical ſenſe.

Wherever there are *emiſſaries*, there are abſorbent veſſels in the ſkin: and, by the abſorbent veſſels, mercury will paſs into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out; vent.

Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the *emiſſion* of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath by a ſtight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populoſity naturally requireth tranſmigration and *emiſſion* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Cover them with glaſſes; but upon all warm and benign *emiſſions* of the ſun, and ſweet ſhowers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Affection, in the ſtate of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object: it flamed up in direct ſervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emiſſions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To ſend forth; to let go; to give vent to.

Theſe baths continually *emit* a manifeſt and very ſenſible heat; nay, ſome of them, at ſome times, ſend forth an actual and viſible flame. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſoil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* ſteams, conſiſting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay thereto reverence to Apollo's ſong,
Leſt, wrathful, the far-ſhooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To iſſue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judges authority, and at the inſtance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

EMMENAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [ἐμμηνία and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are ſuch as produce a plethora, or fulneſs of the veſſels, conſequently ſuch as ſtrengthen the organs of digeſtion, ſo as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMMET. *n. ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's juſt price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward ſainted deputy,
Whoſe ſettled viſage and delib'rate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakſpeare.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouſe; to put into emotion. Not uſed.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*

EMO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; ſuppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moiſtening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot.*

Diuretick are decoctions, emulſions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, ſo far as they relax the urinary paſſages: ſuch as relax ought to be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *n. ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids at the ſame time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perſpiring, and ſo emptying the muſcles. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening.

Laſſitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water; the cauſe is, for that all laſſitude is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menſtruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them conſult now politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater ſatisfaction than the ſenſe of having diſpatched a great deal of buſineſs to publick *emolument*. *Watts.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer*.] Among.

The merry birds of every ſort
Chaunted aloud their cheriſul harmony;
And made *emongſt* themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quick'ned the dull ſp'rit with muſical comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

EMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emotion*, French.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion, pleaſing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the ſame paſſion in himſelf, which the poet deſcribes in his feigned perſons? *Dryden.*

Thoſe rocks and oaks that ſuch *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granville.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place aſſign'd,
To his beaſts, and doth not uſurp in mind?
Empal'd himſelf to keep them out, not in;
Can ſow, and dares truſt corn, where they have been. *Donne.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to ſave the mutches from ſurprize. *Raleigh.*

The Engliſh *empal'd* themſelves with their pikes, and therewith bear off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To incloſe; to ſhut in.

Round about her work ſhe did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs. *Spenſer.*

Keep yourſelves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakſpeare.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born ſun, and keep twelve ſigns awake
To watch his ſteps; the Goat and Crab controul
And ſlight him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Chaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconſum'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

Who can hear this, reſolve to be *empal'd*?
His ſkin ſtead off, and roaſted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſon.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *impaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment ſchedule, or roll of paper, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear for the performance of ſuch publick ſervice as juries are employed in. *Cowell.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from ſuch packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions againſt this ſo incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Piety.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. A law term.

I ſhall not need to *empannel* a jury of moraliſts or divines, every man's own breaſt ſufficiently inſtructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] In common law, a deſire or petition in court of a day to paſſe what is beſt to do; and it is ſometimes uſed for the conference of a jury in the cauſe committed to them. *Cowell.*

EMP'ASM. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion*.] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes ſtrange ſhows preſented were,
Paſſing the reach which in mind embrac'd,
That yet theſe figments *empaſſion* me full near. *Spenſer.*

So ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What ſtately building durſt to high extend
Her lofty towers unto the ſtarry ſphere,
And what unknown nations there *empeopled* were? *Spenſer.*

E'MPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *emperour*, now written *empreſs*.]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *empreſs* reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel ſtand. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Livonia will I make my *empreſs*,
Rome's royal miſtreſs, miſtreſs of my heart. *Shakſpeare.*

E'MPEROUR. *n. ſ.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
Makes viſitation. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

E'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; ſovereignty; dominion. Out of uſe.

A lady
So fair, and fairly'd to an *empery*,
Would make the greateſt king double. *Shakſp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, ſteward, ſubſtitute,
But as ſucceſſively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shakſpeare.*

E'MPHASIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence; particular force impreſſed by ſtyle or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cæſar!
—Be choak'd with ſuch another *emphaſis*. *Shakſp.*
Emphaſis not ſo much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby ſome letter, ſyllable, word, or ſentence is rendered more remarkable than the reſt, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer ſtay upon it. *Holder.*
Theſe queſtions have force and *emphaſis*, if they be underſtood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } EMPHA'TICK. } *adj.* [ἐμφάω.]

1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking.
Where he endeavours to diſſuade from carniverous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reaſoning! *Garth.*
In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didſt paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Striking the ſight.
It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are ſig titielf, modified by refractions. *Boyle.*

EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner.
How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been ſpeaking of *South.*

2. According to appearance.
What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, muſt be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and ſuddenly ſhoot down again. *Brown*

EMPHYSE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐμφύσημα.]
Emphyſema is a light puffy humour, eaſily yielding to the preſſure of the finger, ariſing again in the inſtant you take it off. *Wiſeman.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; ſwollen.
The ſigns of a gangrene are theſe: the inflammation loſes its redneſs, and becomes duſkiſh and livid; the tenſeneſs of the ſkin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphyſematous*; and veſications, filled with ichor of different colours, ſpread all over it. *Sharp.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe.
The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with ſo importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darkſome hollow maw. *Spenſer.*

EMPI'GHT. *preterit* and *part.* from *To pight*, or *pitch*. [See PITCH.] Set; fixed; faſtened.
But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanced his ſhield atween. *Spenſer.*

E'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion; ſovereign command.
Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment ſit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.
A nation extended over vaſt tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple.*
Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæſar, and commands
The *empire* of the ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπειρικός.] This word ſeems to have been pronounced *empirick* by *Milton*, and *empirick* by *Dryden*. *Milton's* pronunciation is to be preferred.] A trier; an experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, phyſical practice, but venture upon hearſay and obſervation only. *Quincy.*
The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to perſuade ſuch men as Galen, than to move a ſilly *empirick*. *Hooker.*
That every plant might receive a name according unto the diſeaſes it cureth, was the wiſh of Paracelſus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbaliſts. *Brown.*
Such an averſion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as phyſicians are apt to have for *empricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*
Th' illit'rate writer, *emp'rick*-like applies
To each diſeaſe unſafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in ſchool, when ſcience firſt began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICAL. } EMPI'RICK. } *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Verſed in experiments.
By fire
Of ſooty coal, the *empirick* alchymiſt
Can turn, or holds it poſſible to turn,
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote, without rational groupds.
The moſt ſovereign preſcription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preſervative. *Shakſpeare.*
In extremes bold counſels are the beſt:
Like *empirick* remedies, they laſt are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or juſtify'd. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.
We ſhall *empirically* and ſenſibly deduct the cauſes of blackneſs from originals by which we generally obſerve things denigrated. *Brown*

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον. This word is now always pronounced and generally written *plaſter*.] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth. See PLASTER.
All *emplaſters*, applied to the breaſts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaſter.
They muſt be cut out to the quick, and the ſores *emplaſtered* with tar. *Mortimer.*

EMPLA'STICK. *adj.* [ἐμπλαστικός.] Viſcous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaſter.
Reſin, by its *emplaſtick* quality, mixed with oil of roſes, perfects the concoction. *Wiſeman.*
Emplaſtick applications are not ſufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* [from *plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge againſt; to accuſe.
To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous maſters did often *emplead*, arreſt, caſt them into priſon, and thereby conſume them to worſe than nothing. *Hayward.*
Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural caſualties. *Glanville.*
Since none the living villains dare *emplead*,
Arraign them in the perſons of the dead. *Dryden.*

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe. It is uſed both as agent, as, *the king* employed *the miniſter*; or cauſe, as *the publick credit* employed *the miniſter*.
For thrice, at leaſt, in compaſs of the year,
Thy vineyard muſt *employ* the ſturdy ſteer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. In the following quotations it is uſed with *in*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. *To* ſeems leſs proper.
Their principal learning was applied to the courſe of the ſtars, and the reſt was *employed in* diſplaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*
Our reaſon is often puzzled, becauſe of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke.*
The proper buſineſs of the underſtanding is not that which men always *employ* it *to*. *Locke.*
Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleaſed to *employ* it *upon* what was common. *Locke.*
On the happy change the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*
This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed on* ſerious ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To uſe as an inſtrument.
The cleanly cheeſe-preſs ſhe could never turn;
Her awkward fiſt did ne'er *employ* the churn *Gay.*

4. To uſe as means.
The money was *employed to* the making of gallies. 2 *Mac.*
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe:
And war more force, but not more pains *employs*. *Dryden.*

5. To uſe as materials.
The labour of thoſe who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, muſt be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs.
Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra.*
Jeſus Chriſt is furniſhed with ſuperior powers to the angels, becauſe he is *employed* in ſuperior works, and appointed to be the ſovereign Lord of all the viſible and inviſible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with buſineſs.
If you're idle you're deſtroy'd;
All his force on you he tries,
Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
Soon the baffled tempter flies. *Mottew.*
To ſtudy nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

8. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.
Why, whilſt we ſtruggle in this vale beneath,
With want and ſorrow, with diſeaſe and death,
Do they more bleſs'd perpetual life *employ*
In ſongs of pleaſure, and in ſcenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry.
Preſent to graſp, and future ſtill to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Publick office.
Leſt animoſities ſhould obſtruct the courſe of juſtice, if one of their own number had the diſtribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The honours and the burdens of great poſts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *adj.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe.
The objections made againſt the doctrine of the chymiſts, ſeem *employable* againſt this hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *employ*.]

1. One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed.
That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much ſhipping, and continues and increaſes in trade and ſhipping. *Child on Trade.*

2. One that ſets others to work.

EMPLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *employ*.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.

Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed. Office; poſt of buſineſs.

If any ſtation, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*

Leaders on each ſide, inſtead of intending the public weal, have their hearts wholly ſet to get or to keep *employment*. *Swift.*

Buſineſs intruſted.

Call not your flocks for me; I ſerve the king, whoſe *employment* I was ſent to you. *Shakſp.*

To EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.]

1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to poiſon.

Leaving no means unattempted of deſtroying his lord, that wicked ſervant of his undertook to empoiſon him. *Sidney.*

Duſh dooms cauſe the incubus, or mare in the ſtraw, therefore the ſurfeit of them may ſuffocate and empoiſon. *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom.

This is the more uſual ſenſe.

EMPO'ISONER. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

He is very roundly ſuſpected to have been the empoiſoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EMPOI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, French.] The practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

It were dangerous for ſecret *empoiſonments*. *Bacon.*

EMPO'RETICK. *adj.* [ἐμπορητικος] That is uſed at markets, or in merchandiſe.

EMPO'RIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandiſe; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this tam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The Britiſh ocean ſhall ſuch triumphs boaſt,
That thoſe who now diſdain our trade to ſhare,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coaſt. *Dryden.*

I take the proſperous eſtate of this great *emporium* to be owing to thoſe inſtances of charity. *Atterbury.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoveriſhed* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well ſcorn the throne of Venus. *Sidney.*

Your ſounds aloud, and tells us you excel
Not leſs in courage than in ſinging well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoveriſh'd* themſelves, not you. *Waller.*

For ſenſe of honour, if it *empoveriſheth* a man, it is, in his eſteem, neither honour nor ſenſe. *South*

Freſh roſes bring,
To ſtrew my bed, 'till the *empoveriſh'd* ſpring
Confeſs her want. *Prior.*

2. To leſſen fertility: as tillage *empoveriſhes* land.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*]

1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility.

They deſtroy the weeds and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoveriſher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*] Depauperation; cauſe of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now ſome, and then ſome, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoveriſhment* to her coffers. *Spenſer.*

All appeals for juſtice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are ſo many grievous *empoveriſhments*. *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]

1. To authorize; to commiſſion; to give power or authority to any purpoſe.

You are *empowered*, when you pleaſe, to give the final deciſion of wit. *Dryd. Juv. Dedicat.*

The government ſhall be *empowered* to grant commiſſions to all proteſtants whatſoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the ſame power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to deſtroy? *Baker.*

EMPRESS. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *empereſs*, which is retained by *Jonſon* in the following lines.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread ſubtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to expreſs
The grace of him, and his great *empereſs*. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign.

Empreſs of this fair world, reſplendent Eve! *Milton.*

Yet, London, *empreſs* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didſt expire. *Dryden.*

Wiſdom, thou ſay'ſt, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams tranſmitted to the ſubject earth:
Yet this great *empreſs* of the human ſoul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If reſtleſs paſſion, by rebellious ſway,
Compels the weak uſurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*empriſe*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave purſuit of chivalrous *empriſe*. *F. Queen.*

A double conqueſt muſt you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *empriſe*. *Fairfax.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *empriſe*. *Milton.*

Thus, till the ſun had travell'd half the ſkies,
Ambuſh'd we lie, and wait the bold *empriſe*.
Pope's Odyſſey.

EMPTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nahum.*

EMPTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *empty.*]

1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities flood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, deſolation reigns
And *emptineſs*; diſmay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan ſit ill. *Philips.*

2. The ſtate of being empty.

His coffers found
With hollow poverty and *emptineſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.*

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptineſs* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and reſpire, is of ſo thin a compoſition, that ſixteen thouſand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimenſions are mere *emptineſs* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real ſubſtance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity.

'Tis this which cauſes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardeſt marble and to ſubſiſt in the *emptineſs* of light and ſhadow. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires.

O frail eſtate of human things,
Now to our coſt your *empt n ſs* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptineſs* of things here, according as they are or are not of uſe, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal ſmiles his *emptineſs* betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

EMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchaſing; a purchaſe.

There is a diſpute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMPTY. *adj.* [æmtig, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know ſo full a voice iſſue from ſo *empty* a heart; but the ſaying is true, the *empty* veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Geneſis.*

If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there ſtill remains one veſſel *empty*. *Burnet.*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,
His ſhackles *empty* left, himſelf eſcaped clean. *Spenſer.*

3. Devoid; unfurniſhed.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy diſtreſs,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo *empty*? *Shakſp.*

Mr. Boyle has ſhewed, that air may be rarified above ten thouſand times in veſſels of glaſs; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.

Pleas'd in the ſilent ſhade with *empty* praiſe. *Pope.*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and ſent him away *empty*. *Matthew.*

When ye go, ye ſhall not go *empty*. *Exodus.*

He alledges that ſatyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger ſatyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Yet all the little that I got I ſpent;
And ſtill return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden.*

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is ſharp and paſſing *empty*,
And till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shakſ.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful; unfurniſhed with materials for thought.

How comes it that ſo many worthy and wiſe men depend upon ſo many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His anſwer is a handſome way of expoſing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the ſatyr courtly and ſevere. *Felton.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind. *Geneſis.*

Iſrael is an *empty* vine. *Hoſea.*

9. Wanting ſubſtance; wanting ſolidity; vain.

The god of ſleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are ſpread.
Dryden's Æneid.

To EMPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundleſs intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and marred their vine branches. *Nahum.*

Sheep are often blind by fulneſs of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the communication it has both with Aſia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themſelves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour; to diſcolour with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Empurpled with celeſtial roſes ſmil'd. *Milton.*

The deep,
Empurpl'd ran, with guſhing gore diſtain'd.
Philips.

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto ſtrange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only, and which ſometimes happens upon the opening of abſceſſes, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes incloſing the breaſt. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthiſical conſumption. *Harvey*

There is likewiſe a conſumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppreſſion of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one ſide, which is that which is ſound. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *adj.* [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the higheſt and pureſt region of heaven. *Tickel* accents it on the penult.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Go, ſoar with Plato to th' *empyreal* ſphere,
To the firſt good, firſt perfect, and firſt fair.
Pope.

But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gaſh'd and diſmember'd eaſily unite. *Tickel.*

EMPYRE'AN. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he ſits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye.
Milton.

Under his burning wheel
The ſtedfaſt *empyrean* ſhook throughout,
All but the throne itſelf of God. *Milton.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

EMPYREUM. } *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The
EMPYRE'UMA. } burning of any matter in boiling or diſtillation, which gives a particular offenſive ſmell. *Quincy.*

It is ſo far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders or a duſt about it. *Harvey*

The hopes of an elixir inſenſibly evaporate, and vaniſh to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*. *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

Empyreumatical oils, diſtilled by ſtrong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate eſſential oils drawn in limbicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held theſe catacliſms and *empyroſis* univerſal, was ſuch as held that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world, eſpecially that of conflagration. *Hale.*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no ſhame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

Thoſe fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden.*

What though no weeping loves thy aſhes grace,
Nor poliſh'd marble emulate thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with.

I ſee how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond.
Shakſpeare

We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No kitchens *emulate* the veſtal fire. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

It is likewiſe attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulſion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll pitch at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakſpeare.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongſt them. 1 *Maccabees.*

Ariſtotle allows that ſome *emulation* may be good, and may be found in ſome good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itſelf, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Spratt.*

The apoſtle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor ſaints at Jeruſalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt;
Good actions ſtill muſt be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nouriſh'd with reſembling food.
Dryden.

2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention; diſcord.

What madneſs rules in brainſick men,
When for ſo ſlight and frivolous a cauſe,
Such factious *emulations* ſhall ariſe! *Shakſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *emulate*] A rival; a competitor.

In ſuperiours it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* aſleep. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LE. *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin.] To emulate. Not in uſe.

He ſitting me beſide, in that ſame ſhade,
Provoked me to play ſome plenſant fit;
Yet *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that *emuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that ſkill he could.
Spenſer.

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inſerted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the ſerum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the ſerum has been ſeparated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

It doth furniſh the left *emulgent* with one vein. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its ſerum. *Cheyne.*

E'MULOUS. *adj.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their long hoſt of ſhips,
Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonſon.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and ſuſpectful of her. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt*

2. Deſirous of ſuperiority; deſirous to riſe above another; deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another; with *of* before the object of emulation.

By ſtrength
They meaſure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raiſe
To *emulous* merit, and to thirſt of praiſe. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art.
Prior.

3. Factious; contentious.

Whoſe glorious deeds, but in the fields of fight,
Made *emulous* millions 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakſpeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous.*] With deſire of excelling or outdoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulouſly* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy.
Granville.

EMU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*emulſio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels, and drawing out their ſubſtances with ſome liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is diſſolved by an operation reſembling that of making an *emulſion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and ſeeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with ſome watery liquor, or diſſolved into a ſweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, reſembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *n. ſ.* [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected, to be in readineſs for ejectment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper *emunctories*. *Brown.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of ſuperfluous choler. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Diſcourſing of the lungs, I ſhew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The regimen in quinſies, which proceed from an obſtruction of the glands, muſt be to uſe ſuch warm liquors as relax thoſe glands, ſuch as, by ſtimulating, open the *emunctories* to ſecern the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EN. An inſeparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in.* Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in.* In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more eaſy pronunciation.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to empower; to ſupply with ſtrength or ability.

If thou would'ſt vouchſafe to overſpread
Me with the ſhadow of thy gentle wing,
I ſhould *enabled* be thy acts to ſing. *Spenſer.*

His great friendſhip with God might *enable* him, and his compaſſion might incline him.
Atterbury

He points out to him the way of life, ſtrengthens his weakneſs, reſtores his lapſes, and *enables* him to walk and perſevere in it. *Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in uſe.

In true balancing of juſtice, it is flat wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenſer.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought
Enacted wonders with his ſword and lance. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To eſtabliſh by law; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved againſt an alien
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſenate were authors of all counſels in the ſtate; and what was by them conſulted and agreed, was propoſed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple*

3. To repreſent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakſpeare.*

ENA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Purpoſe; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws.

The great author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly diſhonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One that practiſes or performs any thing. Not uſed.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themſelves deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [ἐναλλαγη.] A figure in grammar, whereby ſome change is made in the common modes of ſpeech, as when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambuſh*.] To hide in ambuſh; to hide with hoſtile intention.

They went within a vale, cloſe to a flood,
whoſe ſtream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there
enambuſh'd them. *Chapman's Iliad*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel*. See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Muſt I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glaſs? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here bluſhing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the *enamell'd* ſilver plates, to diſtinguiſh bottles of wine by. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

To lay upon another body, ſo as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodlieſt trees, loaden with faireſt fruit,
Bloſſoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd. *Milton*

ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

Though it were fooliſh to colour or *enamel* upon the glaſſes of teleſcopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without leſſening the clearneſs of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on ſpringing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimſon morn in chaſe. *Fairfax.*

There are various ſorts of coloured glaſſes, paſtes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward.*

2. The ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *enamel*.] One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond: with *of* before the thing or perſon loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakſpeare.*

My Oberon! what viſions have I ſeen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an aſs. *Shakſpeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakſpeare.*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident,
As ſitting queen, ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove, ſo fables tell. *Milton.*

He, on his ſide,
Leaning half-raiſ'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Your uncle cardinal
Is not ſo fir *enamour'd* of a cloyſter,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*

'Tis hard to diſcern whether is in the greateſt error, he who is *enamour'd of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can pleaſe. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation; expoſition. *Dict.*

ENARTHRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐν and ἀρθρον.] The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthroſis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more ſhallow, as in the ſcapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ENATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming out; eſcape by ſwimming. *Dict.*

ENA'UNTER. *adv.* An obſolete word explained by *Spenſer* himſelf to mean *leſt that*.

Anger would not let him ſpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his ſtiurdy ſtroke. *Spenſer.*

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To ſhut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He ſuffer'd his kinſman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *engag'd* in Wales,
There without ranſom to lie forfeited. *Shakſpeare.*

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the ſhepherd's ſcoff,
Or like ſlack-ſinew'd Sampſon, his hair off. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to ſit down for a time in a march; to ſettle a temporary habitation.

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Exodus.*

The French knew how to make war with the Engliſh, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long ſieges of towns, and ſtrong fortified *encampings*. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* againſt Gibbethon. *Kings.*

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies ſerved to improve them in the *encampments*, weapons, or ſomething elſe. *Grew*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the ſpacious plain,
Thick riſing tents a canvas city build. *Gay.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourſelf,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in every region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakſp.*

ENCE'INTE. n. ſ. [French.] Enclоſure; ground encloſed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalized.

To ENCHA'FF. *v. a.* [*eſchauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-ſhak'd ſurge, with high and monſtrous mane,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
I never did like moleſtation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakſpeare's Othello*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.]

1. To faſten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What ſhould I do while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpſe of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, ſpeaking preſſingly and ſhort; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery.

And now about the cauldron ſing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe powerful drops thrice on the threſhold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my ſoul is ever hov'ring round. *Granville.*

2. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be *enchanted*. *Sidney.*

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not given them ſome intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One who in the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh like *enchanting* harmony. *Shakſp.*

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaſte, is beauty in diſgrace. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a ſorcerer; one who has ſpirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and ſpells.

Such phaſms, ſuch apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themſelves, conjured up by the magick of a ſtrong imagination, and only ſeen within that circle in which the *enchanter* ſtands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and ſtratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monſters, and knights. *Spectator.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whoſe dire arts
Enſlav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granville.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchanting*.] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly uſed in a paſſive ſenſe in the following paſſage.

He's gentle; never ſchool'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all ſorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakſpeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; ſpells; incantation; ſorcery.

The Turks thought that tempeſt was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Perſian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irreſiſtible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe, which holds the heart of a reader under the ſtrongeſt *enchantment*. *Pope*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*enchantereſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſorcereſs; a woman verſed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantreſs*, hold thy tongue. *Shakſpeare.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the firſt who wore it by an *enchantreſs*. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

From this *enchantreſs* all theſe ills are come;
You are not ſafe till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Oft with th' *enchantreſs* of his ſoul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds diſtreſs'd. *Thomſon.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchaſſer*, French.]

1. To infix; to incloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

Like poliſh'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryd.*

Words, which in their natural ſituation, ſhine like jewels *enchaſed* in gold, look, when tranſpoſed into notes, as if ſet in lead. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What ſeeſt thou there? King Henry's diadem
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shakſpeare.*

They houſes burn, and houſehold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchaſe*. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raiſed or emboſſed work.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and purl'd? *Ben Jonſon.*

ENCHE'ASON. *n. ſ.* [*encheſon*, old law French.] Cauſe; occaſion. *Skinner. Cowell. Bailey.*

Certes, ſaid he, well wote I ſhould to tell
The fond *enchеaſon* that me hither led *F. Queen*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To ſurround; to environ; to incloſe in a ring or circle; to enring.

That ſtranger gueſt the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defend-d with *encircling* ſeas. *Pope.*

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits enthron'd;
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope*

ENCI'RCLET. *n. ſ.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whoſe *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκλιτικὸς.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector cauſed a proclamation to be ſet forth againſt enclоſures, commanding that they who had *enclоſed* lands, accuſtomed to lie open ſhould lay them open again. *Hayward*

As much land as a man tills, and can uſe the product of, ſo much he by his labour *encloſes* from the common. *Locke*

For *encloſing* of land, the uſual way is with a ban's ſet with quick *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

2. To environ; to encircle; to ſurround; to encompaſs; to ſhut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jaſper: they ſhall be ſet in gold in their *encloſings*. *Exodus.*

The peer now ſpreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *encloſe* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an excluſive claim.

ENCLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe*.]

1. One that encloſes or ſeparates common fields into ſeveral diſtinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloſer*; but ſince now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is encloſed.

ENCLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe*.]

1. The act of encloſing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehenſion or *encloſure* of all theſe together. *Wilkins.*

2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions.

Encloſures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into paſture. *Bacon.*

Touching *encloſures*, a company of lands incloſed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the leaſt. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is againſt juſtice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his diſpleaſure againſt ſuch *encloſure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being ſhut up in any place; encompaſſed, or environed.

This expreſſes particularly the *encloſure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

For the young, during its *encloſure* in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called ſecundines. *Ray.*

5. The ſpace encloſed; the ſpace comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that elſe this world's *encloſure* baſe
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the perſon of her majeſty. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the ſame *encloſure*; to marry among themſelves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground encloſed; ground ſeparated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *encloſure*, muſt make him rich. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer.

The Jeſuits are the great *encomiaſts* of the Chineſe. *Locke*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.]
ENCOMIA'STICK. } Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy.

How eagerly do ſome men propagate every little *encomium* their paraſites make of them? *Government of the Tongue.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs*.]

1. To encloſe; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompaſſeth* thy finger;
Ev'n ſo my breaſt encloſeth my poor heart *Shakſpeare.*

Two ſtrong ligaments *encompaſs* the whole head of the femur. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompaſs* me around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on claſſick ground. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ.

He, having ſcarce ſix thouſand in his troop,
By three and twenty thouſand of the French
Was round *encompaſſed*, and ſet upon. *Shakſp.*

3. To go round any place: as, *Drake* encompaſſed *the world*.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encompaſs*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompaſſment* and drift of queſtion,
That they do know my ſon, come you more near. *Shakſpeare.*

ENCO'RE. adv. [French.] Again; once more. A word uſed at publick ſhows when a ſinger, or fiddler, or buffoon, is deſired by the audience to do the ſame thing again.

To the ſame notes thy ſons ſhall hum or ſnore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad.*

ENCO'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*encontre*, French]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict.

Thou haſt beat me out
Twelve ſeveral times, and I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyſelf and me. *Shakſpeare.*

Let 's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall ſomething into a ſlower method. *Shakſpeare.*

Pallas th' *encounter* ſeeks; but ere he throws,
To Tuſcan Tiber thus addreſs'd his vows:
O ſacred ſtream, direct my flying dart,
And give to paſs the proud Haleſus' heart *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian: then ſtand front to front:
Hov'ring a ſpace, till winds the ſignal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the inſtant of our *encounter*, after we had ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to ſecure her care,
Around him ſpread a veil of thicken'd air,
To ſhun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyſſey*

5. Acceſſing; tranſient or unexpected addreſs.

But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman: for I would prevent the
looſe *encounters* of laſcivious men. *Shakſpeare.*

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Caſual incident; occaſion. This ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh.

An equality is not ſufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further neceſſary, that the ſame ſpirit appear in all ſort of *encounters*. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I muſt die,
I will *encounter* darkneſs as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakſpeare.*

The fulſom of the world is to avoid coſt, and you *encounter* it. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou ſtronger may'ſt endure the flood of light;
And, while in ſhades I cheat my fainting ſight,
Encounter the deſcending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.

Putting themſelves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both fides are even. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way soever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

5. To oppose; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my business, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

Encounter so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die.
Shakspeare.

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And would'st do so, I think, should we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight: it has *with* before the thing.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd with*. *Shaksp.*

Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter with* the christians. *Knolles.*

Those who have most dread of death, must be content to *encounter with* it, whether they will or no. *Wake.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *n. s.* [from *encounter*.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers*. *Atterbury.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue,
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakspeare.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* one another in evil. *Psalms.*

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.

Kinds of music *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and thus the judicious Hooker *encourages* us to say. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *encourage*.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives: nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, will arise
From thy applause. *Philips.*

3. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.*

The reproach of immortality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers.*

ENCO'URAGER. *n. s.* [from *encourage*.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome those arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have *encrouched* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with *on* before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care,
I grow too wide,
And do *encroach upon* death's side. *Herbert.*

Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and affright;
And every moment rises to the sight,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching on* the light.
Dryden.

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that creeth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows.
Dryden.

2. To pass bounds.

They tabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.

ENCRO'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *encroach*.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till N'prune, with one general sweep,
Turns all upon the bottom stand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Power often creates right: usurpations, when they are confirmed by time, and acquiesced in, make a title; and he that will look back into records, and examine the first beginnings of most governments, will find reason to wonder at the power of *encroachers*. *Clarissa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *encroach*.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers encroached to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowell.*

Such is the per his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If it be a man's known principle to draw all from his right, all men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

As every man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison.*

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*

Encumber'd with his vest, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The veteran conquerer is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the clotted thing. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as, *his estate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. s.* [from *encumber*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison.*

2. Excrescence; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of hoarse rustick woods.
Thomson.

3. Burden upon an estate.

Inquest of the *encumbrances* of a living, confirm whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκύκλιος.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *n. s.* [ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία.]
ENCYCLOPE'DY. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the other wheel of the other. *Brown.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopedy*. *Glanville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *adj.* [ἐν and κύστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. *n. s.* [ende, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*: the extremity of breadth is *side*.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Samuel.*

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and confines of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges.*

At the *end* of two months she returned. *Judges.*

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end*.
Donne.

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his ſons. *Geneſis.*

Yet vainly moſt their age in ſtudy ſpend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end.
Denham.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning: the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the *end*.
Broome of Epic Poetry.

5. When *end* is not uſed materially, it is oppoſed to *beginning*.

Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof.
Eccles.

6. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a diſcourſe.

7. Ultimate date; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace.
Pſalms.

8. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made.

They reel to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Pſalms.*

9. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*!
Shakſpeare.

10. Death; fate; deceaſe.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers.
Wotton.

The ſoul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And ſo imparts a ſadneſs to the ſenſe. *Daniel.*

'Tis the great buſineſs of life to fit ourſelves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye. *L'Eſtrange.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he thove to rend.
Roſcommon.

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forſake me in my *end*. *Roſcommon.*

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*.
Pope.

11. Ceſſation; period.

What is the ſign of the *end* of the world?
Matthew.

Great houſes ſhall have an *end*. *Amos.*

12. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the ſore. *Nahum*

13. Abolition; total loſs.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the aſſignment of civil power were by ſuch inſtitution. *Locke.*

14. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Leſt he that is the ſupreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falſehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakſpeare.*

15. Conſequence; concluſive event; concluſion.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's buſineſs ere it come!
But it ſufficeth that the day will end. *Shakſpeare.*

The *end* of theſe things is death. *Romans.*

16. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, ſtol'n forth of holy writ,
And ſeem a ſaint. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

17. Purpoſe; intention.

There was a purpoſe to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpoſe of that nation. *Clarendon.*

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, in this curſ'd beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.

Heav'n, as its inſtrument, my courage ſends;
Heav'n never ſent thoſe who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

Others are apt to attribute them to ſome falſe *end* or intention. *Addiſon's Spect.*

18. Thing intended; final deſign; the termination of intellectual proſpect.

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve commodiouſly for divers *ends*, and of thoſe *ends* any one may be ſufficient cauſe for continuance, though the reſt have ceaſed.
Hooker.

All thoſe things which are done by him, have ſome *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reaſon of his will to do them. *Hooker.*

Her only *end* is never-ending bliſs;
Which is, the eternal face of God to ſee,
Who laſt of *ends* and firſt of cauſes is;
And to do this, ſhe muſt eternal be. *Davies.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity.
1 Timothy.

Two things I ſhall propound to you, as *ends*; ſince the wiſe men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all thoſe *ends*, for which the parliament had firſt taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton.*

Life, with my Indamora, I would chuſe;
But, loſing her, the *end* of living loſe. *Dryden.*

For when ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Few aſk if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*

The *end* of our faſt is to pleaſe God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge.*

19. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end*.

20. *An* END has a ſignification in low language not eaſily explained; as, *moſt an end, commonly:* perhaps it is probably *on end*, at the concluſion; or corrupted from ſome old word not eaſily recoverable.

Stay'ſt thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, ſtill *an end*, turns me to ſhame!
Shakſpeare.

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh.

They have *ended* all my harveſt. *Ruth.*

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or loſe the empire. *Knolles.*

That expenſive war under which we have ſo long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*

2. To deſtroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeneſs; for, inſtead of thee, king Harry,
This ſword hath *ended* him. *Shakſpeare.*

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed.

Then eaſe your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To die. [τελευτάω.]

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* bleſt,
If this I could obtain, that, breaſt to breaſt,
Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright.
Fairfax.

3. To terminate; to conclude.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep ſigh; and all the inſtances of pleaſure have a ſting in the tail. *Taylor.*

4. To ceaſe; to fail.

His ſovereignty, built upon either of theſe titles, could not have deſcended to his heir, but muſt have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or diſcourſe.

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To miſchief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

It cometh ſometime to paſs, that a thing unneceſſary in itſelf doth notwithſtanding appear convenient to be ſtill held, even without uſe, leſt by reaſon of that coherence which it hath with ſomewhat moſt neceſſary, the removal of the one ſhould *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your ſlander never can *endamage* him. *Shakſp.*

Gather our ſoldiers, ſcatter'd and diſperſt,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

The time hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem.
Milton.

When an erroneous opinion is publiſhed, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes puniſhable by the magiſtrate. *South.*

A great alteration doth ſeldom any wiſe *endamage* or diſorder the globe. *Wotton.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endamage*.] Damage; loſs.

Theſe flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*.
Shakſpear.

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril

Every one deſires his own preſervation and happineſs, and therefore hath a mutual dread of every thing that can deſtroy his being, or *endanger* his happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

He rais'd the reſt,
To force the foes from the Lavinian ſhore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace reſtore. *Dryden.*

My kingdom claims your buſh; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile ſalts never exiſt in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

The intereſt *endangered* is our title to heaven.
Rogers.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.

All thoſe inſtances of charity which uſually *endear* each other, ſweetneſs of converſation, frequent admonition, all ſignifications of love, muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all theſe appears
Variety, which all the reſt *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to you practice, will be to raiſe your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endear*.]

1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

Her firſt *endearments*, twining round the ſoul.
Thomſon.

2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved.

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its *endearment* amongſt all mankind? *South.*

When a man ſhall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purſe to create *endearment* betweem them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and fruſtration. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, French; *endevoir*.] Labour directed to ſome certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My ſtudied purpoſes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakſpeare.*

Heav'n doth divide
The ſtate of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakſp.*

Here their appointment we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their *endeavour*. *Shakſpeare.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the ſame ſubject.
Dryden.

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour after* a handsome elocution. *Addison's Spectator*

Of old those met rewards who could excel;
And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut. *Milton.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *n. s.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Rymer*

ENDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκαγωνος.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *adj.* [.] Peculiar
ENDE'MICAL. } to a country: used of
ENDE'MICK. } any disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to *Ray on the Creation*

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French;
To ENDI'TE. } *dictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as *he was* endited *for felony*. It is often written *indict*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

To ENDI'TE. *v. n.* To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *n. s.* [from *endite*.] A
ENDI'TEMENT. } bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Cowell.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the *indictments*, then return again,
Cast thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. *Dryden.*

E'NDIVE. *n. s.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *end*.]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect; so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shakesp.*

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endless*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *endless*.]

1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the equinoctial. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG. *adv.* [*end* and *long*.] In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST. *adj.* [*end* and *most*.] Remotest; furthest; at the further end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endorser*, Fr. *dorsum*, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, to the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howel.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. Not used.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

ENDO'RSEMENT. *n. s.* [from *endorse*.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Th' *endowment* of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

Late first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured? *Addison.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the real truth he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakspeare.*

ENDO'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowell.*

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. *Addison.*

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are posted? *Addison.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shakes.*

With what ease,
Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,

Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne? *Milton*

Whatſoever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant perſon who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotſon*

Every chriſtian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to reſiſt and conquer temptations. *Tillotſon*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah ſaid, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Geneſis.*

ENDU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; laſtingneſs.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of leſs *endurance*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. Patience; ſufferance.

Great things of ſmall
One can create; and in what place ſoe'er
Thrive under evil, and work eaſe out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton.*

Their fortitude was moſt admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of ſuffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational courſe to preſerve himſelf, who refuſes the *endurance* of theſe higher troubles, to ſecure himſelf from a condition infinitely more miſerable? *South.*

4. Delay; procraſtination. Obſolete.

I ſhould have ta'en ſome pains to bring together
Yourſelf and your accuſers, and have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to ſuſtain; to ſupport unbroken.

The hardneſs of bodies is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, and their impurity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and leſs *enduring* of preſſure. *Bacon.*

Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms *endure*.
Dryden.

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I would *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milton.*

The gout haunts uſually the eaſy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, becauſe they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and muſt
Endure our law. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Taking into the city all ſuch things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the ſiege, they deſtroyed all the reſt. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

3. To undergo; to ſuſtain.

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death *endure*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

4. To continue in. Not uſed.

The dear *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at ſix years. *Brown.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*

1. To laſt; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which periſheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlaſting life. *John.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Proverbs.*

By being able to repeat meaſures of time, or ideas of ſtated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exiſt. *Locke*

A charm that ſhall to age *endure*
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon*

To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to ſee the evil that ſhall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to ſee the deſtruction of my kindred? *Eſther.*

Our great Engliſh lords could not *endure* that any kings ſhould reign in Ireland but themſelves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England ſhould have any power over them. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the moſt part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardineſs. *Spenſer.*

2. Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wiſe*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpoliſhed America, peopled with ſlothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles ſet *endwiſe*. *Ray on the Creation*

To E'NECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to deſtroy.

Some plagues partake of ſuch a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a moſt preſentaneous poiſon, they *enecate* in two or three hours, ſuddenly corrupting or extinguiſhing the vital ſpirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'NEMY. *n. ſ.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All theſe ſtatutes ſpeak of Engliſh rebels and Iriſh *enemies*, as if the Iriſh had never been in condition of ſubjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland*

The *enemy* thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men for the next ſummer. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.

I ſay unto you Love your *enemies*. *Matt.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent in diſguiſe
Followed his *enemy* King, and did him ſervice
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

4. One that diſlikes.

He that deſignedly uſes ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
Theſe heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war, *Prior*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*.
Common Prayer.

ENERGE'TICK. *adj.* [ἐνεργητικος.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

Theſe miaſms entering the body, are not ſo *energetick* as to venenate the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we muſt look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but alſo as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

E'NERGY. *n. ſ.* [ἐνεργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in thoſe bodies. *Bacon*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Or earth, but new divided from the ſky,
And pliant ſtill, retain'd th' etherial *energy*.
Dryden.

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

Beg the bleſſed Jeſus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his moſt powerful interceſſion. *Smalridge.*

What but God!
Inſpiring God! who, boundleſs ſpirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjuſts, ſuſtains, and agitates the whole.
Thomſon.

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the ſubtileſt parts, moved ſwiftly, is ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray.*

How can concuſſion of atoms beget ſelf-conſciouſneſs, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification; ſpirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, ſee
The comprehenſive Engliſh *energy*? *Roſcommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by ſpeech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, raviſhing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deſerve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be reſtored, on account of their *energy* and ſound. *Swift.*

To ENI'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaſculate.

Great empires, while they ſtand, do *enervate* and deſtroy the forces of the natives which they have ſubdued, reſting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepiſh ſoftneſs often *enervates* thoſe who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* ſtring they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat.
Pope.

Footmen exerciſe themſelves, whilſt their *enervated* lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ENERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *enervate*.]

1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.

2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh.

We ſhall be able to ſolve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to ſoft'n and tame
Severeſt temper, ſmooth the rugged'ſt brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve.
Milton.

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh*.] To ſtarve; to famiſh; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of ſtrength.

I've beheld a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on 't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

My people are with ſickneſs much *enfeebled*.
Shakſpeare.

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton.*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their perſons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their underſtandings by ſordid and brutiſh buſineſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her fineſt mold,
Enfeebled all my ſoul with tender paſſions,
And ſunk me even below my own weak ſex.
Addiſon's Cato.

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

If the eldeſt ſon *enfeoff* the ſecond, reſerving homage, and that homage paid, and then the ſecond ſon dies without iſſue, it will deſcend to the eldeſt as heir, and the ſeignory is extinct. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]
1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter.*] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in uſe.
His ſoul is ſo *enfetter'd* to her love,
That ſhe may make, unmake, do what ſhe liſt. *Shakſpeare.*

ENFILA'DE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtraight paſſage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.
The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh cannon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. Obſolete.
So hard thoſe heavenly beauti:s be *enfir'd*
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs. *Spenſer.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]
1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force.
The idle ſtroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Miſſing the mark of his miſaimed fight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*
Sometimes with lunatic bans, ſometimes with pray'rs
Enforce their charity. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
3. To put in act by violence.
Sker away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakſp.*
4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.
Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*
If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work
Than cuſtomary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To urge with energy.
All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakſpeare.*
He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill conſequence of his refuſal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his diſlike of the court. *Clarendon.*
To avoid all appearance of diſaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain.
For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakſpeare.*
A juſt diſdain conceived by that queen, that ſo wicked a rebel ſhould prevail againſt her, did move and almoſt *enforce* her to ſend over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*
7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed.
In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r: If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the ſpoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er diſtributed. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhow beyond contradiction.
Which laws in ſuch caſe we muſt obey, unleſs there be reaſon ſhewed, which may neceſſarily *enforce* that the law of reaſon, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. Not uſed.
He now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight,
As a petty enterprize of ſmall *enforce.* *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice.
If thou did'ſt put this four'r cold habition,
To caſtigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Doſt it *enforcedly*: thou'dſt courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*]
1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered.
Confeſs 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakſpeare.*
He that contendeth againſt theſe *enforcements* may eaſily maſter or reſiſt them. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.
The rewards and puniſhments of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed as the *enforcement* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his aſſumption of our fleſh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wiſdom that were ever made uſe of in the world. *Hammond.*
4. Preſſing exigence.
More than I have ſaid,
The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

ENFO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.
When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the firſt motion of it. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *adj.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. Obſolete.
Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul *enfouldred* ſmoak and flaſhing fire
The hell-bred beaſt threw forth unto the ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.
The Engliſh colonies, and ſome ſepts of the Iriſhry, *enfranchiſed* by ſpecial charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies.*
Romulus was the natural parent of all thoſe people that were the firſt inhabitants of Rome, or of thoſe that were after incorporated and *enfranchiſed* into that name, city, or government. *Hale.*
2. To ſet free from ſlavery.
Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, laſtly, to diſcontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and reſolution to *enfranchiſe* himſelf at once, that is the beſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
If they won a battle, priſoners became ſlaves, and continued ſo in their generations, unleſs *enfranchiſed* by their maſters. *Temple.*
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody.
His miſtreſs
Did hold his eyes lockt in her cryſtal looks.
—Belike, that now ſhe hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon ſome other pawn for fealty. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To denizen; to endenizen.
Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us. *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]
1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a denizen.
The incorporating a man into any ſociety, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is ſaid to be enfranchiſed; and ſo is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgeſs of any town corporate, becauſe he is made partaker of thoſe liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowell.*
His coming hither hath no farther ſcope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.
Never did captive with a fleer heart
Caſt off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchiſement.* *Shakſpeare.*

ENFRO'ZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. Not uſed.
Yet to augment the anguiſh of my ſmart,
Thou haſt *enfrozen* her diſdainful breaſt,
That no one drop of pity there doth reſt. *Spenſer on Love.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.
I have *engag'd* myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy
To feed my means. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To impawn; to ſtake.
They moſt perfidiouſly condemn
Thoſe that *engag'd* their li:es for them. *Hudib.*
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party.
All wicked men are of a party againſt religion: ſome luſt or intereſt *engageth* them againſt it. *Tillotſon.*
4. To embark in an affair.
So far had we *engaged* ourſelves, unfortunate ſouls, that we liſted not to complain, ſince our complaints could not but carry the greateſt accuſation to ourſelves. *Sidney.*
Before I *engage* myſelf in giving any anſwer to this objection of inconſumptible lights, I would ſee the effect certainly averred. *Digby.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.
Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addiſon.*
6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain.
To every duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*
His beauty theſe, and thoſe his blooming age,
The reſt his houſe and his own fame *engage.* *Dryden's Æneid.*
So ſhall I court thy deareſt truth
When beauty ceaſes to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*
7. To bind by any appointment or contract.
We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourſelves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury.*
8. To ſeize by the attention: as, he was deeply *engaged* in converſation.
9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs.
For I ſhall ſing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage.* *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight.
The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the juſt victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight.
Upon advertiſement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was ſent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

8. To embark in any buſineſs; to inliſt in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to ſwell my page
With wind and noiſe. *Dryden's Perſius.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence, exceeded our *engagements*. *Atterbury.*

3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too conſtant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profeſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torriſmond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

Encourag'd by deſpair, or obſtinate
To fall like men in arms, ſome dare renew
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greateſt *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakſpeare*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from *garriſon.*] To protect by a garriſon.

Neptune with a guard doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget between different ſexes.

This baſtard love, is *engendered* betwixt luſt and idleneſs. *Sidney.*

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffy,
Engender'ſt the black toad and adder blue.
Shakſpeare's Timon.

Again, if ſouls do other ſouls beget,
'Tis by themſelves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themſelves, what doth their working let,
But they might ſouls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies*

3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce.

Say, can you faſt? Your paſſions are too young,
And abſtinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakſpear*
The preſence of a king *engenders* love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends.
Shakſpeare.

That *engenders* thunder in his breaſt,
And makes him roar theſe accuſations forth.
Shakſpeare.

It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addiſon.*

4. To bring forth.

Vice *engenders* ſhame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced.

Thick clouds are ſpread, and ſtorms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *n. ſ.* [*engin*, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.

This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our ſpear that hurts, our ſword that wounds our foes. *Fairfax.*

3. Any inſtrument.

The ſword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He takes the ſciſſars and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers ends. *Pope.*

4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes.

Some cut the pipes, and ſome the *engines* play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

5. Any means uſed to bring to paſs, or to effect. Uſually in an ill ſenſe.

Prayer muſt be divine and heavenly, which the devil, with all his *engines* ſo violently oppoſeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' eſpecial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the ſtate they were. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*engenieur*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the ſport to have the *engineer*
Hoiſt with his own petard. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Him thus enrag'd,
Deſcrying from afar, ſome *engineer*
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, deſign'd,
By one nice ſhot, to terminate the war. *Philips.*

An author, who points his ſatire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who ſignalized himſelf by this ungenerous practice. *Addiſon.*

E'NGINERY. *n. ſ.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery.

They may deſcend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton on Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We ſaw the foe
Approaching, groſs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'liſh *enginery*. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to ſurround; to environ; to encompaſs.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with miſery;
For what's more miſerable than diſcontent? *Shakſpeare.*

That gold muſt round *engirt* theſe brows of mine. *Shakſpeare.*

E'NGLISH. *adj.* [engler, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence Engliſh is the language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and ſwear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *Engliſh*. *Shakſ.*

Of *Engliſh* tale, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter, or parget; the finer, ſpoad. *Woodward.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tranſlate into Engliſh.

The hollow inſtrument terebra, we may *engliſh* piercer. *Bacon.*

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anſe, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *engliſhed* dill. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]

1. To ſwallow up. It is now little uſed in any ſenſe.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of buſineſs,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Engluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakſpeare.*

Certainly, thou art ſo near the gulf,
Thou needs muſt be *englutted*. *Shakſpeare.*

How many prodigal bits have ſlaves and peaſants
This night *englutted*! *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

2. To fill.

Whoſe grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Againſt themſelves turning their wrathful ſpight, *Spenſer.*

3. To glut; to pamper.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will ſtraightway loath all learning. *Aſcham.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. Not uſed.

As ſavage bull, whom two fierce maſtiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr. a throat.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He caſt at once him to avenge for all. *Spenſer.*

That is the gulf of greedineſs, they ſay,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerneſs and voracity; to riot.

Greedily ſhe *engorg'd* without reſtraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To variegate; to ſpot as with hail. A word now uſed only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

Acacides then ſhews
A long lance and a caldron, new *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Polwheel beareth a ſaultier *engrail'd*. *Carew.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain.

See thou how freſh my flowers being ſpread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimſon red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in luſty green. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To cloſe with; to contend with hold on each other.

There ſhall young Hotſpur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy ſon, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *graſp.*] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand; to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engraſped* he,
While Guyon ſtanding by, them uncouth ſhife does ſee. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'VE *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, French.]

1. To picture by inciſions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itſelf diſpread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*

O'er all, the heav'n's reſulgent image ſhines;
On either gate were ſix *engraven* ſigns. *Addiſon.*

Names freſh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their traces be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or ſtone.

Engraveurs who ſtones with the names. *Exodus.*

3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Our Saviour makes this returny fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from *grave.*] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The son had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenser.*

ENGRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale.*

To ENGRIE'VE. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and festered inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen.*

Aches, and hurts, and cords, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon.*

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*grossir*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;
The waves thereof so flow and sluggish were,
Engrossed with mud, which did them foul agreise,
That every weighty thing they did upbear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To increase in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shak.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety. *Shakspeare.*

Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is *engrossed*. *Shaksp.*

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross*. *Pope.*

ENGRO'SSER. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are packed with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to the dying father. *Shak.*

Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream,
He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakspeare*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*hausser*, *enhausser*, French.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway. *Spenser.*

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty? *L'Estrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Atterbury.*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Increase; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENI'GMA. *n. s.* [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryden.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shakspeare.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by literal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

While they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged processes. *Boyle.*

Athenæus gives instances of the *enigmatical* propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Broome.*

ENI'GMATIST. *n. s.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight,
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakspeare.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJO'INER. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy*. *Hooker.*

He, who, to *enjoy*
Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir.*

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *More.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature? *South.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] One that has fruition or possession. *Dict.*

ENJO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*. *Tillotson.*

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.
Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the thane of Cawder to me
Promis'd no less to them?
——That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shaksp.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.
The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.
Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.
O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. *2 Cor.*

5. To set free from limitation.
Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakspeare.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.
It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.
This is that science which would truly *enlarge* mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*
Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be this indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.
Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.
They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise. *Clarendon.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.*
1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.
They appointed the chancellor of the exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*
This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell out among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLA'RGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enlarge*.]
1. Increase; augmentation; further extension.
The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayward.*
The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prisoners to our isle. *Waller.*
There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*
The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more fat quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*
The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.
Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*
If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall their *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther.*

3. Magnifying representation.
And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.
He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier; one that increases or dilates any thing.
We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.
Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]
1. To illuminate; to supply with light.
God will *enlighten* my darkness. *Psalms.*
As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.
His eyes were *enlightened*. *Sam.*
Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden*

3. To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge.
This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*
'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.
Those who were once *enlightened*. *Hebrews.*

ENLI'GHTENER. *n. s.* [from *enlighten*.]
1. Illuminator; one that gives light.
O, sent from heav'n,
Enlighter of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Instructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to connect.
Enlinkt to waste and desolation. *Shakspeare. Henry v.*

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live*.]
1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.
These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*
In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *n. s.* [from *enliven*.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.
But fire th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled powers. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. Not in use.
For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

E'NMITY. *n. s.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*, *inamity*.]
1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.
Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.
They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit break out
In bitterest *enmity*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her seed:
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*
How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. State of opposition.
Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? *James.*
You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.
I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakspeare.*
He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.
Their dying to delay,
Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to entrap.
So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

To ENPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To transfix.
I am too sore *empierc'd* with his shaft
To soar with his light feathers. *Shakspeare.*

ENNE'AGON. *n. s.* [*ἐννεα* and *γωνια*.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ἐννεα*.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.
Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise.
God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of his mighty host. *South.*
What can ennoble sots, or slavish men?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, great and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

To make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *ennoble.*]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitned goodness. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION. *n. s.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot. *Dict.*
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *enormous.*]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government. *Spenser.*

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure. In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*, the practice may be proved by example. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss! *Milton.*

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common measure.
5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures: always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A form *enormous!* far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *enormous.*] Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH. *adj.* [xenoh, Saxon; *genah*, Gothick; *genoeg*, Dutch. It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf.*] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why would'ſt thou go, with one consent they cry,
When thou hast gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryd.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *n. s.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in public employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough.* *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the silvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errours in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough.* *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution: as, the song is well *enough*; that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.
4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough.* *Shakspeare.*

Henceforth, I'll bear
Affliction 'till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakspeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough.* In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build; the marbles are published, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had selfish foes *enow* besides,
That day and night, for his destruction wait. *Milton.*

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Addison on Medals.*

EN PASSANT. adv. [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Waller.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put in order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Queen.*

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakſp.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*: the participle preterit seems to be *enrapt.*]

1. To throw into an ecstacy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakſp.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwraps*, involv'd; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish.*] To throw into ecstacy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be? *Spenser.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *enravish.*] Ecstacy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring vail, which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To ENRHE'UM. *v. a.* [*enrhumer*, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.* *Harvey.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. 1 *Samuel.*

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shakſpeare.*

Great and glorious Rome queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. *Blackmore.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own underſtanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a tranſlation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the *enrichment* of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unſearchables. *Watts' Logick.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* ſea:
It was ſome fiend. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy ſo
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakſp.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The ſummer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And autumn, what our golden harveſts were. *Dorne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to clothe; to habit; to inveſt.

Her mother hath intended,
That quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll, liſt, or regiſter.

There be *enrolled* amongſt the king's forces about thirty thouſand men of the Jews. 1 *Mac.*

We find ourſelves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as ſervants, and as ſons. *Spratt.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who Knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the liſts, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd.* *Dryden.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt *enroll'd.* *Pope.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the ſkies;
To which, though late, ſhall Stella riſe. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He ſwore conſent to your ſucceſſion;
His oath *enroll'ed* in the parliament. *Shakſp.*

Laws, which none ſhall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the ſpirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flame, that dimmed all the heav'n's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoak and brimſtone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

ENRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himſelf cauſed to be enrolled, and teſtified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the biſhop of Saliſbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He came to be jointly weed this land,
As his own kinſman's preſent occaſion:
His foes are ſo *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to ſurround; to encircle; to encloſe.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakſpeare' Henry v.*

ENS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.
2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed.

Such life ſhould be the honour of your light;
Such death, the ſad *enſample* of your night. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Ye have us for an *enſample.* *Phil.*

Such as would be willing to make uſe of our *enſample* to do the ſame thing, where there is not the ſame neceſſity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuſe. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to ſhow by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets hiſtorical; firſt, Homer, who, in the perſon of Agamemnon, *enſampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin; *enſanglanter*, French.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood.

With cruel tournament the ſquadrons join,
Where cattle paſtur'd late; now ſcatter'd lies,
With carcaſſes and arms, the *enſanguin'd* field
Deſerted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* [from *ſchedule.*] To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

You muſt buy that peace
With full accord to all our juſt demands,
Enſcheduled here. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* [from *ſconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. *Hanmer.*

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, and fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *enſconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the ſhelter of your honour. *Shakſpeare.*

She ſhall not ſee me, I will *enſconce* me behind the arras. *Shakſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

We make trifles of terrours, *enſconcing* ourſelves in ſeeming knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſort of error to *enſconce*
Abſurdity and ignorance, *Hudibras.*

This he courageouſly invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Enſconc'd himſelf as formidable
As could be underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſow up; to encloſe by a ſeam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the veſtiary of the temple, one ſtole away, and *enſeamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

To ENSEA'R. *v. a.* [from *ſear.*] To cauterize; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

Enſear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To ſhield; to cover; to protect.

Theſe black maſks
Proclaim an *enſhield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could diſplay. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [from *ſhrine.*] To enclaſp in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve and ſecure as a thing ſacred.

He ſeems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all, as that ſole bird,
When to *enſhrine* his reliques in the ſun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton.*

The ſots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enſhrine.* *Tate.*

Fair fortune next, with looks ſerene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enſhrin'd.* *Addiſon.*

E'NSIFORM. *adj.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword, as the xiphoeides or *enſiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN. *n. ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.

Hang up your *enſigns*, let your drums be ſtill *Shakſpeare.*

The Turks ſtill preſſing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *enſigns*, from whence they had repulſed the defendants. *Knolles.*

Men taking occaſion from the qualities, wherein they obſerve often ſeveral individuals to agree, range them into ſorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abſtract idea, come to be ranked as under *enſigns.* *Locke.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble.

He will lift up an *enſign* to the nations from far. *Iſaiah.*

3. Badge; mark of diſtinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their ſceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *enſigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *enſigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleneſs, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or ſacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [formerly written *ancient.*]

E'NSIGNBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*enſign* and *bear.*] He that carries the flag; the enſign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war againſt heaven, he had been a fit *enſignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave.*]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alſo, and *enſlav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, their virtue loſe. *Milton.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To ſell my country, and my king *enſlave.* *Dryden.*

Long draughts of ſleep his monſtrous limbs *enſlave*;
He reels, and falling fills the ſpacious cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He is certainly the moſt ſubjected, the moſt *enſlaved*, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can poſſibly *enſlave* their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his ſlave, unleſs he hath firſt *enſlaved* himſelf to life and death, to plenſure or pain; to hope or fear: command thoſe paſſions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The more virtuouſly any man lives, and the leſs he is *enſlaved* to any luſt, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotſon.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own conſent, *enſlave* himſelf to any one, nor put himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another, to take away his life when he pleaſes. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enslave.*] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery; abject ſubjection.

The children of Iſrael, according to their method of ſinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a freſh *enſlavement* to their enemies, had now paſſed ſeven years in cruel ſubjection. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave.*] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Againſt *enſlavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, French.] To follow; to purſue.

Flee evil, and do good; ſeek peace, and *enſue* it *Com. Prayer.*

But now theſe Epicures begin to ſmile,
And ſay, my doctrine is more ſafe than true;
And that I fondly do myſelf beguile,
With theſe receiv'd opinions I *enſue.* *Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

To follow as a conſequence to premiſes.

Let this be granted, and it ſhall hereupon plainly *enſue*, that the light of ſcripture once ſhining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in ſuch ſort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

The man was noble;
But with his laſt attempt he wip'd it out,
Deſtroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *enſuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Biſhops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *enſuing.* *Hayward.*

Of worſe deeds worſe ſufferings muſt *enſue.* *Milton*

With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue,
What wars, what wounds, what ſlaughter ſhall *enſue!* *Dryden.*

Impute not then thoſe ills which may *enſue*
To me, but thoſe who with inceſſant hate
Purſue my life. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Then grave Clariſſa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *enſu'd*, and thus the nymph began.
Pope.

ENSU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure.*] Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.

The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſurance.*] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *enſurancers* of life,
And they who moſt perform'd, and promis'd leſs,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forſook th' unequal ſtrife. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure, aſſurer*, French.]

To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure.

It is eaſy to entail debts on ſucceeding ages, but how to *enſure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough *Swift.*

To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of barley to *enſure* his ſheep for that year. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure.*] One who makes contracts of enſurance; one who for a certain ſum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTABLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] The ENTA'BLEMENT. architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either ſupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaillé*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.
2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obſolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entailler*, French.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate, ſo that it cannot be by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor bequeathed at pleaſure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.
Shakſpeare.

Had Richard unconſtrain'd reſign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title ſtood *entail'd*, had Richard had a ſon.
Dryden.

2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he ſaid. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjuſt tranſmit their bodily infirmities and diſeaſes to their children, and *entail* a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

3. To cut. Obſolete. In the following paſſage it is neuter.

The mortal ſteel, diſpiteouſly *entail'd*,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their ſlambeaux falls. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to ſubjugate; to ſubdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my ſpirits to your worſhip.
Shakſpeare.

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or inſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net; or ſomething adheſive, as briars.
2. To loſe in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.
3. To twiſt, or confuſe in ſuch a manner as that a ſeparation cannot eaſily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.
4. To involve in difficulties; to embarraſs; to perplex.

Now all labour,
Mars what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itſelf with ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*

He knew not how to wreſtle with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be *entangled* in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being queſtioned, neither held ſilence as he might, nor conſtantly denied it, but *entangled* himſelf in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I ſuppoſe a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their underſtandings, would be eaſily reſolved. *Locke.*

6. To inſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.

The Phariſees took counſel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Matthew.*

7. To diſtract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himſelf with the affairs of this life. 2 *Timothy.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive.
2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The moſt improved ſpirits are frequently caught in the *entanglement* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence againſt the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the arts of ſophiſtry, that diſtinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd,
Shall *enter* heav'n, long abſent. *Milton.*

A king of repute and learning *entered* the liſt againſt him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety.

The eldeſt being thus *entered*, and then made the faſhion, it would be impoſſible to hinder them *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counſel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counſels,
And know how we proceed. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To ſet down in writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd.* *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiſcuouſly, yet in the few bills they have been diſtinguiſhed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not ſlothful to go and to *enter* to poſſeſs the land. *Judges.*

Other creature here,
Beaſt, bird, inſect, or worm, durſt *enter* none.
Milton.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleaſed with Livy for his manner of telling a ſtory, and with Salluſt for his *entering* into eternal principles of action. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring ſprings of action. *Watts.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on ſeveral expenſive projects, on purpoſe to diſſipate wealth. *Addiſon on the War.*

Gentlemen did not come to *enter* upon buſineſs till after their morning draught. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and ſhame, that thoſe who to live well *Enter'd* ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide! *Milton.*

As ſoon as they once *entered* into a taſte of pleaſure, politeneſs, and magnificence, they fell into a thouſand violences, conſpiracies, and diviſions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ENTERDE'AL. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal tranſactions. Obſolete.

For he is practis'd well in points,
And thereto doth his counting moſt apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes ſtrange,
To mark th' intent of counſels, and the change
Of ſtates. *Hubberd's Tale.*

E'NTERING. *n. ſ.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; paſſage into a place.

It is laid waſte, ſo that there is no houſe, no *entering* in. *Iſaiah.*

To ENTER'LACE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till ſhe might ſee her enter into a fine cloſe arbour; it was of trees, whoſe branches ſo lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could reſiſt the ſtrongeſt violence of the ſight. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *n. ſ.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing

through or dilating the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in ſuch caſes, is chiefly by truſſes and bolſters. *Quincy.*

If the inteſtine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele. *Sharp's Surg.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots diſcharged againſt the Engliſh, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. For example: two ſeveral perſons, being found heirs to land by two ſeveral officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they muſt enterplead; that is, try between themſelves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

E'NTERPRISE. *n. ſ.* [*entrepriſe*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterpriſe* to the deſtruction of the enemies. *Judith.*

Whet on Warwick to this *enterpriſe*. *Shakſp.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important *enterpriſe*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay.

Nor ſhall I to the work thou *enterpriſeſt*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Princes were only chiefs of thoſe aſſemblies, by whoſe conſultation and authority the great actions were reſolved and *enterpriſed*. *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of ſome great commander, *enterpriſed* for the common good and honour of the chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haſte then, and loſe no time:
The buſineſs muſt be *enterpris'd* this night;
We muſt ſurpriſe the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obſolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the threſhold met, and well did *enterpriſe*. *Spenſer.*

E'NTERPRISER. *n. ſ.* [from *enterpriſe*.] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himſelf in important and dangerous deſigns.

They commonly proved great *enterpriſers* with happy ſucceſs. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converſe with; to talk with.

His head was ſo well ſtored a magazine, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not readily furniſhed to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You ſhall find an apartment fitted up for you, and ſhall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addiſon.*

3. To receive hoſpitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* ſtrangers; for thereby ſome have *entertained* angels unawares. *Hebrews.*

Heav'n, ſet ope thy everlaſting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To keep in one's ſervice.

How many men would you require to the furniſhing of this which you take in hand? And how long ſpace would you have them *entertained*? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You, ſir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the faſhion of your garments. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

I'll weep and ſigh,
And, leaving ſo his ſervice, follow you,
So pleaſe you *entertain* me. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To reſerve in the mind.

This purpoſe God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert.

David *entertained* himſelf with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counſels. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themſelves on a thouſand ſubjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addiſon.*

The hiſtory of the Royal Society ſhews how well philoſophy becometh a narration: the progreſs of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with ſatisfaction.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in oppoſition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his ſervice.

He was, in his nature and conſtitution of mind, not very apprehenſive of forecaſting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

He ſhews both to the gueſts and to the *entertainer* their great miſtake. *Smalridge.*

It is little the ſign of a wiſe or good man to ſuffer temperance to be tranſgreſſed, in order to purchaſe the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury.*

3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Converſation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion.

Arrived there, the little houſe they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Reſt is their feaſt, and all things at their will;
The nobleſt mind the beſt contentment has. *Fairy Queen.*

With Britiſh bounty in his ſhip he feaſts
Th' Heſperian princes, his amazed gueſts,
To find that wat'ry wilderneſs exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hoſpitable reception.

4. Reception; admiſſion.

It is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it ſhould be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon.*

5. The ſtate of being in pay as ſoldiers or ſervants.

Have you an army ready, ſay you?
——A moſt royal one. The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. Now obſolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his firſt arrival, was but ſix ſhillings and eight-pence. *Davies on Ireland.*

The captains did covenant with the king to ſerve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainment*. *Davies.*

7. Amuſement; diverſion.

Becauſe he that knoweth leaſt is fitteſt to aſk queſtions, it is more reaſon, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he aſk ple queſtions than that I aſk you. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Paſſions ought to be our ſervants, and not our maſters; to give us ſome agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reaſon out of its ſeat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances.

The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertiſſued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakſp.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal ſeat.

Mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

On a tribunal ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthron'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits *enthron'd*.
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To inveſt with ſovereign authority.

This pope was no ſooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exerciſe his new rapines. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ENTHUSIA'SM. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthuſiaſm is founded neither on reaſon nor divine revelation, but riſes from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itſelf, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthuſiaſm*, or extraordinary emotion of ſoul, makes it ſeem to us that we behold thoſe things which the poet paints. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθουσιαστὴς.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God.

Let an *enthuſiaſt* be principled that he or his teacher is inſpired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſon againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions.

Chapman ſeems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthuſiaſt* in poetry. *Pope.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At laſt divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet *enthuſiaſt*, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }

1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any ſeraphick *enthuſiaſtical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable tranſports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthuſiaſtick* or prophetick ſtyle, by reaſon of the eagerneſs of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of diſcourſe. *Burnet.*

At laſt, ſublim'd
To rapture and *enthuſiaſtick* heat,
We feel the preſent Deity. *Thomſon.*

E'NTHYMEME. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition; a ſyllogiſm where the major propoſition is ſuppreſſed, and only the minor and conſequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the ſimple or luſtrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept ſecret. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhments or hopes to ſomething ſinful or deſtructive.

The readieſt way to entangle the mind with falſe doctrine, is firſt to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife. *Exod.*

So ſing the ſyrens, with enchanting ſound,
Enticing all to liſten, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppoſe we that the ſacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whoſe *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thirſty wanderer,
By ſly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandiſhment; allurement.

In all theſe inſtances we muſt ſeparate intreaty and *enticements*, from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She ſtrikes a lute well, and ſings moſt *enticingly*. *Addiſon.*

E'NTIERTY. *n. ſ.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thruſteth into the writ the uttermoſt quantity; or, elſe letteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety was to be paſſed. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

ENTI'RE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not fate to divide, but to extol the *entire*, ſtill in general *Bacon.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in thoſe parts where the ſtatue is maimed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Water and earth, compoſed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the ſame nature and texture now with water and earth compoſed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf.

The church of Rome hath rightly conſidered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itſelf, a duty requiſite to be performed much oftener than ſermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Ariſtotle deſcribes it, when it conſiſts of a beginning, a middle, and an end *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love 's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakſpeare.*

He run a courſe more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Caſtile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed.

Entire and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove,
Who founds her greatneſs on her ſubjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy *entire*. *Milton.*

7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never ſtudied the cafeſt ways to thoſe ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many perſons of whoſe *entire* affections they were well aſſured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without diviſion.

Euphrates, running, ſinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Perſian ſea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finiſh'd he, and all that he had made
View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be ſaid to be a vegetable juice in the ſtomach and inteſtines; as it paſſeth into the lacteals it grows ſtill more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* ſo. *Arbuthnot.*

General conſent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his penſive lady ſaw from far,
Great woe and ſorrow did her ſoul aſſay,
As weening that the ſad end of the war,
And 'gan to higheſt God *entirely* pray. *F. Queen.*

ENTI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeneſs; fulneſs.

In an arch, each ſingle ſtone, which, if ſevered from the reſt, would be perhaps defenceleſs, is ſufficiently ſecured by the ſolidity and *entireneſs* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation: as, to *entitle* a book.

Beſides the Scripture, the books which they call eccleſiaſtical were thought not unworthy to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchſaf'ſt
Far other name deſerving! *Milton.*

3. To ſuperſcribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* chriſtianity to their deſigns, and to change atheiſm on thoſe who will not ſubmit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, deſcended from your ſacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are baniſh'd earth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

God diſcovers the martyr and confeſſor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addiſon.*

He *entitled* himſelf to the continuance of the divine protection and goodneſs, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent ſinner ſaved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the goſpel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we pleaſe. *Locke.*

E'NTITY. *n. ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope, earth's dowry and heav'n's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subſiſt'ſt, but ſureſt being. *Crashaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor phyſical eſſence, but a mere relative ſignification. *Bentley.*

Here *entity* and quiddity,
The ſouls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular ſpecies of being.

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give an *entity* of ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, and ſputting; as in bay ſalt and bay leaves, caſt into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation, both Romiſh and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, abſolutely conſidered, without any reſpect to demeanours. *Hammond.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To inſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ſhips, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by ſea and land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Proceſſions were firſt begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the viſiting of thoſe places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not *entomb* thyſelf alive,
And caſe thy reputation in a tent. *Shakſpeare.*

They within the beaſt's vaſt womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*. *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, French; ἔντερα.]

1. The inteſtines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart ſo parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakſpeare.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; ſave that a bone is ſometimes found in the heart of a ſtag. *Bacon.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breaſt,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feaſt. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And ſhews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakſpeare.*

He had brought to light but little of that treaſure, that lay ſo long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath loſt
Moſt of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now,
Wounded no leſs for marble than for gold. *Ben Jonſon.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Italian.] To mingle; to interweave; to diverſify.

Over them, all driving to compare
With nature, did a pleaſant green diſpred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did ſpred,
His pricking arms *entrailed* with roſes red
Fairy Queen.

A little wicker baſket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiouſly,
In which they gathered flowers. *Spenſer.*

E'NTRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*entrans*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, ſir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to ſuch companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakſpeare.*

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and importunity keeps it, truth is ſure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.
Shakspeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our *entrance* several ways.
Shakspeare.

All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shaks.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith.*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.
Wotton's Architecture.

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within.
Milton.

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, baulks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving or better beloved. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *transe*, French, from *transeo*, Latin, to pass over; to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an ecstacy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*.
Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd* and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpow'r'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap*.]

1. To insnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot.
Shakspeare.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune wants advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap.
Fairy Queen.

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence.
Shakspeare.

3. To take advantage of.

An ill-natured person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Eccles.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traeter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew.
Shakspeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived. *Genesis.*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Eccles.*

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI.

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shaks.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpino this hight,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Fairy Queen

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace with them. *Maccabees.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the north-pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shakspeare.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not used.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakspeare's Richard* III

ENTREMETS. *n. s.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
Mortimer.

E'NTRY. *n. s.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.

Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* should offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend?
Dryden's Juvenal.

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost. *Shakspeare*

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men.
Dryden

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumming frosts.
Philips.

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen*

ENVELO'PE. *n. s.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom. It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines.
Milton.

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakspeare.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;

That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age. *Dryden.*

E'NVIABLE. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves. *Carew.*

E'NVIER. *n. s.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that desires the downfal of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon's Essays.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

E'NVIOUS. *adj.* [from *envy.*]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidney*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sometimes with *against.*

Be not thou *envious against* evil men. *Prov.*

3. Sometimes with *at.*

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. *Prov.*

4. Commonly with *of.*

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be. *Dryden.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill-will, excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sure as they 're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will shew their spight. *Swift.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shakspeare.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains. *Knolles' History*

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, *environed* the fame hie and temple *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks flood the city. *Sandys.*

Thought following thought, and step by step led on,
He enter'd now the bordering desart wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almost all our thoughts. *Locke*

2. To involve; to envelop.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakspeare.*

Since she must go, and I must mourn, come night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears. *Shaksp.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakspeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me. *Milton.*

4. To enclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ.* *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS. *n. s.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gods defect of duty to the queen, I show now all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of christianity is laid on charity. *Spratt*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts' Logick.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.

ENUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Expression.

ENU'NCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayliffe*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'NVOY. *n. s.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings diuinel tidings. *Denham*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle them hatred against the Romans. *Abbot of Cons*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait:
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways. *Proverbs.*

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have seen the sight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *South.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity: with *at.*

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakspeare.*

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies at* those gifts he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of.*

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

3. Sometimes with *to.*

Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their virtuous and superiour genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shaksp.*

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakspeare.*

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Othello*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood *Spenser.*

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May 't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Donne*

Æo'lipile. *n. ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

Conſidering the ſtructure of that globe, the exterior craſt, and the waters lying around under it, both expoſed to the ſun, we may fitly compare it to an *æolipile*, or an hollow ſphere with water in it, which the heat of the ſun touches, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet.*

Epa'ct. *n. ſ.* [ἐπακτὸς.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the ſolar year conſiſting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the ſolar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole ſolar year; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years. For the firſt year afterwards the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days; the ſecond year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, caſt that away, and the remainder 3 ſhall be that year's epact; and ſo on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then.
Harris.

As the cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the *epacts*, and that of the ſun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; ſo this Dionyſian period ſerves to ſhew theſe two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at laſt they accompliſh their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*

Epa'ulment. *n. ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſide-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. It ſometimes denotes a ſemibaſtion and a ſquare orillion, or maſs of earth faced and lined with a wall, deſigned to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

Epe'nthesis. *n. ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'pha. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches.

The *epha* and the bath ſhall be of one meaſure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel*

Ephe'mera. *n. ſ.* [ἐφήμερον.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An inſect that lives only one day.

Ephe'meral. } *adj.* [ἐφημέριος.] Diur-
Ephe'merick. } nal; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blaſt, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applauſe. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐφήμερις.]
1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

When caſting up his eyes againſt the light,
Both month, and day, and hour, he meaſur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miſs. *Dryden.*

Ephe'merist. *n. ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology.

The night before, he was diſcourſing of and fighting the art of fooliſh aſtrologers, and genethliacal *ephemeriſts*, that pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel.*

Ephemeron-worm. *n. ſ.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm.*] A ſort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam obſerves of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the ſame. *Derham.*

E'phod. *n. ſ.* [אפוד.] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts.

The *ephod* worn by the high prieſt was richly compoſed of gold, blue, purple, crimſon, and twiſted cotton: and upon the part which came over his two ſhoulders were two large precious ſtones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael, upon each ſtone ſix names. Where the *ephod* croſſed the high prieſt's breaſt, was a ſquare ornament, called the breaſt-plate; in which twelve precious ſtones were ſet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael engraved on them, one on each ſtone. The *ephods* worn by the other prieſts were of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and ſcarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exodus.*

Array'd in *ephods*; nor ſo few
As are thoſe pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys.*

E'pic. *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἐπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whoſe name ſhall live in *epic* ſong,
While muſic numbers, or while verſe has tongue.
Dryden

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and ſtyle which we call *epic*. *Broome.*

Epici'dium. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικήδιον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above ſhall hear each day
One dirge diſpatch'd unto your lay;
Thoſe, your own autumns, ſhall become
Your laſting *epicedium*. *Sandys' Paraphraſe*

E'picure. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly falſe thanes,
And mingle with the Engliſh *epicures*. *Shakſp.*

The *epicure* buckles to ſtudy, when ſhame, or the deſire to recommend himſelf to his miſtreſs, ſhall make him uneaſy in the want of any ſort of knowledge. *Locke.*

Epicu'rean. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakſ.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* raſcal is this?
Shakſpeare.

E'picurism. *n. ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and ſquires;
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo debauch'd, and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicuriſm* and luſt
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakſpeare.*

There is not half ſo much *epicuriſm* in any of their moſt ſtudied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greateſt ſenſuality, a piece of *epicuriſm*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To Epicu'rize. *v. a.* [from *Epicurus.*] To devour like an epicure. A word not uſed.

While I could ſee thee full of eager pain
My greedy eyes *epicurized* on thine. *Fairfax.*

Epicy'cle. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or leſſer orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the ſphere
With centric and eccentric, ſcribbled o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton.*

Epicy'cloid. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδὴς.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

Epide'mical. } *adj.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
Epide'mick. }
1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* diſeaſe, but to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the preſent ſtores of fewels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As the proportion of *epidemical* diſeaſes ſhews the aptneſs of the air to ſudden and vehement impreſſions, the chronical diſeaſes ſhew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are thoſe who ſhine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been buſied in looſing the money, or in other amuſements equally laudable and *epidemick* among perſons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; univerſal. Not uſed, nor proper.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all,
Scotland 's a nation *epidemical*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Epide'rmis. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E'pigram. *n. ſ.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

A college of wiſecrackers cannot beat me out of my humour: doſt thou think I care for a ſcore or an *epigram*? *Shakſpeare.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phyſician, that had been the death of thouſands? *Peacham on Poetry.*

I writ
An *epigram* that boaſts more truth than wit.
Gay.

Epigramma'tical. } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
Epigramma'tick. }
1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous foreſpeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit, and groſs hyperboles: he maintains

majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but glares not; and is ſtately without ambition. *Addiſon.*

He has none of thoſe little points and puerilities that are ſo often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of thoſe ſwelling ſentiments which are ſo frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of thoſe mixt embelliſhments of Taſſo. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jeſt upon a poor wit, at firſt might have had an *epigrammatiſt* for its father, and been afterwards gravely underſtood by ſome pannel coljeſt. *Pope.*

Such a cuſtomer the *epigrammatiſt* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the cheſt ſtreet twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish. *Peacham.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inſcription on a ſtatue. *Dict.*

E'PILEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιλαμβάνω.] A convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. A convulſive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with ſo great violence that the mind cannot reſtrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fall'n into an *epilepſy*:
This is the ſecond fit. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Melancholy diſtempers are deduced from ſpirits drawn from that cachochymia; the phrenſies from cholerick ſpirits, and the *epilepſy* from fumes. *Floyer on the Humours.*

EPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed; diſeaſed with an epilepſy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* viſage!
Smile you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool?
Shakſpeare.

Epileptick ought to breathe a pure air unaffected with any fumes, even ſuch as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'PILOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no buſh, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do uſe to give good bothes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. *Shakſpeare.*

Are you mad, you dog?
I am to riſe and ſpeak the *epilogue*. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπινύκτις.] A ſore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a ſtinking red, and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

EPI'PHANY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

EPIPHONE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to ſkip over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. If thoſe preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other aſleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the iſles; who, if they be ſincere, may probably groan at the ſound. *Swift.*

2

EPI'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφορά.] An inflammation of any part, but more eſpecially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἐπί, φύλλον, and σπέρμα.] It is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

EPI'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by ſimple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphyſis* of the os femoris is a cubick bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκή.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another: as, *he not only ſpared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPI'SCOPACY. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] The government of biſhops, the government of the church eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

The biſhops durſt not conteſt with the aſſembly in juriſdiction; ſo that there was little more than the name of *epiſcopacy* preſerved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itſelf cannot be proved by preſcription, ſince *epiſcopacy* is not preſcribed by any time whatſoever. *Ayliffe.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *epiſcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop.

The plot of diſcipline ſought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *epiſcopal* juriſdiction. *Hooker.*

2. Veſted in a biſhop.

The apoſtle commends Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himſelf, but to uſe his *epiſcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] A biſhoprick; the office and dignity of a biſhop.

E'PISODE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπεισόδιον.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject, yet riſing naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *epiſodes* than ſuch as naturally ariſe from the ſubject. *Addiſon.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *adj.* [from *epiſode.*] Con-
EPISO'DICK. } tained in an epiſode; pertaining to an epiſode.

Epiſodical ornaments, ſuch as deſcriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the obſervations of Ariſtotle. *Dryden.*

I diſcover the difference between the *epiſodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of epiſodes. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

EPISPA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐπί and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.
2. Bliſtering. This is now the more frequent, though leſs proper ſenſe.

This matter ought to be ſolicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epiſpaſticks*, and bliſtering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter. This word is ſeldom uſed but in poetry, or on occaſions of dignity and ſolemnity.

When looſe *epiſtles* violate chaſte eyes,
She half conſent, who ſilently denies. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *adj.* [from *epiſtle.*]

1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.
2. Tranſacted by letters.

I ſhall carry on an *epiſtolary* correſpondence between the two heads. *Addiſon.*

EPI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

Live thou, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakſpeare.*
Some thy lov'd duſt in Parian ſtones enſhrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* deſign;
With wit and ſtrength, that only yields to thine.
Smith.

EPITHALA'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιθαλάμιον.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage.

I preſume to invite you to theſe ſacred nuptials; the *epithalamium* ſung by a crowned muſe.
Sandys.

The forty-fifth pſalm is an *epithalamium* to Chriſt and the church, or to the lamb and his ſpouſe. *Burnet.*

E'PITHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are juſtly applied unto the left breaſt. *Brown.*

Cordials and *epithems* are alſo neceſſary to reſiſt the putrefaction and ſtrengthen the vitals.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

E'PITHET. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

I aſſirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of falſe, ſcandalous, and villainous, to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed by ſome writers improperly for *title, name.*

The *epithet* of ſhades belonged more properly to the darkneſs than the refreſhment.
Decay of Piety.

3. It is uſed improperly for *phraſe, expreſſion.*

For which of my good parts did you firſt ſuffer love for me? —

Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do ſuffer love indeed; for I love thee againſt my will.
Shakſpeare.

EPI'TOME. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abſtract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours, ;
Which by th' interpretation of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good privilege, but ſet forth for publick monuments, accuſe the induſtrious writer of delivering much impertinency. *Watton.*

It would be well, if there were a ſhort and plain *epitome* made, containing the moſt material heads. *Locke.*

Such abſtracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace.

Who did the whole world's ſoul contract, and drove
Into the glaſſes of your eyes;
So made ſuch mirrours and ſuch ſpies,
That they did all to you *epitomiſe*. *Donne.*

If the ladies take a liking to ſuch a diminutive race, we ſhould ſee mankind *epitomized*, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſon.*

2. Leſs properly, to diminiſh by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

EPI'TOMISER. } *n. ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An
EPI'TOMIST. } abridger; an abſtracter; a writer of epitomes.

E'POCH. } *n. ſ.* [ἐποχή.] The time at
EPO'CHA. } which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moſes diſtinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochs*, or terms of time. *Brown.*

Theſe are the practices of the world, ſince the year ſixty; the grand *epoch* of falſhood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, loſt in ſleep and eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles:
Such whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory chains, to *epoch* mittakes. *Dryden.*

Their ſeveral *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the firſt olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable paſſage or accident, give us a pleaſant proſpect into the hiſtories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from ſome known parts of the ſenſible world, and from ſome certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions obſervable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by neceſſity compell'd, ſhall go
Through ſcenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

EPO'DE. *n. ſ.* [ἐποδὸς.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPE'E. *n. ſ.* [ἐποποιία.] An epic or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of leſs dignity, becauſe it has not of its own. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feaſt.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he deſired no other addition than a piece of cheeſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EPULO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cicatrizing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common ſarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and ſuch like *epuloticks*. *Wiſeman of Inflammation.*

EQUABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity.

For the celeſtial bodies, the *equability* and conſtancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wiſdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Aſiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

E'QUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform in reſpect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vaſt body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe repreſents it; to be every where ſmooth and *equable*, and as plain as the elyſian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too ſwift nor too ſlow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too ſlow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

E'QUABLY. *adj.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the ſame tenour; evenly; equally to itſelf.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the ſquares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their diſtances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *adj.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits compariſon; neither greater nor leſs; neither worſe nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyſelf *equal* with them. *Eccles.*

Equal lot
May join, and *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton.*

Although there were no men to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpoſe.

The Scots truſted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the Engliſh. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when ſhe frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to beat the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In juſt proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation *equal* to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedica.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune ſtand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Ruthians, Trojans, are the ſame to me,
And both ſhall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Indifferent.

They who are not diſpoſed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He ſubmitted himſelf, and ſware to all equal conditions. *Mac.*

8. Being upon the ſame terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged alſo, *equal* in ſpoils with themſelves. *Mac.*

E'QUAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or ſuperiour to another.

He is enamour'd on Hero: I pray you, diſſuade him from her; ſhe is no *equal* for his birth. *Shakſpeare's Much Ado.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome. 2 *Mac.*

Thoſe who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, becauſe they now ſee him their ſuperior; and thoſe who were once his ſuperiors, becauſe they look upon him as their equal. *Addiſon.*

To my dear *equal* in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his received:
Each ſwore with truth with pleaſure each believ'd,
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the ſame age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many of my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.

2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon.

I know no body ſo like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote moſt of them, as yourſelf. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whole act not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To recompenſe fully; to anſwer in full proportion.

She fought Sichæus through the ſhady grove,
Who anſwer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love. *Dryden.*

Not you, great queen, theſe effects repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal*.]

1. To make even.

To *equaliſe* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and ſo long a time as we can manifeſt from the Scripture. *Brown.*

2. To be equal to: a ſenſe not uſed.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigneſs, to *equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchleſs dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not *equaliſe* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

EQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *equal*.]

1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domeſtick powers,
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The ſame degree of dignity.

One ſhall riſe,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe L.*

According to this *equality* wherein God has placed all mankind, with relation to himſelf, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependence. *Swift.*

3. Evenneſs; uniformity; conſtant tenour; equability.

Meaſure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in conſtitutions, and forget that variety which phyſicians therein diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Errour.*

E'QUALLY. *adv.* [from *equal*.]

1. In the ſame degree with another perſon or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various ſchemes and projects of ſin, and is *equally* intended by atheiſm and immorality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteouſneſs, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as of a ſhip, ſometimes ſlow, and at others ſwift; or, if being conſtantly *equally* ſwift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the ſame appearance, it would not help us to meaſure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We ſhall uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May *equally* determine. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

E'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equal*.] Equality.

Let me lament
That our ſtars unreconcileable ſhould have divided
Our *equalneſs* to this. *Shakſpeare.*

EQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both ſides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the ſun along the ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or ſubſtraction, as the caſe ſhall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites, it ſeems that light is propagated in time, ſpending in its paſſage from the ſun to us about ſeven minutes of time. *Newton's Opticks.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; as, $3s = 36d$. *Diſt.*

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted. *Dict.*

EQUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] The equator on the earth or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. It paſſes through the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raiſed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becauſe he then riſes due eaſt and ſets due weſt, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reaſon of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot diſcover both the poles: neither would the eye, under the poles, diſcover the ſun in the *equator*. *Brown.*

On the other ſide the *equator*, there is much land ſtill remaining undiſcovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy riſe,
Whence many a burſting ſtream auriferous plays. *Thomſon.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have ſpheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

E'QUERRY. *n. ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUE'STRIAN. *adj.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]

1. Being on horſeback.

An *equeſtrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.

3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Latin.]
EQUICRU'RE. }

1. Having legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe; iſoſceles.

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We ſucceſſively draw lines from angle to angle until ſeven *equicrural* triangles be deſcribed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EQUIDI'STANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] Being at the ſame diſtance.

The fixt ſtars are not all placed in the ſame concave ſuperficies, and *equidiſtant* from us, as they ſeem to be. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidiſtant*.] At the ſame diſtance.

The liver, ſituated on the right ſide, by the ſubclavian diviſion *equidiſtantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

EQUIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diverſity or difference, but a ſimplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all ſides equal.

Circles or ſquares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or leſſer. *Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve ſigns of the zodiack and their aſpects: why no more aſpects than diametrically oppoſite, and ſuch as make *equilateral* figures? *Ray.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each ſide.

If the point of the needle, drawn over the loadſtone, have in this affection been drawn from the equator of the loadſtone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fiſhes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they ſwim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoiſe; the act of keeping the balance even.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or ſeceſſion thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

In ſo great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are obſerved. *Derham.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoiſe; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they ſhall come to paſs, or not come to paſs. *South.*

It is in *equilibrio*
If deities deſcend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requiſite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health conſiſts in the *equilibrium* between thoſe two powers, when the fluids move ſo equally that they don't preſs upon the ſolids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Lat.] Needful in the ſame degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equinecſſary*. *Hudibras.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the ſame with *equator*.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Three *equinoctial* line
He circled: four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each colure. *Milton.*
Some by the ſun
Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,
Like diſtant hine'ds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they cover ſhades and Thracia's gales,
Piping with *quinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclinately, or ſomewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eaſtern and weſtern points. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21ſt of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes *Harris.*

It ariſeth not ſchacally about the autumnal *equinox*. *Brown.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb, was about the vernal *equinox*. *Ray.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the firſt created man;
And ſince the vernal *equinox*, the ſun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryd.*

2. Equality; even meaſure. Improper.

Do but ſee his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a juſt *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical uſe.

The paſſage yet was good the wind, 'tis true,
Was ſomewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than uſual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number; conſiſting of the ſame number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinum rant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to ſome correſpondent talent in braſs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To EQUI'P. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furniſh for a horſeman or cavalier.

2. To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

The country are led aſtray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themſelves in the height of the mode. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

E'QUIPAGE. *n. ſ.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horſeman.

2. Carriage of ſtate; vehicle.

Winged ſpirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where ſtand of old,
Myriads, between two braſen mountains lodg'd
Againſt a ſolemn day, haſte ſtrid at hand,
Celeſtial *equipage*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to ſound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou doſt awake, ſleep never he ſo ſound.
Fairy Queen.

I will not ſend thee a penny.——
I will retort the ſum in *equipage*. *Shakſpeare.*

Think what an *equipage* thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two paſes and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

E'QUIPAGED. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having ſplendid retinue.

She forth iſſued with a goodly train
Of ſquires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe; not determined either way

The will of man, in the ſtate of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect indifference, and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to ſtand or not to ſtand. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our climate are few bodies at ſuch an *equipoiſe* of humours; but that the prevalency of ſome one multiplieth the ſpirits. *Crawford's Scepſis.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *adj.* [*æquipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary reſolution is made *æquipollent* to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.]
Equality of weight; equipoiſe.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight.

Their lungs may ſerve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water.
Ray on the Creation

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quickſilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height.
Locke.

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing.

The heavineſs of any weight doth increaſe proportionably to its diſtance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the diſtance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in uſe.

The ſcepticks affected an indifferent *equiponderous* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

E'QUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Juſt; due to juſtice.

It ſeems but *equitable* to give the artiſts leave to name them as they pleaſe. *Boyle.*

2. Loving juſtice; candid; impartial: as, *an* equitable *judge.*

E'QUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable.*] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*equite*, French; *æquitas*, Latin.]

1. Juſtice; right; honeſty.

Foul ſubornation is predominant,
And *equity* exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakſp.*

Chriſtianity ſecures both the private intereſts of men and the publick peace, enforcing all juſtice and *equity.* *Tillotſon.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own ſomewhat better than other mens, even becauſe they are their own, they muſt in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery, as diſtinct from the literal maxims of law.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *valeo*,
EQUI'VALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Muſt the ſervant of God reſtrained that which he nightly prays for ſhall be granted? Yes, either formerly or by way of *equivalence*, either that or ſomething better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Proteſtants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil cauſes are equivalent unto criminal cauſes; but this *equivalency* only reſpects the careful and diligent admiſſion of proofs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the tranſgreſſion of Eve ſeducing one not exceed Adam ſeduced, or whether the reſiſtibility of her reaſon did not *equivalence* the facility of her ſeduction, we ſhall refer to ſchoolmen.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

EQUI'VALENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted: but the value, high heav'n,
thy ſhare,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns proportion.
Prior.

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worſhip thee. *Milton.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Iſrael's foes, who, with a ſtrength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their ſtreets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. Of the ſame cogency or weight.

The conſideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the leaſt the *equivalent* to the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker.*

5. Of the ſame import or meaning.

The uſe of the word miniſter is brought down to the literal ſignification of it, a ſervant; for now to ſerve and to miniſter, ſervile and miniſterial, are terms *equivalent.* *South.*

EQUI'VALENT. *n. ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

The ſlave without a ranſom ſhall be ſent;
It reſts for you to make th' *equivalent.* *Dryden.*

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another.
Rogers.

EQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things; ſtanding for different notions.

Theſe ſentences to ſugar, or to gall,
Being ſtrong on both ſides, are *equivocal.*
Shakſpeare's Othello.

Words of different ſignifications, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* ſenſe; but being conſidered with all their particular circumſtances, they have their ſenſe reſtrained. *Stillingfleet.*

The greater number of thoſe who held this were miſguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without ſeed, or of inſects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now held never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harris.*

There is no ſuch thing as *equivocal* or ſpontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the ſame ſpecies with themſelves. *Ray.*

Thoſe half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our iſle
As half-worm'd inſects on the banks of Nile;
Unfiniſh'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation 's ſo *equivocal.* *Pope.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *n. ſ.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal.*]

1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe.

Words abſtracted from their proper ſenſe and ſignification, loſe the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* ſo called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the ſtated order.

No inſect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unleſs in miraculous caſes; as in Egypt by the divine judgment.
Bentley.

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning.

Diſtinguiſh the *equivocalneſs* or laſſitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonſtration.
Norris.

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions; to mean one thing and expreſs another.

Not only Jeſuits can *equivocate.* *Dryden.*
My ſoul diſdain'd a promiſe;—
—But yet your falſe *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion pro-
miſ'd:—
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falſhood.
Smith.

EQUIVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning.

Reproof is eaſily miſapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wreſted. *Hooker.*

I pull in reſolution and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocate*] One who uſes ambiguous language; one who uſes mental reſervation.

Here 's an *equivocator*, that could ſwear in both the ſcales againſt either ſcale; yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakſpeare.*

ER, a ſyllable in the middle of names of places, comes by contraction from the Saxon æ a, dwellers. *Gibſon's Camd.*

E'RA. *n. ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the bleſſings they beſtow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou doſt all above. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converſe with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majeſty. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root

He ſuffers the poiſon of Nubia to be gathered, and aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Bacon.*

2. To completely deſtroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty perſon can bring himſelf entirely to a milk diet, he may ſo change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the diſtemper
Arbuthnot on Diet.

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at leaſt to be confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eradicate.*]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.

2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of manchineel give a ſhriek upon *eradication*, which is falſe both in confutation. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate.*] That cures radically; that drives quite away.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French.]

1. To deſtroy; to exſcind.

The traces of birds, for the moſt part, are given *eraſed*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eraſe.*]

1. Deſtruction; devaſtation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *adv.* [æp, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch.] This word is ſometimes

vitiously written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, on and æp in Saxon being indiscriminately written, *Lye*.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shakspeare.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Just trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milton.*

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine descended to the seas;
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore.
Dryden's Ovid.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope.*

ERE. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden.*

ERE'LONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who, mounted upon his back, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Nothing is lasting that is feigned; it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonson.*

They swim in joy,
Erelong to swim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton.

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the nest. *Dryden's Virgil.*

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spectator.*

ERENO'W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne.*

EREWHI'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and
EREWHI'LES. } *while*.] Some time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shakspeare.*

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know were wont to surprise us.
Decay of Piety.

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. *To* ERECT *a perpendicular*. To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*.
Dryden's Virgil.

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither reigment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state. *Hooker.*

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy under distinct governours. *Raleigh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.
Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity. *Addison.*

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

7. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?
Denham.

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from perpendicularity, are almost *erect*; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown*

Basil tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upward.

Vain were vows,
And plaints and supplant hands, to Heav'n *erect*.
Philips.

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame.
Glanville.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land *Brerewood.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's History.*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up *Sidney*

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he startled: for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*

ERE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *erect*.] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, saveth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

E'REMITE. *n. f.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἐρημίτης.] One who lives in a wilderness, one who lives in solitude; a hermit; solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh.*

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery.
Milton.

EREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary; leading the life of a hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*

EREPTA'TION. *n. f.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

ERE'PTION. *n. f.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT. *n. f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERI'STICAL. *adj.* [ἐριστικὸς.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERGE. *n. f.* [earg, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.

For men therein would hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELIN. *n. f.* [*diminutive* of *ermine*; *armelin*, French.] An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver skins
Passing the hate spot *ermelins*. *Sidney.*

ER'MINE. *n. f.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fellmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peachom.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a foil.
Dryden.

E'RMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is their Pastora by a fountain side. *Pope*

E'RNE. } Do immediately flow from the
E'RON. } Saxon eɼn, eaɼn, a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden*

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker; to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the spleen have both antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon.*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel. *Wiseman.*

EROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ERO'SION. *n. f.* [*erosio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away:
2. The ſtate of being eaten away; canker; corroſion.

As ſea-ſalt is a ſharp ſolid body, in a conſtant diet of ſalt meat, it breaks the veſſels, produceth *eroſions* of the ſolid parts, and all the ſymptoms of the ſea-ſcurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A ſtorm of ſtrokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden's Virgil.

The rains ariſe, and fires their warmth diſpenſe;
And fix'd and *erring* ſtars diſpoſe their influence.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray.

We have *erred* and ſtrayed like loſt ſheep.
Common Prayer.

I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

3. To deviate from any purpoſe.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning ſuns when livid deaths deſcend.
Pope.

4. To commit errours; to miſtake.

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect,
That will confeſs perfection ſo could *err*,
Againſt all rules of nature. *Shakſpeare.*

Do they not *err* that deviſe evil? *Proverbs.*

Poſſibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumſtances, and therefore let him fear; but becauſe it is not certain he is miſtaken, let him not deſpair. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* perſons that has been thus miſchievous, but ſometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muſes' friend, unto himſelf ſevere,
With ſilent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the ſun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more groſly. *Cheyne.*

E'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *err.*] Liable to err; liable to miſtake.

E'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *errable.*] Liableneſs to errour; liableneſs to miſtake.

We may infer from the *errableneſs* of our nature, the reaſonableneſs of compaſſion to the ſeduced. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND. *n. ſ.* [ænenb, Saxon; *arend*, Daniſh.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger; a mandate; a commiſſion. It is generally uſed now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, ſhall ſtand ſtill, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But haſt thou done thy *errand* to Baptiſta?
—I told him that your father was in Venice.
Shakſpeare.

A queen! have I not forbid her my houſe?
She comes of *errands*, does ſhe? *Shakſpeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the hoſt were ſitting, and he ſaid, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *Kings.*

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* ſole. *Milton.*

His eyes,
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth.
Bear his ſwift *errands*, over moiſt and dry,
O'er ſea and land. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Well thou do'ſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame,
Tripping from ſea, on ſuch an errand came.
Dryden's Homer.

ERRA'NT. *adj.* [*errans*, Lat. *errant*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in ſearch of adventures.

It was thought that there are juſt ſeven p'anets, or *errant* ſtars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonſtrable unto ſenſe, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chief of domeſtick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I ſlept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with queſtions. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain courſe.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his grain,
Fortive and *errant*, from his courſe of growth.
Shakſpeare.

E'RRANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *errant.*]

1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.

After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon the ſeas, he got ſafe back to Dunkirk. *Addiſon.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. n. ſ. [Latin.] The faults of the printer inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, beſides thoſe that the *errata* take notice of, he will conſider the weakneſs of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the ſun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compoſe but one extended vaſt machine
Blackmore.

Through the vaſt waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a ſlimy mattery cough, ſtink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in ſpecifical and regular ſhapes. *Brown.*

ERRHI'NE. *adj.* [ἐῤῥῖνα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing.

We ſee ſage, or betony, bruiſed, ſneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the phyſicians call *errhines*, put into the noſe to draw pulegm from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unſettled.

They roam
Erroneous and diſconſolate, themſelves
Accuſing, and their chiefs improvident.
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, ſtopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwiſe would have diſturbed the viſion. *Newton.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, ſo heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter conſtraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the veſſels, inſtead of breaking, yield, it ſubjects the perſon to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood ſtrays into the veſſels deſtined to carry ſerum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour.

Thou art far from deſtroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conſcience. *South.*

4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth; phyſically falſe.

Their whole counſel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that ſuch things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* obſervation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by ſuppoſing that they ariſe from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* ſuppoſition. *Newton's Opticks.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneouſly* perſuaded, that it is the will of God to have thoſe things done which they fancy. *Hooker.*

I could not diſcover the lenity of this ſentence, but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneouſly*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypotheſis, whereof he demonſtrates the truth, together with the *erroneouſneſs* of ours. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR. *n. ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a miſtake of our judgment giving aſſent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why do'ſt thou ſhew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakſpeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or aſſertion in which a miſtake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it? *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece deſign'd,
But made for two, and by miſtake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe.

What brought you living to the Stygian ſtate?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the ſea,
Or did you Heav'n's ſuperiour doom obey.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himſelf, and for the *errours* of the people. *Hebrews.*

5. [In law, more eſpecially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the proceſs; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this overſight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redreſs falſe judgment given in any court of record. *Cowell.*

ERS, or, *Bitter Vetch. n. ſ.* [*vicia, valde amara.*] A plant.

ERST. *adv.* [*erſt*, German; æꝛꝛta, Saxon.]

1. Firſt.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at *erſt*,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer.

At firſt; in the beginning.
Fame that her high worth to raiſe,
em'd *erſt* ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of detraction from her praiſe. *Milton.*

Once; when time was.
As ſignal now in low dejected ſtate
s *erſt* in higheſt, behold him. *Milton.*
He taught us *erſt* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

Formerly; long ago.
The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were deſtin'd *erſt*, nor can by fate's decree
e now cut off. *Prior.*

Before; till then; till now.
Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erſt*; dilated ſpirits, ampler heart. *Milton.*
The Rhodians, who *erſt* thought themſelves at reat quiet, were now overtaken with a ſudden ſchief. *Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Lat.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing red; redneſs.

ERUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*erubeſcens*, Latin.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red; inclining to redneſs.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eruct.*]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach.
The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taſte of the aliment, acid, inodorus, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.
Thermæ, are hot ſprings, or fiery *eructations*; ſuch as burſt forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward.*

ERUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by ſtudy and inſtruction.
Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakſp.*
The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at ſtudy in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*
To your experience in ſtate affairs you have alſo joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modeſty is not able to conceal; for to underſtand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*
Some gentlemen, abounding in their univerſity *erudition*, fill their ſermons with philoſophical terms. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*aruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance or nature of copper.
Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of ſalt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Brown.*
Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an acuſt ſulphur or *eruginous* ſulphur. *Harvey*

ERU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*eruption*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking or burſting forth from any confinement.
Finding themſelves pent in by the exterior earth, they preſſed with violence againſt that arch, to make it yield and give way to their dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet's Theory.*
2. Burſt; emiſſion; ſomething forcing itſelf out ſuddenly.
In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Upon a ſignal given the *eruption* began; fire and ſmoke, mixed with ſeveral unuſual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addiſon.*
3. Sudden excurſion of a hoſtile kind.
Thither, if but to pry, ſhall be perhaps
Our firſt *eruption*, thither or elſewhere;
For this infernal pit ſhall never hold
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton.*
Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Leſt he, incens'd at ſuch *eruption* bold,
Deſtruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milton.*
4. Violent exclamation.
To his ſecretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the abſence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and paſſionate *eruptions*. *Witton's Life of Buckingham.*
It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the ſoul, as God the univerſe, ſilently and without noiſe. *South.*
5. Efflorescence; puſtules.
Diſeaſed nature oftentimes breaks forth
In ſtrange *eruptions*. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*
An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines *Government of the Tongue.*
Unripe fruits are apt to occaſion ſuch *eruptions* on the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

ERU'PTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] Burſting forth.
'Tis liſtening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the ſtarted eye the ſudden glance
Appears far ſouth *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomſon.*

ERY'NGO. *n. ſ.* [*eryngion.*] A plant; ſeaholly.

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. ſ.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] A diſorder that is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, and citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed tumour, ſpeading from one place to another. *Wiſeman.*

ESCALA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls of a fortification.
In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utenſils, which were made uſe of in their famous *eſcalade*. *Addiſon.*

ESCA'LOP. *n. ſ.*
1. A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.
The ſhells of thoſe cockles, *eſcalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enſed in ſtone. *Woodward.*
2. An inequality of margin; indenture.
The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *eſcalops*, curiouſly indented round the edges. *Ray.*

ESCAPA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] Irregular motion of a horſe.
He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand ſurvey'd,
Sprung looſe, and flew into an *eſcapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Preſſing, and ſeeming ſtill to quit his ground. *Dryden.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid.
Since we cannot *eſcape* the purſuit of paſſions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to ſubdue or divert them. *Temple.*
Had David died ſooner, how much trouble had he *eſcaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his ſon? *Wake.*
2. To paſs unobſerved by one.
Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may *eſcape* them, in many they may be deceived. *Hooker.*
'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick ſight *eſcape*. *Denham.*
The reader finds out thoſe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *eſcaped* him in the tumult and hurry of repreſenting. *Dryd.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid puniſhment or harm.
Benhadad, the king of Syria, *eſcaped* on horſe. *Chronicles.*
They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts.*
Eſcape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither ſtay thou in all the plain: *eſcape* to the mountain, leſt thou be conſumed. *Geneſis.*
Whoſo preacheth God ſhall *eſcape* from her, but the ſinner ſhall be taken by her. *Eccl.*
He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and ſo *eſcape*. *Shakſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
To convince us that there was no way to *eſcape* by climbing up to the mountains, he aſſures us that the higheſt were all covered. *Woodward.*
Laws are not executed, men of virtue are diſgraced, and murderers *eſcape*. *Watts' Logick.*

ESCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.
I would haſten my *eſcape* from the windy ſtorm and tempeſt. *Pſalms.*
He enjoyed neither his *eſcape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*
Men of virtue have had extraordinary *eſcapes* out of ſuch dangers as have enclofed them, and which have ſeemed inevitable. *Addiſon.*
2. Excurſion; ſally.
We made an *eſcape*, not ſo much to ſeek our own,
As to be inſtruments of your ſafety. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by ſlight, breaks from him, this is called an *eſcape*. *Cowell.*
4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion.
St. Paul himſelf did not deſpiſe to remember whatſoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; ſlight; irregularity.
Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakſpeare.*
Looſe *'ſcapes* of love. *Milton.*
6. Overſight; miſtake.
In tranſcribing there would be leſs care taken, as the language was leſs underſtood, and ſo the *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to obſervation. *Brerewood.*

ESCARGATOIRE. n. ſ. [French.] A nurſery of ſnails.
At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame kind in other countries. It is a ſquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails, that are eſteemed excellent food, when they are well dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

ESCHALO'T. n. ſ. [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot.*
Eſchalots are now from France become an Engliſh plant, managed after the ſame manner as garlick; only they are to be ſet earlier, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither, leſt the winter kills them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'SCHAR. *n. ſ.* [ἔσχαρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.
When iſſues are made, or boues expoſed, the *eſchar* ſhould be cut out immediately. *Sharp.*

ESCHA'ROTIC. *adj.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

Escha'rotick. *n. ſ.* A cauſtick application.

An eſchar was made by the catharetick, which we thruſt off, and continued the uſe of *eſcharoticks*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Eſcharoticks applied of aſh-aſhes, or bliſtering plaſter. *Floyer.*

Eſche'at. *n. ſ.* [from the French *eſcheoir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his mannor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *eſcheat* is uſed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eſtate of fee-ſimple in any lands or tenements holden of a ſuperiour lord, dies ſeiſed without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowell.*

If the king's ordinary courts of juſtice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *eſcheats*, I cannot ſay that ſuch a country is conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **Eſche'at.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laſt general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whoſe lands were thereby ſaved to the heirs, which ſhould have otherwiſe *eſcheated* to her majeſty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland, which ſhould accrue to the crown by reaſon of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Eſchea'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcheat*.] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the exchequer. *Cowell.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London, an *eſcheator* of the city arreſted a clothier, and ſeized his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Eſche'w.** *v. a.* [*eſchoir*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun; to decline. A word almoſt obſolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eſchewed*. *Sidney.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's ſins forepaſt let us *eſchew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenſer.*

He who obeys, deſtruction ſhall *eſchew*;
A wiſe man knows both when and what to do. *Sandys.*

Of virtue and vice, men are univerſally to practiſe the one, and *eſchew* the other. *Atterbury.*

Eſco'rt. *n. ſ.* [*eſcort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To **Eſco'rt.** *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

Eſco'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the ſupport of the community, which is called *ſcot* and *lot*.

To **Eſco't.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *eſcoted*? *Shakſpeare.*

Eſco'ut. *n. ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] Liſteners or ſpies; perſons ſent for intelligence. Now *ſcout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *eſcout* abroad, and ſure watch within. *Hayward.*

Eſcritoir. *n. ſ.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing. Pronounced *ſcritore*.

Eſcu'age. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.]

Eſcuage, that is ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is likewiſe twofold: firſt, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perſon to the king's wars ſo many days. The days of ſuch ſervice ſeem to have been ruled by the quantity of the land ſo holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was ſo much land as, in thoſe days, was accounted a ſufficient living for a knight; and that was ſix hundred and eighty acres as ſome think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l. per annum*. Sir Thomas Smith ſaith, that *cenſus equeſtris* is 40*l* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain is called Caſtleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowell.*

E'sculent. *adj.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would faſt five days; but the ſame man uſed to have continually a great whiſp of herbs that he ſmelled on, and ſome *eſculent* herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as garlick. *Bacon*

E'sculent. *n. ſ.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *eſculent*, as radiſh and parſnips, it will make the root the greater, and ſo it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *eſculent*, by ſtrengthening the root, it will make the fruit alſo the greater. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Escu'tcheon. *n. ſ.* A French word, from the Latin *ſcutum*, leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word buckler, lene in the old Saxon ſignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ſtag; of whoſe ſkins, quilted cloſe together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their ſhields. *Peacham.*] The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial.

There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of chivalry, and ſome remembrance perhaps upon the *eſcutcheon*. *Bacon.*

We will paſs over the *eſcutcheons* of the tribes of Iſrael, as they are uſually deſcribed in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

Espa'lier. *n. ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

Plant your faireſt tulips in places of ſhelter, and under *eſpaliers*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *eſpaliers* meet. *Pope.*

Espa'rcet. *n. ſ.* [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Latin.] A kind of ſainfoin. *Mortimer.*

Espe'cial. *adj.* [*ſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *eſpecial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Espe'cially. *adv.* [from *eſpecial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I ſomewhat marvel, that they *eſpecially* ſhould think it abſurd to oppoſe church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themſelves divide the goſpel into doctrine and diſcipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *eſpecially* againſt Caius Marcius? *Shakſpeare.*

This delight children take in doing of miſchief, but more *eſpecially* the pleaſure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot perſuade myſelf to be any other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural deſire and curioſity of knowing things to come; and ſuch things *eſpecially* as concern our particular happineſs, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet.*

Esperance. *n. ſ.* [French.] Hope Not uſed.

To be worſt,
The loweſt, moſt dejected things of fortune,
Stands ſtill in *eſperance*, lives not in fear. *Shakſp.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *eſperance* ſo obſtinately ſtrong,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears. *Shakſpeare.*

Espi'al. *n. ſ.* [French, from *eſpier*.] A ſpy; a ſcout; one ſent to bring intelligence. Not uſed.

Thoſe four garriſons, iſſuing forth at ſuch convenient times as they ſhall have intelligence, or *eſpial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one ſide to another. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As he march'd along,
By your *eſpials* were diſcovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakſpeare.*

Spials have inform'd me,
The Engliſh in the ſuburbs cloſe entrench'd
Went through a ſecret grate. *Shakſpeare.*

She had ſome ſecret *eſpials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bacon.*

Esplanade. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortifications, the ſame with the glacis of the counterſcarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

Espo'usal. *adj.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

The ambaſſador put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the *eſpouſal* ſheets: that the ceremony might amount to a conſummation. *Bacon.*

Espo'usals. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*ſponſalia*, Latin; *eſpous*, French.] The act of contracting or aſſiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

To **Espo'use.** *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to*.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *eſpouſed to* me. 2 *Samuel*

2. Or *with*.

He had received him as a ſuppliant, protected him as a perſon fled for refuge, and *eſpouſed* him *with* his kinſwoman. *Bacon.*

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empereſs,
And in the ſacred Pantheon her *eſpouſe*. *Shakſp.*

With flowers, garlands, and ſweet ſmelling herbs,
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They ſoon *eſpous'd*; for they with fate were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryd.*

If her ſire approves,
Let him *eſpouſe* her to the peer ſhe loves. *Pope.*

4. To adopt; to take to himſelf.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *eſpouſed* that quarrel, and declared himſelf in aid of the duke. *Bacon.*

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only intereſt themſelves in the event of wars, but alſo *eſpouſed* the ſeveral parties in a viſible corporeal deſcent. *Dryden.*

The city, army, court, *eſpouſe* my cauſe.
Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.

Men *eſpouſe* the well-endowed opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varniſh over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteouſneſs of the beſt cauſe may be overbalanced by the iniquities of thoſe that *eſpouſe* it. *Smalridge.*

The cauſe of religion and goodneſs, which is the cauſe of God, is ours by deſcent, and we are doubly bound to *eſpouſe* it. *Atterbury.*

To ESPY'. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.]

1. To ſee things at a diſtance.

Few there are of ſo weak capacity but publick evils they eaſily *eſpy*; fewer ſo patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work ſenſible ſmart. *Hooker.*

2. To diſcover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *eſpied* was afraid, after being perceived was aſhamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

3. To ſee unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his ſack, he *eſpied* his money. *Geneſis.*

4. To diſcover as a ſpy.

Moſes ſent me to *eſpy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joſhua*

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Said by the way and *eſpy*; aſk him that fleeth what is done? *Jeremiah.*

ESQUI'RE. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuer*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight.

Thoſe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *eſquires* of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of all baronets; ſo alſo of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line; thoſe that ſerve the king in any worſhipful calling, as the ſerjeant chirurgeon, ſerjeant of the ewry, maſter cook, &c. ſuch as are created *eſquires* by the king, with a collar of S S, of ſilver, as the heralds and ſerjeants at arms. The chief of ſome ancient families are likewiſe *eſquires* by preſcription; thoſe that bear any ſuperior office in the commonwealth, as high ſheriff of any county, who retains the title of *eſquire* during his life, in reſpect of the great truſt he has had of the *poſſe comitatus*. He who is a juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer. Utter barriſters, in the act of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *eſquires*. *Blount.*

What, are our Engliſh dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *eſquire*.
Shakſpeare's Henry v.

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled taſk *eſſay*,
Paſs awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celeſtial dove, divine aſſiſtance bring.
Blackmore

No conqueſt ſhe, but o'er herſelf deſir'd;
No arts *eſſay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The ſtandard in our mint being now ſettled, the rules and methods of *eſſaying* ſuited to it ſhould remain unvariable. *Locke*

E'SSAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The accent is uſed on either ſyllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitleſs our hopes, though pious our *eſſays*;
Yours to preſerve a friend, and mine to praiſe.
Smith.

2. A looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece; not a regular and orderly compoſition.

My eſſays, of all my other works, have been moſt current. *Bacon.*

Yet modeſtly he does his work ſurvey,
And calls his finiſh'd poem an *eſſay*.
Poem to Roſcommon.

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatiſe prides itſelf in no higher a title than that of an *eſſay*, or imperfect attempt at a ſubject. *Glanville*

He wrote this but as an *eſſay*, or taſte of my virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what poſſibly, in the firſt *eſſay*, diſpleaſed us. *Locke*

4. Firſt taſte of any thing; firſt experiment.

Tranſlating the firſt of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *eſſay* to the whole work. *Dryden.*

E'SSENCE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Latin.]

1. Eſſence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no; a roſe in winter has an *eſſence*; in ſummer it has exiſtence alſo. *Watts.*

One thinks the ſoul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another faith, the elements conſpire,
And to her *eſſence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wiſh the nature of a ſpirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its exiſtence, without meddling at all with its *eſſence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon them names: he could view *eſſences* in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South.*

2. Formal exiſtence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The viſible church of Jeſus is one in outward profeſſion of thoſe things, which ſupernaturally appertain to the very *eſſence* of chriſtianity, and are neceſſarily required in every particular chriſtian man. *Hooker.*

3. Exiſtence; the quality of being.

In ſuch cogitations have I ſtood, with ſuch a darkneſs and heavineſs of mind, that I might have been perſuaded to have reſigned my very *eſſence*. *Sidney*

4. Being; exiſtent perſon.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *eſſences*
Can periſh. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

5. Species of exiſtent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, becauſe he is temperate, and without paſſion, he may be the fifth *eſſence*. *Bacon*

6. Conſtituent ſubſtance.

For ſpirits when they pleaſe,
Can either ſex aſſume, or both; ſo ſoft
And uncompounded is their *eſſence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb.
Milton.

7. The cauſe of exiſtence. This ſenſe is not proper.

She is my *eſſence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive.
Shakſpeare.

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.

9. Perfume; odour; ſcent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let the impriſon'd *eſſences* exhale. *Pope*

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *eſſence*.] To perfume; to ſcent.

The huſband rails, from morning to night, at *eſſenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addiſon.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*eſſentialis*, Latin.]

1. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing.

The diſcipline of our church, although it be not an *eſſential* part of our religion, ſhould not be raſhly altered, as the very ſubſtance of our religion will be intereſted in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *eſſential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy tranſcribed. *Spratt.*

This power cannot be innate and *eſſential* to matter; and if it be not *eſſential*, it is conſequently moſt manifeſt it could never ſupervene to it, unleſs impreſſed and infuſed into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great miniſter puts you a caſe, and aſks your opinion; but conceals an *eſſential* circumſtance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each ſyſtem in gradation roll,
Alike *eſſential* to th' amazing whole,
The leaſt confuſion but in one, not all
That ſyſtem only, but the whole muſt fall. *Pope*

2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal.

Judgment's more *eſſential* to a general
Than courage. *Denh m's Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilely elaborated; extracted ſo as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compaſs.

The juice of the ſeed is an *eſſential* oil or balm, deſigned by nature to preſerve the ſeed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.*

1. Exiſtence; being.

His utmoſt ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite conſume us, or reduce
To nothing this *eſſential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principles.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *eſſentials*. *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any reſpect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [*eſſentialiter*, Lat.] By the conſtitution of nature; really; according to the true ſtate of things.

He that loves himſelf,
Hath not *eſſentially*, but by circumſtance
The name of valour. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

Body and ſpirit are *eſſentially* divided, though not locally diſtant. *Glanville.*

All ſin *eſſentially* is, and muſt be mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *eſſentially* raiſes one man above another. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

ESSO'INE. *n. ſ.* [of the French *eſſonié*, or *exonnié*.]

1. He that has his preſence forborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe: as ſickneſs.

2. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court-baron, upon juſt cauſe of abſence. *Cowell.*

3. Excuſe; exemption.

From every work he challenged eſſoin,
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwiſe
His life he led in lawleſs riotiſe. *Fairy Queen*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, Fr.]

1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *eſtabliſh* thee to-day for a people unto himſelf. *Deuteronomy.*

I will *eſtabliſh* my covenant with him for an everlaſting covenant. *Geneſis.*

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by ſuch a right of conqueſt, as did or might alter the *eſtabliſhed* laws of the kingdom. *Hale.*

2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the preſbyterian ſect was *eſtabliſhed* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.
Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the ſoul, her huſband may *eſtabliſh* it, or her huſband may make it void. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion.
So were the churches *eſtabliſhed* in the faith. *Acts.*
5. To form or model.
He appointed in what manner his family ſhould be *eſtabliſhed*. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A ſenſe not in uſe.
For he hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *eſtabliſhed* it upon the floods. *Pſalms.*
7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. A ſenſe not in uſe.
We will *eſtabliſh* our eſtate upon
Our eldeſt Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakſpeare's Mach.*

ESTA'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*.] He who eſtabliſhes.
I reverence the holy fathers as divine *eſtabliſhers* of faith. *L. Digby.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*; *etabliſſement*, French.]
1. Settlement; fixed ſtate.
All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is ſettled there in ſure *eſtabliſhment*. *F. Queen.*
2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification.
He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other ſide, he avoided to have it by new law; but choſe rather a kind of middle way, by way of *eſtabliſhment*. *Bacon.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.
Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *eſtabliſhment* by which all men ſhould be contained in duty. *Spenſer.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle; ſettled law.
The ſacred order to which you belong, and even the *eſtabliſhment* on which it ſubſiſts, have often been ſtruck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*
3. Allowance; income; ſalary.
His excellency, who had the ſole diſpoſal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually leſſen your *eſtabliſhment*. *Swift.*
6. Settled or final reſt.
Whilſt we ſet up our hopes and *eſtabliſhment* here, we do not ſeriouſly conſider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

ESTA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtat*, French.]
1. The general intereſt; the buſineſs of the government; the publick. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*.
Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reaſon and conſequence thereof may reach to point of *eſtate*: I call matters of *eſtate* not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeſtly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
2. Condition of life, with regard to proſperity or adverſity.
Thanks to giddy chance,
She caſt us headlong from our high *eſtate*. *Dryden.*
3. Condition; circumſtances in general.
Truth and certainty are not at all ſecured by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain, floating *eſtate* with as without them. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; poſſeſſion: generally meant of poſſeſſions in land, or realities.
She accuſed us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *eſtate*. *Sidney.*
Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul;
Truck wares for wares, and ſtrudge from pole to pole,
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vaſt *eſtate* he left his ſon! *Dryden.*
5. Rank; quality.
Who hath not heard of the greateſs of your *eſtate*? Who ſeeth not that your *eſtate* is much excelled with that ſweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*
6. A perſon of high rank. Diſuſed.
She is a dutcheſs, a great *eſtate*. *Latimer*
Herod, on his birth-day, made a ſupper to his lords, high captains, and chief *eſtates* of Galilee. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune.
Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And ſome donation freely to *eſtate*,
On the bleſt lovers. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French; *eſtimo*, Latin.]
1. To ſet a value whether high or low upon any thing.
The worth of all men by their end *eſteem*,
And then due praiſe, or due reproach them yield. *Spenſer*
A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *eſteem* highly profound wiſdom; howbeit this wiſdom ſaveth not. *Hooker.*
I preferred her before ſceptres and thrones, and *eſteemed* riches nothing in compariſon of her. *Wiſdom*
2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion.
Beſides, thoſe ſingle forms ſhe doth *eſteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.
Who would not be loved more, though he were *eſteemed* leſs? *Dryden*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.
One man *eſteemeth* one day above another; another *eſteemeth* every day alike. *Romans.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. n.* To conſider as to value; with *of*.
Many would little *eſteem of* their own lives, yet for remorſe of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenſer*

ESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.
Who can ſee,
Without *eſteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can ceaſe t' admire
The ploughman conſul in his coarſe attire? *Dryden's Æneid*
Both thoſe poets lived in much *eſteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
I am not uneaſy that many, whom I never had any *eſteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſteem*.] One that highly values; one that ſets a high rate upon any thing.
This may inſtruct the proudeſt *eſteemer* of his own parts, how uſeful it is to talk and conſult with others. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price.
A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo *eſtimable* or profitable
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakſp.*
2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of ſome degree of honour and reſpect.
A lady ſaid of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *eſtimable*.
You loſt one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *eſtimable* and good. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimable*.] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*eſtimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe.
When a man ſhall ſanctify his houſe to the Lord, then the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it whether it be good or bad; as the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it, ſo ſhall it ſtand. *Leviticus*
It is by the weight of ſilver, and not the name of the piece, that men *eſtimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke*
2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation.
Upon a moderate *eſtimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyſs, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height aſſigned by Moſes. *Woodward.*
2. Value.
I'd love
My country's good, with a reſpect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *eſtimate*, her womb's increaſe,
The treaſure of my loins. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.
The only way to come to a true *eſtimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Eſtrange*
Outward actions can never give a juſt *eſtimate* of us, ſince there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addiſon's Spectator*

ESTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.]
1. The act of adjuſting proportional value.
If a man ſhould ſanctify unto the Lord ſome part of a field, the *eſtimation* ſhall be according to the ſeed *Leviticus.*
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment.
In our own *eſtimation* we account ſuch particulars more worthy than thoſe that are already read and known. *Bacon.*
4. Eſteem; regard; honour.
Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the leaſt whereof being juſt, had bereaved him of *eſtimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*
Of your brace of unpriizable *eſtimations*, the one is but frail, and the other caſual. *Shakſpeare*
I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *eſtimation*,
And not without deſert ſo well reputed. *Shakſp.*
I ſhall have *eſtimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wiſdom.*
A plain reaſon of the publick honours due to the magiſtrate is, that he may be in due *eſtimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

E'STIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *eſtimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.
We find in animals an *eſtimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or averſation, and locomotive faculty anſwering the will. *Hale.*
The error is not in the eye, but in the *eſtimative* faculty, which miſtakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.] A ſettler of rates; a computiſt.

E'STIVAL. *adj.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the ſummer.
2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the ſummer.
A grotto is a place of ſhade, or *eſtivation*. *Bacon's Eſſays*

ESTO'PPEL. *n. ſ.* [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal proceſs.

ESTO'VERS. *n. ſ.* [law term.] Neceſſaries allowed by law.

ESTRA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſtratum*, Latin.] An even or level ſpace. *Diſt.*

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but alſo *eſtranged* ourſelves from them in things indifferent, who ſeeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to ſo good a cauſe? *Hooker.*

They know it is our cuſtom of ſimple reading, not for converſion of infidels *eſtranged* from the houſe of God, but for inſtruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the boſom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, ſhe weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or falſe, and knows not why
I thus *eſtrange* my perſon from her bed. *Dryden*

1. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.

They have *eſtranged* this place, and have burnt incenſe in it to other gods. *Jeremiah.*

2. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindneſs to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my huſband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *eſtranged* from thyſelf?
Thyſelf I call it, being ſtrange to me. *Shakſp.*

Adam, *eſtrang'd* in look, and alter'd ſtyle,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *eſtrang'd*;
But little thought to find a miſtreſs chang'd. *Dryden.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *eſtranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We muſt *eſtrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and diſtinctly evidenced. *Glanville's Sceptis*

ESTRANGE'MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtrange*.] Alienation; diſtance; removal; voluntary abſtraction.

Deſires, by a long *eſtrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South*

ESTRAPA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, riſes mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiouſly with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing; for example, of amerciaments or penalties, ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowell.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [of the French word *eſtrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reverſion. *Cowell.*

O'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich*; *ſtruthiocamelus*.] The largeſt of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear: and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *eſtridge*. *Shakſpeare.*

The peacock, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor *eſtrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STUANCE. *n. ſ.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Acetroes reſtrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incalefcence, and regulated *eſtuance* from wine. *Brown.*

E'STUARY. *n. ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Latin.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a ſtate of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *eſtuations*; therefore ſome ſeas flow higher than others. *Brown.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a ſenſible commotion of the ſpirits, and an *eſtuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The ſeas retain
Not only their outrageous *eſture* there,
But ſupernatural miſchief they expire. *Chapman*

ESU'RIENT. *adj.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampſtead, in which ſort of air there is always ſomething *eſurine* and acid. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies, *and ſo on*; *and the reſt*; *and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the ſhadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a ſufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which inſinuating into the ſtrokes made by the needles, uſually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To ſketch; to draw; to delineate [unleſs this word be miſtaken by *Locke* for *eke*.]

There are many empty terms to be found in ſome learned writers, to which they had recourſe to *etch* out their ſyſtems. *Locke*

3. [This word is evidently miſtaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forward toward one ſide.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reſt one quarter of an hour without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *etching* this way and that way, more or leſs *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. ſ.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they ſow their *etch* crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and ſow it with barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deuter.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a queſtion quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whoſe duration has been *eternal*? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs; immortal.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy 's not *eternal*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting.

Burnt offerings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple ſhine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he oppoſed. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL. *n. ſ.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himſelf doth work. *Hooker.*

The *Eternal*, to prevent ſuch horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNALIST. *n. ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

I would aſk the *eternaliſt* what mark is there that they could expect to deſire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any caſe, muſt be alſo *eternally* and unchangeably ſo, with relation to that time and to that caſe. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

Bear me, ſome god, to Baja's gentle ſeats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide,
And all the ſeaſons laviſh all their pride. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endleſs.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shakſpeare.*

ETE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak times ſhall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endleſs round, again ſhall riſe. *Craſhaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes up this one ſhort point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endleſs addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyſs,
Eternity, whoſe end no eye can reach! *Milton.*
Eternity, thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſon.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate.

I with two ſmall gifts
Created him endow'd; with happineſs,
And immortality; that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means ſeeking to *eternize* himſelf, ſo much the more as he is near his end, doth it by ſpeeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beſeems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame,
To be *eternized*, that ſame to haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

I might relate of thouſands, and their names,
Eternize here on earth: but thoſe elect,
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praiſe of men. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. *Creech* seems to have accented the first syllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eternized* the glory of his love. *Creech.*

E'THER. *n. ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; αἰθὴρ.]

1. An element more fine and ſubtile than air; air refined or ſublimed.

If any one ſhould ſuppoſe that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly ſmaller than thoſe of air, or even than thoſe of light, the exceeding ſmallneſs of its particles may contribute to the greatneſs of the force by which thoſe particles may recede from one another. *Newton.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal preſſure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cauſe of their coheſion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I preſs th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly gueſt, *ethereal* meſſenger,
Sent from whoſe ſov'reign goodneſs I adore. *Milt.*
Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n,
Ethereal virtues. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such as theſe, being in good part freed from the entanglements of ſenſe and body, are employed, like the ſpirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wiſdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happineſs and employment. *Glanville.*

Vaſt chain of being, which from God begin,
Nature's *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright ſurface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we ſtand. *Milt.*

E'THICAL. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My ſubject leads me not to diſcourſe *ethically*, but chriſtianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epiſtles.

E'THICKS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικὴ.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality.

For of all moral virtues, ſhe was all
That *ethicks* ſpeak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Perſius profeſſes the ſtoick philoſophy; the moſt generous amongſt all the ſects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheiſts would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himſelf, they would make few or no proſelytes from the chriſtian religion. *Bentley.*

E'THNICK. *adj.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; pagan; not Jewiſh; not chriſtian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durſt not offer him, is the peculiar inſolence of degenerated chriſtians. *Government of the Tongue.*

I ſhall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewiſh or *ethnick*, with the ſacred writings. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS. *n. ſ.* Heathens; not Jews; not chriſtians.

This firſt Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the ſame Cain, the ſon of Adam. *Raleigh*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this diſtemper. *Arbuth.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuſe this conceit, this *etymological* obſervation. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *etymology*.] One who ſearches out the original of words; one who ſhows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*etymologia*, Latin; ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyſis of compound words into primitives.

Conſumption is generally taken for any univerſal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its *etymology* implies. *Harvey.*

When words are reſtrained, by common uſage, to a particular ſenſe, to run up to *etymology* and conſtrue them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is uſed by comick writers for a looking-glaſs, by which means the *etymology* of the word is viſible, and pelvidera will ſignify a lady who looks in her glaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *n. ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call ſky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifeſt its gravity in ſo thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.

3. To void by any of the excretory paſſages.

Boerhaave gives an inſtance, of a patient, who by a long uſe of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual conſummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If the prophecies recorded of the Meſſiah are not fulfilled in Jeſus of Nazareth, it is impoſſible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or perſon whatſoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the uſe of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never obſerved by the emperour, ſo he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *n. ſ.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge.

Conſider the vaſt *evacuations* of men that England hath had by aſſiſtances ſent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-eſtabliſh itſelf in any place, after proviſion made againſt it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick.

The uſual practice of phyſick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or ſome purgation. *Temple.*

4. Diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakſp.*

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengefull ire, than ſo
To be foreſtall'd. *Miltun's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He might *evade* the accompliſhment of theſe afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown.*

2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.

Our queſtion thou *evadeſt*; how did'ſt thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden.*

3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the teſtimonies of the fathers. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To eſcape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too ſubtle to be ſeized or ſubdued.

We have ſeen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his power. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To eſcape; to ſlip away. It is not now uſed with *from*.

His wiſdom, by often *evading from* perils was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himſelf from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Unarm'd they might
Have eaſily, as ſpirits, *evaded* ſwift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton.*

2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

The miniſters of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of theſe two forementioned ways. *South.*

EVAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation.

Theſe long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents eaſt and weſt, ſerve to ſtop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and ſouth in hot countries. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible; leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.

The canal grows ſtill ſmaller and ſlenderer, as that the *evaneſcent* ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ. *Arbuthnot.*

The difference between right and wrong, on ſome petty caſes, is almoſt *evaneſcent*. *Wollaſton.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameleſs nations feed
Of *evaneſcent* inſects. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.

This diſtinction between moral goodneſs and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been obſerved. *Atterbury.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteouſneſs; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteouſneſs, and by the intervention of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world. *Atterbury*

2. Contained in the goſpel.

Thoſe *evangelical* hymns they allow not to ſtand in our liturgy. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *n. ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

Thus was this land ſaved from infidelity, through the apoſtolical and miraculous *evangeliſm*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

EVA'NGELIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς.]

1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.

Each of theſe early writers aſcribe to the four *evangeliſts* by name their reſpective hiſtories. *Addiſon.*

2. A promulgator of the chriſtian laws.

Thoſe to whom he firſt entruſted the promulgating of the goſpel, had inſtructors; and it were fit our new *evangeliſts* ſhould ſhow their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; εὐαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel; or law of Jeſus.

The ſpirit
Pour'd firſt on his apoſtles, whom he ſends
T' *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, ſhall them with wond'rous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of Jeſus.

Good Lucius
That firſt receiv'd chriſtianity,
The ſacred pledge of Chriſt's *evangely*. *Fairy Queen.*

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent.

Where there is heat and ſtrength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the ſmell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*

The decoctions of ſimples, which bear the viſible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themſelves volatile, and eaſily *evaporable*. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waſte inſenſibly as a volatile ſpirit.

Poeſy is of ſo ſubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we ſhould have talked leſs, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the ſlow conſumption of the liquor, we ſet it in a digeſting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to diſpel it, cannot be cured otherwiſe than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*

The enemy takes a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* againſt ſtones and rubbiſh. *Swift.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to diſperſe in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious maſs of water daily thrown into the ſea from all the rivers, we ſhall then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and caſt again upon the continents to ſupply thoſe innumerable ſtreams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are ſo many retreats for the ſpeculative, the melancholy, the proud, the ſilent, the politick, and the moroſe, to ſpend themſelves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts' Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

My lord of Eſſex *evaporated* his thoughts in a ſonnet to be ſung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; diſcharge.

They are but the fruits of aduſted cholet, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive ſpirit. *Howel.*

Evaporations are at ſome times greater, according to the greater heat of the ſun; ſo wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis ſuperior in quantity to the rain of colder ſeaſons. *Woodward*

2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away.

Theſe waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, aſcended. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger, or of a higher conſiſtence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice; artful means of eluding or eſcaping.

We are too well acquainted with thoſe anſwers;
But his *evaſion*, wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehenſions. *Shakſpeare.*
Him, after all diſputes,
Forc'd I abſolve: all my *evaſions* vain,
And reaſonings, though through mazes, lead me ſtill
But to my own conviction. *Milton.*
In vain thou ſtriv'ſt to cover ſhame with ſhame;
Thou by *evaſions* thy crime uncover'ſt more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practiſing evaſion; eluſive.

Thus he, though conſcious of th' etherial gueſt,
Anſwer'd *evaſive* of the fly requeſt. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical; diſhoneſtly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evaſive.*] By evaſion; eluſively; ſophiſtically.

EU'CHARIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

Himſelf did better like of common bread to be uſed in the *euchariſt*. *Hooker*

Some receive the ſacrament as a means to procure great graces and bleſſings, others as an *euchariſt* and an office of thankſgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *euchariſt.*]

1. Containing acts of thankſgiving.

The latter part was *euchariſtical*, which began at the breaking and bleſſing of the bread. *Bramhall's Vulgar Errours.*

It would not be amiſs to put it into the *euchariſtical* part of our daily devotions: we praiſe thee, O God, for our limbs and ſenſes. *Ray*

2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is ſaid to be in a good ſtate of health. *Quincy.*

EVE. } *n. ſ.* [æpen, Saxon; *avend*, or
E'VEN. } *avond*, Dutch.]

1. The cloſe of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkneſs.

They, like ſo many Alexanders,
Have in theſe parts from morn 'till *even* fought,
And ſheath'd their ſwords for lack of argument. *Shakſpeare.*

When the ſun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of ſtorms thy mind affright. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Such ſights as youthful poets dream
On ſummer *eves* by haunted ſtream. *Milton.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy ſpray
Warbleſt at *eve*, when all the woods are ſtill *Milton.*

Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, reſumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before a holyday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feaſt. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *adj.* [æpen, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; ſmooth as oppoſed to rough.

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden.*

The preſent face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and ſwellings, which, how ſhallow ſo ever, do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Uniform; equal to itſelf.

Lay the rough paths of peeviſh nature *even*,
And open in each heart, a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midſt of the altar. *Exodus.*

And ſhall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke.*

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any ſide.

He was
A noble ſervant to them, but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fitteſt ſeat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and deſired him to ſet his foot on one ſide thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did riſe up; but when he did ſet his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Burnet.*

6. Equal on both ſides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be earls. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakſp.*

I do confess
The blind lad's pow'rs, while he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon's Essays.*

Even reckoning makes lasting friends: and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South.*

The publick is not to be treated with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved at any rate to be against him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

What vesity there is in that numeral conceit in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or ever shall content my soul,
'Till I am *evened* with him wife for wife. *Shakſ.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even to did those Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
And, in a word, yet *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakspeare.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles. *Atterbury.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *e'en* let it pass. *Collier*

EVENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

E'VENING. *n. s.* [æren, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shakspeare.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh's History.*

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening* star began to rise.
Dryden's Æneid.

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts*

E'VENLY. *adv.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley*

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A polish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'VENNESS. *n. s.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side; horizontal position.

A crooked stick is not straitned, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *n. s.* [*even* and *song.*]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, 'nan rests of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last 'till *evensong*, and then says his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn. *Dr ſ.*

EVENTI'DE. *n. s.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Fairy Q een.*

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide* *Genesis*

EVE'NT. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events!* *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meneager's hand were sent,
With equal force but various in th' *event*;
The first was fix'd in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open by ripping the bell.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Dict.*

EVE'NTUAL *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disobliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

E'VER. *adv.* [æppe, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Shakspeare*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

9. **At all times; always; without end.**
God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*
I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakspeare.*
Riches endless is as poor as winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor.
Shakspeare's Othello.
Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*
There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian desart *ever* dwell. *Milton.*
The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*
He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered
Dryden's Fables, Pref.
Ever since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*
Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. ***For ever.*** **Eternally; to perpetuity.**
Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and then sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more *for ever*. *Locke.*
We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son:
And there be crown'd, or give him up *for ever*.
A. Philips.

4. **It is sometimes reduplicated.**
For ever and *for ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shak.*
I know a lord, who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not *for ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*
The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head *for ever* and *for ever*. *Pope.*

5. **At one time, as *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.**
So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground The cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen
The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings.
L'Estrange.
He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard.
Dryden

6. **In any degree.**
Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*
For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer.
Collier on Pride
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*
There must be somewhere such a rank as man:
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong?
Pope's Essays.

7. **A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as* ever *he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.**
That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.
They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Daniel*
That purse in your hand, has a twin-brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden.*
As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*
The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

8. **Ever** *a.* [as *ever y*, that is, every ich or ever each is each one, all.] **Any. This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.**
I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakspeare.*

9. **It is often contracted into *e'er*.**

10. **It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:**

Everbu'bbling. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] **Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.**
Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *ever-bubbling* spring. *Crashaw*

Everbu'rning. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] **Unextinguished.**
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.
Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton*

Everdu'ring. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] **Eternal; enduring without end.**
Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton.*

Evergre'en. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] **Verdant throughout the year.**
There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm.
Milton
The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

E'vergreen. *n. s.* **A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.**
Some of the hardier *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn.*
I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Everho'noured. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] **Always held in honour or esteem.**
Mentes, an *ever-honour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope*

Everla'sting. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]
1. **Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.**
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:
For ever, and a day, farewell Cassius. *Shak.*
The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*
And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Lent us to frame with *everlasting* deeds!
Dunbar.
2. **It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.**

Everla'sting. *n. s.* **Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future.**
From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God.
Psalms.
We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

Everla'stingly. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] **Eternally; without end.**
I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shaksp.*
Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

Everla'stingness. *n. s.* [from *everlasting*.] **Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.**
Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's and the sun's sun
Did set. *Donne.*

Everli'ving. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] **Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.**
Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'reth bright
With burning flars and *everliving* fires? *F. Queen.*
In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker.*
God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everlasting* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh.*
The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* agent. *Newton*

Evermo're. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] **Always; eternally.** *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time*: as, *evermore*, *always*, *henceforward*; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.
It grew'n'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Though wisdom of a nation grave and hoare
Fairy Queen.
Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee.
D'Avies.
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

Evero'pen. *adj.* [*ever* and *open*.] **Never closed; not at any time shut.**
God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *ever-open* ear to all our words. *Taylor.*

Everple'asing. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] **Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.**
The *ever-pleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*
Forsaking Sheria's *ever-pleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*

To **Eve'rse.** *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] **To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.**
The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immortal beings. *Glanville.*

To **Eve'rt.** *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] **To destroy; to overthrow.**
A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *exerted* and overthrown.
Ayliffe.

Everwa'tchful. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] **Always vigilant.**
I laid me down at night, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep my *ever-watchful* eyes. *Pope.*

E'very. *adj.* [In old language *everich*, that is, ever each; æpelc, Saxon.]
1. **Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.**
He propoſeth unto God their neceſſities, and they their own requeſts for reliefe in any of them.
Hooker.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them.' *Numbers.*

The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *every* cloud.
Pope's Statius.

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYOUNG. *adj.* [*ever* and *young*.] Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope.*

EVESDROPPER. *n. s.* [*eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evesdropper* under the women's windows. *Dryden.*

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Latin.] To search out. *Dict.*

EUGH. *n. s.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is Saxon, or Welsh *yewen*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*.
Dryden's Æneid.

To EVI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *King James' Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiments. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

EVI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *evict*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of a bill, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the prætorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah.*

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace christianity. *Addison.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural: as, *the* evidence *were sworn*: but sometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To swear he saw three inches through a door,
As Asiatick *evidences* swore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotson.*

These things the christian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To show; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prospered, which thy looks
Now also *evidence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove
The genial power and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it *evidently* has the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope.*

EVIL. *adj.* [yfel, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deuteronomy.*

An *evil* disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth he shall rise up no more. *Psalms.*

The good figs were very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot they are so *evil*. *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil* because I am good? *Matt.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Genesis.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Proverbs.*

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him. *Genesis.*

EVIL. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Whoso rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccles.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil*. *Job.*

A prudent man forseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. *Proverbs.*

If we will stand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease: as, the *king's evil*.

What's the disease he means?
—'Tis called the *evil*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

EVIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it becomes thee,
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shakspeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil*; but if well, why smitest thou me? *John.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak evil against you as *evil-doers*, they may by your good works glorify God *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Ill countenanced; having no good aspect

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by custom. *Bacon*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shak.*

EVILMI'NDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden.

E'VILNESS. *n. s.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unreasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVILSPE'AKING. *n. s.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aſide all malice and all guile, and hypocriſies and envies, and all *evilſpeakings*, *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wiſh.*] Wiſhing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this ſudden going out, in a country full of *evilwiſhing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedneſs.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.*

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhow; to manifeſt; to make evident.

Douht not but that ſin
Will reign among them as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That religion, teaching a future ſtate of ſouls, is a probability: and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *South.*
evinced.

The greater abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly they *evince* the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow. *Atterbury.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.

Implanted inſtincts in brutes are in themſelves highly reaſonable and uſeful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reaſon to be ſuch. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evincible.*] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emaſculate.

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to ſearch within the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one: which one, having only in caſe of ſo great urgency, were not otherwiſe to be taken. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun; to eſcape.

Therein ſhe doth *evitate* and ſhun
A thouſand irreligious curſed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shakſpeare.*

EVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of ſolution of continuity. *Bacon.*

EVITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*eviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*eviternitas*, low Latin.] Duration; not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praiſes and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenſer on Ireland*

If ſome men's appetites find more melody in diſcord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even theſe ſeldom miſs to be affected with *eulogies* given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

E'UNUCH. *n. ſ.* [ἐυνοῦχος.] One that is caſtrated or emaſculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the ſight, and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo dimſighted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

So charm'd you were; you ceas'd awhile to doat
On nonſenſe gargl'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impoſſible act to *eunuchate* or caſtrate themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

EVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but reminiſcential *evocation*. *Brown.*

Inſtead of a deſcent into hell, it ſeems rather a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyſſey.*

EVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold; to diſentangle.

The animal ſoul ſooner expands and *evolves* itſelf to its full orb and extent than the human ſoul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body increaſeth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuſeth, and expandeth, if not his ſubſtantial exiſtence, yet his energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.

Ambroſial odours
Does round the air *evolving* ſcents diffuſe;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior*

EVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The ſpontaneous coagulation of the little ſaline bodies was preceded by almoſt innumerable *evolutions*, which were ſo various that the little bodies came to obvert to each other thoſe parts by which they might be beſt faſtened together. *Boyle.*

2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is ſo collectively and preſentifically repreſented to God at once, as it all things which ever were, are, or ſhall be, were at this very inſtant really preſent. *Moore*

3. [In geometry.] The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; ſo that the ſame line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at laſt they turn into a ſtraight line. *Harris.*

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture or form of drawing up. And theſe *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. EVOLU'TION *of Powers.* [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverſe of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

EU'PATORY. *n. ſ.* [*eupatorium*.] A plant.

EUPHO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *n. ſ.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the ſpurge, and is alſo full of an hot ſharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and ſhaped ſomewhat like the cereus or torch-thiſtle. It is commonly beſet with ſpines, and for the moſt part hath no leaves *Miller.*

2. A gum reſin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. It is uſed medicinally in ſinapiſms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Lat.] The herb eyebright; a plant ſuppoſed to clear the ſight.

Then purg'd with *euphraſy*, and rue,
The viſual nerve; for he had much to ſee;
And from the well of life three drops inſtill'd. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *n. ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the eaſt and north, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls ſuddenly on ſhips, makes them tack about, and ſometimes cauſes them to founder, as Pliny obſerves. *Calmet.*

There aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind called *euroclydon*. *Acts.*

EU'RUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The eaſt wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, muſt be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his ſhoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY. *n. ſ.* [εὐρυθμία.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA. } *n. ſ.* [εὐθανασία.]
EUTHANA'SY. } An eaſy death.

A recovery, in my caſe, and at my age, is impoſſible: the kindeſt wiſh of my friends is *euthanaſia*. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a ſtrict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulſion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging; publication. *Dict.*

EWE. *n. ſ.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bacon.*

Haſte the ſacrifice;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuſe;
And for Diana ſeven unſpotted *ewes*. *Dryden.*

E'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

I dreamt of a ſilver baſon, and *ewer* to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper;
And ſay, Will't pleaſe your lordſhip cool your hands? *Shakſpeare.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obſequious brings;
Replenith'd from the cool tranſlucent ſprings;
With copious water the bright vaſe ſupplies
A ſilver laver, of capacious ſize:
They waſh. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

E'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver ewers, after dinner. *Dict.*

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words: ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw out; ſometimes only enforcing the meaning, and ſometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*]

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.
2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.
The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon.*
Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EXACERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]
1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.
All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but in a combat in the lists life out. *Pope.*
2. Methodical; not negligently performed.
What if you and I enquire now money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Careful; not negligent: of persons.
Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spectator.*
4. Honest; strict; punctual.
In my doings I was *exact*. *Eccles.*

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]
1. To require authoritatively.
Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shakspeare.*
Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deuteronomy.*
Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*
From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton.*
The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven
Exacts severity from all our thoughts. *Addison.*
2. To demand of right.
Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*
Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*
3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.
Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham's Sophy.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practise extortion.
The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Psalms.*

EXA'CTER. *n. s.* [from *exact*.]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.
The police and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*
I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiah.*
2. He that demands by authority.
Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.
No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose price was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*
The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*
There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *exact*.]
1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.
If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakspeare.*
2. Extortion; unjust demand.
They vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, for putter on
Of these *exactions*. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.
Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezekiel.*
As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Girald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies' State of Ireland.*
3. A tribute severely levied.
They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy.*

EXA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.
Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well: for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryd.*
The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *exact*.]
1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.
The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward.*
In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call
But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*
The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*
2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.
I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *K. Charles.*
They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]
1. To heap upon; to accumulate.
In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt water and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*
2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.
He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities *Clarendon.*
A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes *Addison.*

EXAGGERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exaggerate*.]
1. The act of heaping together; a heap; an accumulation.
Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between those towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. Hyperbolical amplification.
Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]
1. To shake; to put in motion.
The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood *Arbuthnot.*
2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.
This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking or agitating. *Did.*

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr. *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]
1. To raise on high.
And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *Matt.*
2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.
Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezekiel.*
As yet *exalt'st* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Exodus.*
How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Psalm.*
3. To elevate to joy or confidence.
The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarend.*
How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition *Dryden.*
4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.
O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psalm.*
5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.
Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 *Kings.*
6. To intend; to enforce.
Now Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice:
No let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chymistry.
The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbuth.*
With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its noxious qualities. *Watts.*
8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.
But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roscommon.*

EXALTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exalt*.]
1. The act of raising on high.
2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.
She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith.*
The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*
3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.
I wonder'd at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*
You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*
4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.
Astrologers tell us that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. *n. s.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry.

This conſidered together with a ſtrict account, and critical *examen* of reaſon, will alſo diſtract the witty determinations of aſtrology. *Brown.*

EXA'MINATE. *n. ſ.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The perſon examined.

In an examination where a freed ſervant, who having power with Claudius, very ſaucily had almoſt all the words, aſked in ſcorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewiſe a freed ſervant of Scribonianus; I pray, ſir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment; accurate diſquiſition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have ſomewhat to write. *Acts.*

Different men leaving out or putting in ſeveral ſimple ideas, according to their various *examination*, ſkill, or obſervation of the ſubject, have diff rent eſſences. *Locke*

EXAMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An examiner; an inquirer.

An inference, not of power to perſuade a ſerious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]

1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themſelves whether they repent them truly. *Church Catechiſm.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our ſouls, and provide for futurity. *Wake.*

2. To interrogate a witneſs.

Command his accuſers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyſelf mayeſt take knowledge of all theſe things *Acts*

3. To try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition.

4. To try by experiment, or obſervation; to narrowly ſift; to ſcan.

To write what may ſecurely ſtand the teſt
Of being well read over thrice at leaſt,
Compare each phraſe, *examine* every line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make inquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutinize.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER. *n. ſ.* [from *examine.*]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commiſſioner, or *examiner*, will make a witneſs ſpeak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of England*

2. One who ſearches or tries any thing; one who ſcrutinizes.

So much diligence is not altogether neceſſary, but it will promote the ſucceſs of the experiments, and by a very ſcrupulous *examiner* of things deſerves to be applied. *Newton's Opticks.*

EXA'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; propoſed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which ſubſiſting in the boſom of the Higheſt, and being thence diſcovered, ſhe fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*exemple*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of thoſe his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.

So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch advice diſpos'd;
Such temp'rate order in ſo fierce a courſe,
Doth want *example*. *Shakſpeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us ſhew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith.*

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever bleſt! *Milton.*

4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. *1 Tim*

5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themſelves over to fornication, are ſet forth for an *example*, ſuffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude.*

6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation.

When virtue is preſent, men take *example* at it, and when it is gone, they deſire it. *Wiſdom*

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by ſome particular ſpecification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praiſe of valour to a man, who, ſeeing his gods prophaned, ſhould want the courage to defend them? *Dryden*

8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

My reaſon is ſufficiently convinced both of the truth and uſefulneſs of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at leaſt in ſome places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an inſtance of.

The proofs whereof I ſaw ſufficiently *exampled* in theſe late wars of Munſter. *Spenſer.*

2. To ſet an example.

Do, villainy do, ſince you profeſs to do
Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakſpeare.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not ſanguineous.

Merely they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, ſanguineous with *exanguious*. *Brown.*

The inſects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terreſtrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXA'NIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeleſs; dead.

2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale luſtre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EXANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

EXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. n. ſ. [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſtules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXA'NTLATE. *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Lat.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhauſt; to waſte away.

By time theſe ſeeds are weaned or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out; exhauſtion.

EXARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

EXARTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shak.*

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, have ſomething to *exaſperate* them againſt the king of France. *Addiſon.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exaſperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much blooded one againſt another. *Bacon.*

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exaſperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaiſter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXASPERA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]

1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the oblo-quies and *exaſperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill uſage and *exaſperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, diſpoſed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of chriſtianity, were by the church treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Depoſition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excandeſco*,
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } Latin.]

1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.

2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a countercharm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from fleſh.

The ſpleen is moſt curiouſly *excarnated*, and the veſſ ls filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veſſels are very well ſeen. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful ſmallneſs, that Faber put a thouſand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Through nitrous tempeſts, and clandeſtine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endleſs toil,
Ran through the faithleſs *excavated* ſoil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day.
Blackmore.

Flat thecæ, ſome like hats, ſome like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phyſ. Theo.*

EXCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate.*]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity.
While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do substract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo.
Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Fossils.*
2. To excel; to surpass.
Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. 1 *Kings.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.
In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed*. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits.
Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed* *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion.
Justice must punish the rebellious deed;
Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.
The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*
The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*
Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sam.*
The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addison.*
The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree; greatly; very much.
They cried out the more *exceedingly*, Crucify him. *Mark.*
Isaac trembled *exceedingly*. *Genesis.*
The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies.*
Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*
Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elastick and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.
Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excells*, which you vouchsafe to praise. *Waller.*
How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these *excel*. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.
Then to Silvia let us sing,
That Silvia is *excelling*. *Shakspeare.*
Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*. *Genesis.*
It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*
Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing: those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other. *Temple.*
He match'd their beauties where they most *excel*:
Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryd.*
Let those teach others, who themselves *excel*;
And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLENCE. } *n. s.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]
EXCELLENCY. }
1. The state of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in existence.
Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*
I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
3. The state of excelling in any thing.
I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in musick. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels.
The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*
5. Purity; goodness.
She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakspeare.*
6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors.
They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakspeare.*

EXCELLENT, *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]
1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.
Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality.
He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well in a high degree.
He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*
2. To an eminent degree.
Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]
1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.
But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *Corinthians.*
Adam, behold
Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.
A succession which our author could not *except* against. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All*, except *one*; is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may likewise be, according to the Teutonick idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one*; that is, all but *one*, which you must except.]
1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.
Richard *except*, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakspeare.*
God and his Son *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*
2. Unless; if it be not so that.
It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, *except* we know it. *Tillotson.*

EXCE'PTING. *preposition.* [from *except.* See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*
People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier.*

EXCE'PTION. *n. s.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.
When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *South.*
Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*
2. It should have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*
Pleads, in *exception to* all general rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*
3. Thing excepted, or specified in exception.
Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*
Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause.
Pope.
4. Objection; cavil: with *against* or *to*.
Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker.*
He may have *exceptions* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*
Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*
I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*
5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with *to*.
I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Lest he should take *exceptions to* my love. *Shak.*
6. Sometimes with *at*.
He first took *exception at* this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*
7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou haſt taken *againſt* me an *exception*; but I proteſt I have dealt moſt directly in thy affair. *Shakſpeare.*

8. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed with the verb *take*.

He gave ſir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too baſe for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleaſantry in Milton is where the evil ſpirits rally the angels upon the ſucceſs of their artillery: this paſſage I look upon to be the moſt *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peeviſh; froward; full of objections; quarrelſome.

They are ſo ſuperſtitious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very foes of ſociety. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propoſitions will make complex ſyllogiſms, as none but phyſicians came to the conſultation: the nurſe is no phyſician, therefore the nurſe came not to the conſultation. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; univerſal. Not in uſe.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs,
Perpetual ſober gods! I do proclaim
One honeſt man. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

EXCE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of thoſe expreſſions. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers; to ſend out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the ſame thing when it is alive and ſound, and with thoſe parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Exerciſe firſt ſendeth nouriſhment into the parts; and ſecondly, helpeth to *excern* by ſweat, and ſo maketh the parts aſſimilate. *Bacon.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open veſſel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected.

Times have conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty ſuperfluity.

Amongſt the heaps of theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities, there is eſpied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodneſs anſwers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *exceſs* but error: the deſire of power in *exceſs* cauſed the angels to fall; the deſire of knowledge in *exceſs*, cauſed man to fall; but in charity there is no *exceſs*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon.*

Members are crooked or diſtorted, or diſproportionate to the reſt; either in *exceſs* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; ſtate of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the ſuperfluous and luſt dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So diſtribution ſhall undo *exceſs*,
And each man have enough. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſeveral rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *exceſs* of wine that ſet him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakſp.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa.*

4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits.

A popular ſway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for ſubjects to receive,
Ran to the ſame extremes; and one *exceſs*
Made both, by ſtriving to be greater, leſs. *Denham.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into profuſeneſs: even parſimony itſelf, which ſits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *exceſs* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

Be not *exceſſive* toward any. *Eccles.*

The people's property it is, by *exceſſive* favour to bring great men to miſery, and then to be *exceſſive* in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exceſſive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man muſt be *exceſſively* ſtupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own ſide. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.

They ſhall not ſell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the firſt fruits. *Ezekiel.*

Exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, ſo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveneſs with me noble Hamlet,
Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakſpeare.*

Words having naturally no ſignification, the idea muſt be learned by thoſe who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible diſcourſe with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and faſhions of his own country, he has ſomething to *exchange with* thoſe abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the monſters loſt, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to ſerve one another. *Addiſon.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourſe; and the whole courſe of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the ſtated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange*
From Florence, and muſt here deliver them. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was ſkilful in the *exchange* beyond ſeas, and in all the circumſtances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

5. The thing given in return for ſomething received.

If none appear to prove upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt, and many treaſons,
There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.
—There 's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Spend all I have, only give me ſo much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakſpeare.*

It made not the ſilver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but juſt ſo much as the denomination was raiſed, juſt ſo much leſs of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you ſeek, I will my own reſign:
O ſpare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for ſomething given.

The reſpect and love which was paid you by all who had the happineſs to know you, was a wiſe *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of ſale.

He that uſes the ſame words ſometimes in one, and ſometimes in another ſignification, ought to paſs, in the ſchools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who ſells ſeveral things under the ſame name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is ſtrange,
While his fair boſom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *exchange*.] One who practiſes exchange.

Whilſt bullion may be had for a ſmall price more than the weight of our current caſh, theſe *exchangers* generally chuſe rather to buy bullion than run the riſk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *n. ſ.* See ESCHEAT.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great:
To make one great by others loſs, is bad *exchea.* *Spenſer.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *n. ſ.* See ESCHEATOR.

Theſe earls and dukes appointed their ſpecial officers; as ſheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, cuſtomer, butler, ſearcher, comptroller, gager, *exchеator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew.*

EXCHE'QUER. *n. ſ.* [*exchequier*, Norman French; *ſchaccharium*, low Latin, from *ſchatz*, a treaſure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It conſiſts of two parts; whereof one dealeth ſpecially in the hearing and deciding of all cauſes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is alſo a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they ſhall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakſpeare.*

Your treaſures
Are quite exhauſted, the *exchequer* 's empty. *Denham's Sophy.*

Clipped money will paſs whilſt the king's bankers and at laſt the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon

levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland*

Excise,
With hundred rows of teeth the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor
By farm'd *excise.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In south-sea-days, not happier when surmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd.* *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *n. s.* [*excise* and *man.*] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION. *n. s.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of *excision.* *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision.* *Atterbury*

EXCITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excito*, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions. *Watts' Logick.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT *n. s.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother slain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

EXCI'TER. *n. s.* [from *excite.*]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters.* *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Shakf.*

Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedition of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estra.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him?
Shakspeare

EXCLA'IM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I hath in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims,*
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shaksp.*

EXCLA'IMER. *n. s.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*exclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your *exclamations.* *Shaksp.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.

O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

EXCLA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim.*]

1. Practising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round
Exclude the incroaching cattle from thy ground.
Dryden's Virgil.

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that hits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryd.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude.* *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of deliverie, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antidates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXCLU'SION. *n. s.* [from *exclude.*]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself? *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. The dismission of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion?* *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude.*]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive*

I know not whether he reckons the dross, *exclusive* or inclusive, with his three hundred and six tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive.*]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of.*

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively to* all the rest, its ingredient elementary ingredients; much less what primogenial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive the origin, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate? *More.*

The description of the origination of mankind seems to be universal, but the particular methods of that origination *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Ward's Origin of Mank.*

We shall find them to be little else than *excog-*

gitated and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themſelves. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

EXCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deſerving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*, yea, and caſt out for notorious improbity *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure; to interdict from participation of holy myſteries.

Thou ſhalt ſtand curſt and *excommunicate*; And bleſſed ſhall he be, that doth revolt From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shakſp.*

What if they ſhall *excommunicate* me, hath the cruelty of meekneſs any ſalve for me then. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The office is performed by the pariſh-prieſt at the command, but not unto perſons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excommunicate.*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

This for *excommunication*, it neither ſhutteth men from the myſtical, nor clean from the viſible church; but only from fellowſhip with the ſame in holy duties. *Hooker.*

EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin.

An hyperſarcoſis ariſes upon the *excoriated* part, and turneth it outward. *Wiſeman.*

A looſeneſs proves often a fatal ſymptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excoriate.*] Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying.

The pituite ſecerned in the noſe, mouth, and veſſines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthnot.*

Plunder; ſpoil; the act of ſtripping of poſſeſſions.

It hath marvellouſly enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer ſort *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

E'XCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, noxious, or corrupted from the natural paſſages of the body.

We ſee that thoſe *excrements*, that are of the firſt digeſtion, ſmell the worſt; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the phyſical; each would convert all into their own proper ſubſtance, and caſt forth as *excrement* what will not ſo be changed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Their ſordid avarice rakes Up *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*

Faece, in itſelf, is of a naſty ſcent; But the gain ſmells not of the *excrement*. *Dryd.*

You may find, by diſſection, not only their ſtomachs full of meat, but their inteſtines full of *excrement* *Bentley.*

The *excrements* of horſes are nothing but hay, and, as ſuch, combuſtible. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] That is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to ſprings, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the baſeſt living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body; offenſive or uſeleſs to the body.

The *excrementitious* moiſture paſſeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate ſtrainer than in beaſts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind deſtroys health, by attracting the ſpirits from their taſk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.]
EXCRE'SCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monſtrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excreſcence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excreſcencies* of The Spaniſh monarchy *Addiſon on the War.*

They are the *excreſcencies* of our ſouls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excreſcencies* of plants, out of which generally iſſues a fly or a worm, are at firſt made by ſuch inſects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excreſcens*, Latin.] That grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excreſcent* parts Of all, our vices have created arts: Then ſee how little the remaining ſum, Which ſerv'd the paſt, and muſt the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal ſubſtance; ejecting ſomewhat quite out of the body, as of no further uſe, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The ſymptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yelloviſh ſkin, white hard fæces, loſs of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing excerned.

The moſs from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than neceſſary. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

E'XCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.

E'XCRETORY. *n. ſ.* The inſtrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but ſlender ſlips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate.*] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrutio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*, Amongſt the leaves I reſted all that night. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Leave them as long as they keep theſe hardneſs and impenitent hearts, to thoſe gnawing and *excruciating* fears, thoſe whips of the Divine Nemeſis, that frequently ſcourge even atheiſts themſelves. *Bentley.*

EXCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo* Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not ſeek to *exculpate* herſelf at the expence of the moſt revered character. *Clariſſa.*

To EXCU'R. *v. n.* To paſs beyond limits. Not uſed.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia; the cauſe, a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

EXCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*excurſion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; a ramble.

The muſe whoſe early voice you taught to ſing, Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing; Her guide now loſt, no more attempts to riſe, But in low numbers ſhort *excurſions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often beyond the utmoſt expanſion of matter, and makes excurſions into that incomprehenſible. *Locke.*

3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits.

The cauſes of thoſe great *excurſions* of the ſeaſons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obſcure. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

Expect not that I ſhould beg pardon for this *excurſion*, 'till I think it a digreſſion, to inſiſt on the bleſſedneſs of Chriſt in heaven. *Boyle.*

I am too weary to allow myſelf any *excurſion* from the main deſign. *Atterbury.*

EXCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why ſo far *excurſive*, when at hand Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace. *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable; that for which ſome excuſe or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already ſtept into the winter of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more *excuſable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excuſable* in particulars, whereupon our ſalvation dependeth not. *Raleigh.*

Not only that; That were *excuſable*, that and thouſands more Of ſemblable import. *Shakſpeare.*

For his intermedling with arms he is the more *excuſable*, becauſe many others of his coat are commanders. *Howel.*

Before the goſpel, impenitency was much more *excuſable*, becauſe men were ignorant. *Tillotſon.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed.

It may ſatisfy others of the *excuſableneſs* of my diſſatisfaction, to peruſe the enſuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology.

Prefaces *excuſations*, and other ſpeeches of reference to the perſon, though they ſeem to proceed of modeſty, they are bravery. *Bacon.*

Goodneſs to be admired, that it refuſed not his argument in the puniſhment of his *excuſation*. *Brereton.*

EXCU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuſe* their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the firſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; to remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, *to excuse a forfeiture.*

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor doubt the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuse* the force
These evil days have us'd; and O befriend our course! *Addison.*

Excuse some courtly strains;
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you? *2 Corinthians.*

7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.

Accusing or else *excusing* one another. *Rom.*

EXCU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Begone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*;
But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakspeare.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for referring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuse*. *Roscommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

EXCU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless*. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *n. s.* [from *excuse*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil laws to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first *excussed*. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

E'XECRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hooker.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession, who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hooker.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shakspeare*

When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay,
Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

E'XECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably.

'Tis sultian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryd.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!
—Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shaks.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration*. *Milton.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Spelling fleet.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *exect*.] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Exodus.*

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound forever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. *Swift.*

Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Fitz-Osborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Spenser.*

Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treason. *Davies.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often would'st thou change the felon's doom,
And trust some stern chief justice in his room? *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

To E'XECUTE. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Haywards.*

E'XECUTER. *n. s.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness
Had ne'er like *executer*. *Shakspeare's Tempest*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick justice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let 's chuse *executers*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath!
Shakspeare.

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Disused.

The sad ey'd justice with his surly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakspeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *executer*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fishing for testaments and *executerships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION. *n. s.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon.*

I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it
In *execution*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known. *Shakspeare.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarend.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakspeare.*

Laws support those crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody *execution*,
Carv'd out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Heyw.*

5. It is used with the verb *do*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could *do* no *execution* upon them. *Arbuth.*

EXECU'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes: in this sense *executor* is now more used.

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Mardonius. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not ſent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murders.

Is not the cauſer of the timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the *executioner?* *Shakſpeare.*

I would not by thy *executioner:*
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'ſt me there is murder in mine eyes.
Shakſpeare.

4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Crashaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimbleſt, agil, ſtrongeſt inſtruments, fitteſt to be *executive* of the commands of the ſouls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were poſſeſſed of the whole legiſlative as well as *executive* power. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legiſlative power, though all well inſtituted ſtates have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικος.] Explanatory; expoſitory.

I have here and there interſperſed ſome critical and ſome *exegetical* notes fit for learners to know, and not unfit for ſome teachers to read. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was firſt in God. *Raleigh.*

They begin at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariſeth, being multiplied to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then theſe weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publicly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he muſt perſuade him that he reſolves nothing but his ſafety; as the ſame grand *exemplar* hypocriſy did before. *South.*

Beſt poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel*

2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others.

Some he puniſheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taſte or glimpſe of his future juſtice. *Hakewill.*

If he had ſhut the commons houſe, whilſt their champions were *exemplarily* puniſhed, their juriſdiction would probably in a ſhort time have been brought within due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find ſeveral titles given to Chriſt, which import his *exemplarineſs* as of a prince and a captain, a maſter and a guide. *Tillotſon.*

EXE'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation, whether perſons or things.

The archbiſhops and biſhops have the government of the church; be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

If all theſe were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repreſſed by *exemplary* juſtice, I had obtained all that I deſigned. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods aſham'd,
From this abyſs of *exemplary* vice
Reſolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to riſe.
Prior.

When any duty is fallen under a general diſuſe and neglect, in ſuch a caſe the moſt viſible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript.

An ambaſſador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as ſuch, a delighting in ſin for its own ſake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification*, of the malice of the devil. *South.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illuſtrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious in the greateſt part of the chriſtian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themſelves. *Spectator.*

A ſatire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To tranſcribe; to copy: in the juridical ſenſe, to take an atteſted copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themſelves from fear:
Things done without example, in their iſſue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakſpeare.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other ſoldiers. *Knolles.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they ſubjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.
Shakſpeare.

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, ſubject a monaſtery to any, from whoſe juriſdiction ſuch monaſtery was *exempted.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Not ſubject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canſt tempt
A ſpirit ſo reſolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canſt ſpread.
Ben Jonſon.

No man, not even the moſt powerful among the ſons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*

The god conſtrains the Greek to roam
A hopeleſs exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt.* *Lee's Oed.*

4. Cut off from. Diſuſed.

Was not thy father for treaſon 'headed?
And by his treaſon ſtand'ſt not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry?
Shakſpeare.

EXE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from impoſts or burdenſome employments.

The like *exemption*, hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which alſo muſt be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to ſuch as built ſhips or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that may be taken from another.

If the motion were looſe or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extenſion of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not thoſe urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ſerous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or diſſects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other inſects; but upon *exenteration* he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

E'XEQUIES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the proceſſion of burial. For this word *obſequies* is often uſed, but not ſo properly.

Let 's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But ſee his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakſpeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe *exequies* the next ſucceſſor had leiſure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practiſing; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and aſſiſtance unto a litigant in diſtreſs for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE. *n. ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour conſidered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diſeaſes.

Men ought to beware that they uſe not *exerciſe* and a ſpare diet both; but if much *exerciſe*, a plentiful diet; if ſparing diet, little *exerciſe.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The wiſe for cure on *exerciſe* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend.
Dryden.

He is exact in preſcribing the *exerciſes* of his patients, ordering ſome of them to walk eighty ſtadia in a day, which is about nine Engliſh miles. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The pureſt *exerciſe* of health,
The kind refreſher of the Summer heats.
Thomſon.

2. Something done for amuſement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his ſafety, thinking nevertheleſs to perform all things rather as an *exerciſe* than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs, air, and gentleneſs.

He was ſtrong of body, and ſo much the ſtronger as he, by a well-diſciplined *exerciſe*, taught it both to do and to ſuffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themſelves more univerſally to their *exerciſes* than any nation: one ſeldom ſees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addiſon.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill: as, the *exerciſe* of ſoldiers.

5. Uſe; actual application of any thing.

The ſceptre of ſpiritual regimen over us in this preſent world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the uſe and *exerciſe* thereof ſhall ceaſe, there

being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick *exercise* of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton.*

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

Good sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;
Come the next sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakspear.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercised* therewith. *Eccles.*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and known, to *exercise*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them. *Matthew.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them. *Locke*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their *exercisings* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square to *exercise* their arms. *Addis.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the great frequently *exercised* at it. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER. *n. s.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise. *Dict.*

EXERCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporeal *exercitations*. *Brown*

2. Practice; use.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
To' occasion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass,
And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

EXE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. *n. s.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus deemeth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown*

EXESTUA'TION. *n. s.* [*exæstuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; efferveſcence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exæstuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXFOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and incarn it. *Wiseman.*

EXFO'LIATIVE. *adj.* [from *exfoliate*.] That has power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman's Surg.*

EXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION. *n. s.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakspear.*

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a influe, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations*; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charl.*

A fabrick huge
Rose like an *exhalation* with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burnet*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shaksp.*

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity!
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells! *Shakspeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, though it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted*. *Bacon.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures; they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is *exhaust*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHA'USTION. *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*
He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.
One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *n. s.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.
He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' *exhibiters* against us. *Shak.*

EXHIBI'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.
What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.
I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare.*
What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shaksp.*
All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*
He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.
I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*. *Shaksp.*

EXHI'BITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Representative; displaying.
Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.
The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now *exhal'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds within
The golden mean confin'd *Phillips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gayety.

2. The state of being enlivened.
Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhorter*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.
We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so you would abound. *Thess.*
My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*
Designing or *exhorting* glorious war. *Milton.*

EXHORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.
If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are secure that no slothful person will reap what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.
I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shaksp*

EXHO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exiccate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dryed up.
What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley*

EXI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE. } *n. s.* [This word is proba-
E'XIGENCY. } bly only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.
As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*
You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are. *Atterb.*
While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.
This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* address and dexterity. *Broome.*
Now in such *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT. *n. s.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.
In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to celebrate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*
The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this *exigent* *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakspeare* uses it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.
Those eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shaksp.*

EXIGU'ITY. *n. s.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.
The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used.
Their subtile parts and *exiguous* dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *n. s.* [*exilium*, Latin.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.
Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy *exile*. *Shakspeare.*
Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death.
Shakspeare.
Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shakspeare.

2. The person banished.
O must the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryd.*
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope.*

EXI'LE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.
It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*
In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.
Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shaksp.*
Foul subornation is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highness' land. *Shaksp.*
For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shakspeare.*
They, fettered with the bonds of a long night,
lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence.
Wisdom.
His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he file'd.
Dryden.
Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and *exil'd*. *Dryden.*

EXI'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *exile.*] Banishment.
Fitzosborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. *n. s.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.
From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt will not take fire with noise or *exilition*; and powder which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY. *n. s.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.
Certain flies called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon.*
For *exility* of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*
A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it thereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of subtility are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

EXINANI'TION. *n. s.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.
He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as eaſy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exiſt de novo*, which did not *exiſt* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *exiſted* from eternity. *South.*

It ſeems reaſonable to enquire, how ſuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, ſince that combination does not always *exiſt* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is paſt, a different ſcene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is miſt
Than if he never did *exiſt*. *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Lat.]
EXI'STENCY. } State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being.

Nor is only the *exiſtency* of this animal conſiderable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is impoſſible any being can be eternal with ſucceſſive eternal phyſical changes, or variety of ſtates or manner of *exiſtency*, naturally and neceſſarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The ſoul, ſecur'd in her *exiſtence*, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and deſies its point. *Addiſon's Cato.*

When a being is conſidered as poſſible, it is ſaid to have an eſſence or nature: ſuch were all things before the creation. When it is conſidered as actual, then it is ſaid to have *exiſtence* alſo. *Watts.*

EXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *exiſt.*] Having being; in poſſeſſion of being or of exiſtence.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe receſs or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thoſe ſeaſons were actually *exiſtent*. *Brown.*

The eyes and minds are faſtened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *exiſtent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]
1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Latin.]
1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world 's a ſtage,
And all the men and women meerly players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakſpeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a ſhort life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Paſſage out of any place.

In ſuch a pervious ſubſtance as the brain, they might find an eaſy either entrance or *exit*, almoſt every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] De-
EXI'TIOUS. } ſtructive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in uſe.

Moſt *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenſured peſtilential. *Harvey.*

E'XODUS. } *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure;
E'XODY. } journey from a place: the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and ſixty-five days, ever ſince the time of the Jewiſh *exody* at leaſt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Conſidering the *exolution* and languor enſuing that action in ſome, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to diſburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veſſels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the ſecretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themſelves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburdening, or diſcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Deſireable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *exorbitant.*]
EXO'RBITANCY. }
1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed.
2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right.

I ſee ſome of this fault cleave to thoſe, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

The reverence of my preſence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The people were groſly impoſed on, to commit ſuch *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the diſſolution of the government. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundleſs depravity.

They riot ſtill,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.]
1. Going out of the preſcribed track.
2. Deviation from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.

What ſignifies the fiction of the tortoiſe riding upon the wings of the wind, but to preſcribe bounds and meaſures to our *exorbitant* paſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been obſerved in all ages, and particularly thoſe *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method.

The Jews who had laws ſo particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithſtanding continually inured with cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive.

Their ſubjects would live in great plenty, were not the impoſitions ſo very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too ſplendid for the territories. *Addiſ.*

So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men, that they will graſp it all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road preſcribed.

The planets ſometimes would have approached the ſun as near as the orb of Mercury, and ſometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the diſtance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]
1. To adjure by ſome [illegible].
2. To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

And fly'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Reſort to farmers rich, and bleſs their halls,
And *exorciſe* the beds, and croſs the walls. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER. *n. ſ.* [from *exorciſe.*] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'XORCISM. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκισμος.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away

Will his lordſhip behold and hear our *exorciſm*? *Shakſpeare.*

Symptoms ſupernatural, muſt be only curable by ſupernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorciſms*. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]
1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorciſts*, took upon them to call over them which had evil ſpirits. *Acts.*

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorciſt*, haſt conjur'd up
My mortified ſpirit. *Shakſpeare.*
Is there no *exorciſt*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is 't real that I ſee? *Shakſpeare.*

EXO'RDIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppreſs thine ear
With circumſtance, and long *exordiums* here. *May's Virgil.*

I have been diſtaſted at this way of writing, by reaſon of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addiſon*

EXORNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

It ſeemeth that all thoſe curious *exornations* ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect. *Hale.*

EXO'SSATED. *adj.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal caſes. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneleſs; formed without bones.

Thus we daily obſerve in the heads of fiſhes, as alſo in ſnails and ſoft *exoſſeous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white ſtone, or teſtaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *adj.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domeſtick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of ſome remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Continue freſh hot-beds to entertain ſuch *exoticks* as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

EXO'TICK. *n. ſ.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was ſeated on the other ſummit, which was barren, and produced, on ſome ſpots,

plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison's Guard.*

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To [illegible] lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To [illegible] spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and *expand* itself. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horse framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. s.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issue from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as th' *expanse* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse*. *Savage.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION. *n. s.* [from *expand*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible space. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extention in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extention, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would turn ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastick or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. *Ray on the Creation.*

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder tir'd, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Broome.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*
Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of man. *Milton.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

With, *expecting* there the queen, he stay'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay.

Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect*.] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *n. s.* [from *expect*.]
EXPE'CTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Sirrys leave your petulancy,
Or else tail upon the moon,
Your [illegible] is too soon.
For because the second cock
Crow, the spirits will not mock. *Ben Jonson.*

This blessed *expectance* must be now my task,
And duteous
But fly, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost stay!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, that a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The [illegible] and rose of the fair state. *Shakspeare.*

EXPECTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

My society has offered conceptions in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *n. s.* [from *expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

Fine, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,
My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*expectatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted
Longing for what it had not. *Shakspeare.*

The rest,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th' court. *Shakspeare's Mach.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing dear. *Congreve.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth [illegible] *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Psalms.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* should be call'd
The Seed of woman. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born to great a prince, and of so near hope only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Prais'd with your growing virtue [illegible] you. *Quarles.*

EXPE'CTER. *n. s.* [from *expect*.]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shakspeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey.*

Adhibited matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expectorate*.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.
2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath. *Quincy.*

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate*.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *expedient*.]
EXPE'DIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could not have been universally

practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is also used by *Shakspeare* for expedition; haste; dispatch.

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakspeare.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience*.
Shakspeare's Rich. II

EXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakſp.*

EXPE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other.
Decay of Piety

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right:
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night.
Dryden.

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient*.]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shakſp.*

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and all of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE, *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and to be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for *light armed* in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

E'XPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite*.] With quickness; readily; hastily.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*
I will dispatch him to the emperor's court.
Shakſpeare.

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shakſp.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an *expeditious* march.
2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious*.] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Jeſ.*

I may know the why gentle peace
Should not *expel* these inconveniences. *Shakſp.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The virgin huntress was not slow
T' *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryd.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryd.*

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hub. Ta.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun *expelling* mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakſ.*

Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe
Would patch a wall, *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shakſpeare.

EXPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shakſp.*

The king of England waited the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burdens, though they may be a good reason for our not *expending* too much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing.
Atterbury.

EXPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*expenſum*, Lat.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which simple poverty first made. *Ben Jonſon.*

A feast prepar'd with more *expense*,
Much cost, more care, and more magnificence.
Dryden.

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and *expenses* of each climate.
Woodward

I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expenses*. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more *expensful* than windows, or more ruinous. *Wotton.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only. *Milton.*

What health promotes, and gives uneasy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Blackmore

EXPE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, expensive *dress*, *an* expensive *journey*.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expensive*.] With great expence; at great charge.

I never knew him live to go at such a *rate* expensively as he hath done since his return from exile.
Swift

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.
2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Ash.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *n ſ.* [*experientia*, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
Till warn'd, or by experience taught, she learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek.
Milton.

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure.
Shakſpeare.

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long experience render wise.
Pope.

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.
2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his *experienc'd* eye. *Milton*

EXPE'RIENCED. *participal adj.* [from *experience*.]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species: or learn them from such as are [illegible] in that sort of things, and are *experienced* [illegible] *Locke.*

2. Wise by [illegible] practice.

To him *experienc'd* Nestor thus rejoin'd
O friend! what sorrows do'st thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *n. s.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *n. s.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*; and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good also not to try *experiments* in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton.*

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the *experiment*. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*. *Watts on the Mind.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrified flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment*.] Pertaining to experiment.

Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant,
The tenor of my book. *Shakspeare.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Evelyn.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers' Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTER. *n. s.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morsennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RT. *adj.* [*expertus* Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers. *Shakspeare.*

Again fair Alma sits confest,
On Florimel's *experter* breast;
When she the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by *Pope* with *of* before the object of skill, generally with *in*.

Tuy oft pring I loom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state.
Pope's Odyssey.

EXPE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shakspeare.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knolles' History.*

E'XPIABLE. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Capable to be expiated or atoned.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftiness by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue*

EXPIA'TION *n. s.* [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, [illegible] so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION. *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
Shakespear's King Lear.

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*.
Fairy Queen.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden.

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.
Hubberd's Tale.

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *Walton.*

2. To die; to breath the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fly out with a blast.
The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryd.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.
A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakspeare.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.
Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Addison's Parerga.*
You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passage to you. *Cary.*
Some explained the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLAI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.
It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown.*

EXPLA'INER. *n. s.* [from *explain.*] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explain.*]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.
Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.
Had the painter given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE. *n. s.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.
These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*
Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*
Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope*

E'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; possible to be explained.
Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]
1. To unfold; to expand.
They *expticate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.
They do not understand that part of christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor.*
Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*]
1. The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.
The church preacheth, first publishing by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which he hid therein. *Hooker.*
Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker.*
Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*
3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.
'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon, many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

E'XPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.
If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts' Logick*

EXPLICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.
We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of centuring by the many, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet.*
These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.
This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's dispositions; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and expressly avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect but open disdain or scorn.
Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence,
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton*
Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt.*
Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roscom.*
There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins.*
Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno? *South.*
Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*
2. To drive out with noise and violence.
But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] A hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT. *n. s.* [*expletum*, Latin, *res expleta.*] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.
Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*
Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.
How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which *exploits* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*
Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and fully all your wars! *Addison's Cato.*

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.
He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.
Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.
For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.
Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*
Divers opinions I have been inclined to ourselves not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*
But Capys, and the rest of founder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*.
Dryden's Æneid.
The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep *explore*;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Maconian star. *Pope.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.
The frustrated search of Porta, upon the exploirement of many, could scarce find one. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.
Those parts which abound with strata of stone or marble, making the strongest oppositions, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*
In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby ratified into vapour rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton.*
With *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *expono*, Lat.] *Exponent* of a ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.] *Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot.*

E'XPORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Latin; *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, Pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew Heaven just. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

Who here
Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To piss the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas expose his wife. *Dryd.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*.
Dryden's Virgil.

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to shew in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or tear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison.*

EXPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *expose*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbuthnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation. [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakspeare.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shakspeare.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR. *n. s.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakspeare.*

In the relation of Abraham's sacrificing Isaac, Moses is determined as a little boy, which is not consistent, nor can unto the authority of *expositors*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Latin.] To canvas with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power.
L'Estrange.

Durst I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and their *expostulations* use;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might due to love with such a face?
Waller.

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing expostulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakspeare.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakspeare.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Thersites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How rarely soever rounded in with danger. *Shak.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech, concerning our Lord's ascension, may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it.
Shakspeare.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. *Luke.*

These right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but rightly *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create precedents, but ordered the courses which they found had. *Raleigh.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets.
Hudibras.

EXPO'UNDER. *n. s.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was
And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*exprimo*, *expressus*, Latin.]

2. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.
So kids and whelps their ſires and dams *expreſs*,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden.*
Adorn a dream, *expreſſing* human form,
The ſhape of him who ſuffer'd in the ſtorm.
Dryden.

2. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting.
Each ſkilful artiſt ſhall *expreſs* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.
Leſs than half we find *expreſt*,
Envy bid conceal the reſt. *Milton.*
Though they have learned thoſe ſounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expreſſed* to others by them. *Locke.*
In moral ideas we have no ſenſible mark that reſemble them, whereby we can ſet them down: we have nothing but words to *expreſs* them by. *Locke.*
True wit is nature to advantage dreſt,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well *expreſt*.
Pope.
Others for language all their care *expreſs*,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs. *Pope.*
To ſhed tears, among the ancients, when they ſhould *expreſs* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was eſteemed a prophanation. *Broome.*

4. To ſhow or make known in any manner.
No longer ſhall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and ſhape of harmony *expreſs*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leſs. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.
Mr. Philips did *expreſs himſelf* with much indignation againſt me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to deſignate.
Moſes and Aaron took theſe men *expreſſed* by their names. *Numbers.*

7. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.
Among the watry juices of fruit are all the ſuits out of which drink is *expreſſed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicite by art: a latiniſm.
Halters and racks cannot *expreſs* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee. *Ben Jonſon.*
Art did *expreſs*
A quinteſſence even from nothingneſs
From dull privatives and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

EXPRE'SS. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly alike.
Of his preſence many a ſign
Still following thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love; his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton*

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.
There hath been ſome doubt whether containing in ſcripture do import *expreſs* ſetting down in plain terms; or elſe comprehending in ſuch ſort, that by reaſon we may from thence conclude all things which are neceſſary. *Hooker.*
There is not any poſitive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *expreſs* conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation; but the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerves. *Hooker.*
All the gazers on the ſkies,
Read not in fair heav'n's ſtory
Expreſſer truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.
Ben Jonſon.

3. Clear; not dubious. This ſeems to be no proper uſe.
I love to feel myſelf of an *expreſs* and ſettled judgment and affection, in things of the greateſt moment. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
As to the teſtimonies of the fathers, let them be never ſo *expreſs* againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*
Where reaſon or ſcripture is *expreſs* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpoſe; for a particular end.
They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by thoſe diſcoveries which God hath made in ſcripture, would ſtand out againſt any evidence whatſoever; even that of a meſſenger ſent *expreſs* from the other world. *Atterbury*

EXPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe.
The king ſent an *expreſs* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon.*
As if *expreſſes* from all parts had come,
With freſh alarms theat'ning the fate of Rome.
Dryden's Juvenal
Upon the firſt moment I was diſcovered, the emperor had early notice of it by an *expreſs*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A meſſage ſent.
I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered to the world, without any of thoſe popular captations which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches and *expreſſes*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not uſual.
They do not only contradict the general deſign and particular *expreſſes* of the goſpel, but treaſons againſt all logick and common ſenſe. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.
They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they handed downwards to the ſucceeding ages, with notes of the greateſt terror *expreſſible* *Woodward.*

2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing.
There is nothing comparable to the variety of inſtructive *expreſſions* by ſpeech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an inſtrument ſuitable to the excellency of his ſoul, for the communication of his thoughts *Holder on Speech.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.
But ill *expreſſion* ſometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whoſe flame ſhall ne'er decay.
Buckingham.
The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very ſtrong *expreſſions*. *Broome.*

3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.

4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.
Thoſe juices that are ſo fleſhy, as they cannot make drink by *expreſſion*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*
The juices of the leaves are obtain'd by *expreſſion*: from this juice proceeds the taſte.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. With *of* before the thing expreſſed.
Each verſe ſo ſwells *expreſſive* of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines ſo mournful flows,
We, ſpite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think ſhe ought to live! *Tickel.*
And four fair queens, whoſe hands ſuſtain a flow'r,
Th' *expreſſive* emblem of their ſofter pow'r.
Pope.
A viſible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the moſt *expreſſive* acknowledgment of the majeſty and ſovereignty of God, and diſpoſes others to glorify him by the ſame obſervances. *Rogers*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.
The mantuan has all the *expreſſiveneſs* that words can give: it was here that Virgil ſtrained hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addiſon.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *adv.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.
It doth not follow, that of neceſſity we ſhall ſin, unleſs we *expreſsly* extend this in every particular *Hooker.*
Articles of belief, and things which all men muſt do, to the end that they may be ſaved, are either *expreſsly* ſet down in ſcripture, or elſe plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker.*
Who dare croſs 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expreſsly*?
Shakſpeare.
The beginning of the worſhip of images in theſe weſtern parts, was by the folly and ſuperſtition of the people, *expreſsly* againſt the will of their own biſhop. *Stillingfleet.*
This account I *expreſsly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*
All the duties that the beſt political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of ſocial life, are *expreſsly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.* Now diſuſed.]

1. Expreſſion; utterance.
There is a myſtery in the ſoul of ſtate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to. *Shak.*

2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented.
I will drop ſome obſcure epiſtles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expreſſure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he ſhall find himſelf perſonated. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The mark; the impreſſion.
And nightly, meadow fairies, look you ſing,
Like to the garter-compaſs in a ring:
Th' *expreſſure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile freſh than all the field to ſee.
Shakſpeare.

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.
To *exprobrate* their ſtupidity, he induces the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not ſo proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accuſation; act of upbraiding.
The goodneſs we glory in, is to find out ſomewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we obſerve as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker.*
The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Craſſus's thirſt after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot.*
It will be a denial with ſcorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miſerable without commiſeration, is the height of miſery. *South.*
No need ſuch boaſts, or *exprobrations* falſe
Of cowardice: the military mound
The Britiſh files tranſcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in uſe.
When you have reſigned, or rather conſigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby en-

trusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France, And not have title of an earldom there. *Shak.*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age their sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Broome.*

EXPU'LSION. *n. s.* [from *expulse*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is,
Of thy dear husband. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd *Milton.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often profligates are of lution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise. *Raleigh.*

EXPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXPU'NCTION *n. s.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expunging* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain:
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serve the past, and must the times to come!
Pope.

EXPURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidnies and ureters, serve for *expurgation.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself it cannot escape many errours. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

EXPU'RGATOR. *n. s.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator.* *Lord Digby.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the ebullition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

E'XQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Far-fought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have suited their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men, for they taste them sincere and pure, without being disrelished in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of flattery and contempt. *K. Charles*

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scarf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EXQUI'SITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite.*] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger *Bacon*

A collection of rare manuscript, *exquisitely* written in Arabick, and bought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Watton.*

The soldier the, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold be brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings from the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd.
Dryden.

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisite* ill as the music is good. *Addison on Italy.*

E'XQUISITENESS. *n. s.* [from *exquisite*] Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glass or marbles to such as approaching such an *exquisiteness.* *Boyle.*

E'XSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exsiccate.*] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dust, and clay. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXPUI'TION. *n. s.* [*exspuo*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION. *n. s.* [*exsugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exsudo*, Latin.] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

EXSUFFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*ex* and *suffio*, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility, the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakspeare.*] To whisper; to buzz in the ear: from the Italian verb *suffolar.*

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsuffolate* and blown surmises. *Othello*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

E'XTANCY. *n. s.* [from *extant.*]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

E'XTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant*, and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ecstatick.] See Ec-
EXTA'TICK. } STACY.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great coal of *extatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the soul seems to leave the body.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.]
1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.
Alcinomus the sophister hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*
A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the furnishing of publick ministers *Wotton.*
2. Speaking without premeditation.
Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal.* *Ben Jonson.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation.
The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakspeare.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarcus*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.
This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject. *More.*
That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glanville.*
They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent intrications, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives *Swift.*

EXTE'MPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.]
1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.
You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how foolish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South's Sermons.*
Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursuest the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and hit'st *extempore?* *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.
I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Addison.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. *n. s.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.
The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]
1. To stretch out in any direction.
See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old fire, his lifeless arm *extend.*
Dryden's Virgil.
Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, and *extends* his hands. *Pope.*
2. To amplify; opposed to *contract.*
It is tolerable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*
3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.
He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*
4. To widen to a large comprehension.
Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*
5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.
The mind, say they, wants room
To hold her station in the brain?
You grant, at least she is *extended*
Ergo the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*
6. To enlarge; to continue.
To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyss.*
7. To increase in force or duration.
If mirth you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare's Macb.*
The eyes of Tobit carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.
Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can affirm us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? *Hooker.*
9. To impart; to communicate.
Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Psalms.*
10. To seize by course of law.
The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you bid but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, into your hands. *Hudib.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance.
My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. *Psalms.*
The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily *extend.* *Grauvt.*

EXTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *extend.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.
The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman.*

EXTE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend.*]
1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.
Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible.* *Arbuthnot.*
2. That may be seized by law.

EXTE'NDIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.
Certain *molecular seminales* must keep the world from an inanitude and *extendible* vast of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] The quality of being extensible.
In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew.*

EXTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensio*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.
The malleous being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.
That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *extensio*, Lat.]
1. The act of extending.
2. The state of being extended.
The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*
All rest satisfied at the postures of modern and none endure the extremity of former *extension.*
This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth appear in the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*
By this idea of fluidity is the *extension* of it distinguished from the *extension* of space, the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts, and the *extension* of space, the continuity of solid, inseparable, and immoveable parts *Locke.*

EXTE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extension.*] Long drawn out; having great extent.
You run into these *extensional* phrases, which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of prince *More's Divine Dialogues.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*extensivus*, Latin.]
1. Wide; large.
I would not be understood to recommend all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. That may be extended. Not used.
Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as the which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Bacon.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive.*] Widely; largely.
'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without extending to most of these circumstances, and that extensively, and comparing and balancing them aright. *Watts on the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensive.*]
1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.
As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts' Logick.*
2. Possibility to be extended.
We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire field mice out of the stomach of an adder, which each was not bigger than my little finger. *Id.*

EXTE'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.
Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*
Civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the insolent there was a visible overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

EXTE'NT. *participle* from *extend.* Extended. Not used.
Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incontinent. *Spenser.*

EXTE'NT. *n. s.* [*extentus*, Latin.]
1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.
If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton.*
2. Bulk; size; compass.
The serpent, subtilest beast of all the field
Of huge *extent* sometimes. *Milton.*

Ariana, Darius' race,
That rul'd th' *extent* of Asia. *Glover.*

5. Communication; distribution.
The emperour of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shakſ.*

4. Execution; seizure.
Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.
His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Muſeum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.
To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakſpeare.*
But fortune there *extenuates* the crime;
What 's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryd.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.
Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposite to *aggravate*.
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakſpeare.*
Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*
Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton*

5. To make lean.

6. To make rare: opposed to *dense*.
The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

EXTENUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.
When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can alledge in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Attebury.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay of the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*
A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey.*

EXTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.
And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd. *Milton.*
Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties, as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*
Father, blacker, and mother, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.
You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*
Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exterminate*.] Destruction; excision.
The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people? *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.
If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *As you Like it.*

EXTE'RN. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.
When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsick; not depending on itself.
When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: opposite to *internal*.
We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotſon.*
Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.
Adam was then no less glorious in his *external*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South.*
He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *external*.] Outwardly.
The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.
They seemed made by an exudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phyſ. Theology.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.
Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending into the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto repulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.
The native spirits admit great diversity; as, hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.
They are *extinct*, quenched as tow. *Iſaiah.*
Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.
My days are *extinct*. *Job.*
The royal family is all *extinct*,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*
The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Abolished; out of force.
A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.
Red hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a vertuity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Brown.*

2. The state of being quenched.
The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision.
The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil. *Rogers' Sermons.*

4. Suppression.
They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.
The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires. *Dryden.*
Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish* light. *Pope.*

2. To suppress; to destroy.
They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*
My fame of chastity, by which the fires
I've shone before, by these *extinguish'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.
Nothing can see
But wink at her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art. *Shakſpeare.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *extinguiſh*.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.
If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the concilium as an *extinguisher* to smother it. *More's Dialogues.*
Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*
'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh*.]

1. Extinction; suppreſſion; act of quenching; deſtruction.

When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguiſhment*;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a let,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent.
Davies

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguiſhment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cauſe of death is the reſolution or *extinguiſhment* of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of chriſtian church polity may not be altered by *extinguiſhment*. *Hooker.*

3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

His heart eaſily conceived treaſon againſt the crown, wherein he periſhed himſelf, and made a final *extinguiſhment* of his houſe and honour.
Davies on Ireland.

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. Not uſed.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darkſome lowly place far in. *Fa. Q.*

Nor ſhall that nation boaſt it ſo with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shakſp.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind; to deſtroy.

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong, that they made account ſpeedily to *extirpate* the Britiſh nation in that kingdom. *Dryden*

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door; the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the iſland. *Locke*

It is not the buſineſs of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addiſon.*

EXTIRPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion; deſtruction.

It is ſaid that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in ſome places taken root and flouriſhed again. *Hooker.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all thoſe paſſions and vices which render men unſociable and troubleſome to one another. *Tillotſon*

EXTIRPA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*extiſpicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails in order to prognoſtication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extiſpicious* inventions, from caſual and uncontrived contingencies, divining events ſucceeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens.
Pſalms.

When a rich man ſpeaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he ſaith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Heaven and earth ſhall high *extol*
Thy praiſes with th' innumerable ſound
Of hymns, and ſacred ſongs, wherewith thy throne
Encompaſs'd ſhall reſound thee ever bleſs'd.
Milton.

Let Araby *extol* her happy coaſt,
Her cinnamon and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryd.*

EXTO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *extol*] A praiſer; a magnifier; one that praiſes to the ſkies.

EXTO'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakſpeare.*

That glory never ſhall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and ſue for grace
With ſuppliant knee, and deify his pow'r.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth.
Rowe.

My earneſt deſires, not any doubts of your goodneſs, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion.

His tail was ſtretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenſer.

Are my cheſts fill'd up with *extorted* gold?
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. Diſuſed.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Before they did *extort* and oppreſs the people only by colour of a lewd cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame extortions by warrant.
Davies on Ireland.

EXTO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *extort*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodneſs
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

Oppreſſion and *extortion* did maintain the greatneſs, and oppreſſion and *extortion* did extinguiſh the greatneſs of that houſe. *Davies.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

Becauſe the lords had power to impoſe this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the reſt free from that *extortion*. *Davies on Ireland.*

A ſucceeding king's juſt recovery of rights from unjuſt uſurpations and *extortions*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. *Camden.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the ſame ſentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extraho*, *extractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of ſomething.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting*. *Bacon.*

Out of the aſhes of all plants they *extract* a ſalt which they uſe in medicines. *Bacon.*

The metallick or mineral matter is ſo diffuſed amongſt the groſſer matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chymical operation.

They
Whom ſunny Borneo bears, are ſlor'd with ſtreams
Egregious, rum and rice's ſpirit *extract*. *Philips.*

3. To take from ſomething of which the thing taken was a part.

I now ſee
Bone of my bone, fleſh of my fleſh, myſelf
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

Theſe waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the ſurface of the ground. *Burnet.*

5. To ſelect an abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

To ſee how this caſe is repreſented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falſhoods. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine be diſtilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker ſubſtance, which chemiſts call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterneſs, is a great infelicity.
Government of the Tongue.

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abſtract; an epitome.

I will preſent a few *extracts* out of authors.
Camden's Remains.

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the leſs important arguments, and the meaner books; elſe diſtilled books are like common diſtilled waters, flaſhy things. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Spend ſome hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak.
Swift.

3. Extraction; deſcent. Not uſed.

The apoſtle gives it a value ſuitable to its *extract*, branding it with the moſt ignominious imputation of fooliſhneſs. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal ſubſtance by chymical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* ſhould exceed the worth, at leaſt it will diſcover nature and poſſibility. *Bacon.*

The diſtillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and ſuch like experiments, are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and muſt need be all irretrievably loſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent.

One whoſe *extraction* 's from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may ſhine;
The meaneſt in your nature mild and good,
The noble reſt ſecured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, tranſported with the Conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words but realities.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Ariſtotle and logicians make ſix; but we obſerve men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abſolution is conferred in *foro pœnitentiali*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all perſons concerned, may be ſaid to be done *extrajudicially*, when oppoſition enſues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *miſſio*, Latin.] The act of emitting outward: oppoſite to *intromiſſion*.

Ariſtotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that ſight is by reception, and not by *extramiſſion*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by ſending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philoſophy that gives the exacteſt topography of the *extramundane* ſpaces. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different ſubſtance; not intrinſick.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething *extraneous* and ſuperinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or falſe. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is abſolutely alike in colour, conſiſtence, ſpecific gravity, and all other reſpects. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the ſcripture, himſelf gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counſel, as oft as they ſought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to uſe men of one rank equally; for to countenance ſome *extraordinarily*, is to make them inſolent, and the reſt diſcontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is ſo *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are ſo. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was ſo *extraordinarily* magnificent, otherwiſe perhaps a cheaper ſtructure might have been as ſerviceable. *Wilkins' Math. Magick*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs.

I chuſe ſome few either for the *extraordinarineſs* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gov. of the Tongue*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extraordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils muſt be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; becauſe where counſel and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot preſume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Valtaline and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been tranſmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common courſe of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majeſty ſhould declare his juſtice and affection to an old faithful ſervant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common

The houſe was built of fair and ſtrong ſtone, not affecting ſo much any *extraordinary* kind of fineneſs, as an honourable repreſenting of a firm ſtateline ſs. *Sidney.*

The Indians worſhipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great ſtones, and all things which ſeemed to have ſomething *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word ſeems only a colloquial barbariſm, uſed for the eaſe of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addiſon.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the ſame province; not within the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas dietas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifeſtly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces ſtrange things beyond common rules; and he led Iſrael through a ſea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I ſhall make no delay to recall myſelf into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildneſs.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own paſſions, have put their bodies into a combuſtion, and by ſtirring up their rage againſt others, have armed that fierce humour againſt themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt.

Some verſes of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence.

She was ſo expenſive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to ſupply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal ſenſe, but not now in uſe.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring ſpirit flies
To his confine. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods.

I dare not aſk for what you would not grant:
But wiſhes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things poſſible;
I may wiſh more than I preſume to tell. *Dryd.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty conſtitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they ſeem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton.*

There appears ſomething nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural genuſes, infinitely more beautiful than turn and poliſhing. *Addiſon.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compoſed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addiſon.*

5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing elſe to recommend him but a falſe generoſity, is often more beloved than a perſon of a much more finiſhed character, who is defective in this particular. *Addiſon.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at thoſe fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all ſizes and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her paſſion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the maddeſt of the two. *Dryd.*

2. In an unreaſonable degree.

Some are found to praiſe our author, and others as raſhly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope*

3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully; profuſely.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extravagant*.] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Dict.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

The viſcous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravaſated* blood of pleuretick people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extravaſated*.] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced, out of the proper containing veſſels.

Aliment, too viſcous, obſtructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the ſmall veſſels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravaſation* of blood, eaſily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the ſympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumſtances of good evidence aſſerted. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the ſtate of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraverſion* of the ſulphur, or of any of the two other ſuppoſed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [This is an obſolete participle from *extract*; as *diſtraught* from *diſtract*.] Extracted.

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſeborn heart? *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

EXTRE'ME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat. This word is ſometimes corrupted by the ſuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itſelf the ſuperlative ſignification.]

1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree.

The Lord ſhall ſmite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deut.*

They thought it the *extremeſt* of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and diſorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmoſt.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakspeare.*
Miseno's cape and Bauli's ſtate view'd,
That on the ſea's *extreme* ſhore did ſtood. *Addiſ.*

3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing.
Farewel, ungrateful and unkind I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to thoſe ſad ſhades below:
I go th' *extremeſt* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryd.*

4. Preſſing in the utmoſt degree.
Caſes of neceſſity being ſo extreme but urgent, ſometime *extreme*, the conſideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorous; ſtrict.
If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiſs, O Lord, who ſhall abide it? *Pſalms*

EXTRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing.
Thither by harpy footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought: and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extreme*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to ſtarve in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*
Avoid *extremes*, and ſhun the faults of ſuch
Who ſtill are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*
They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, ſhould be railed in an *extreme*, without oppoſition. *Pope*

2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity.
The true proteſtant religion is ſituated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon*
The ſyllogiſtical form only ſhews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with thoſe it is on both ſides immediately applied to, than thoſe two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes* do certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme.*]

1. In the utmoſt degree.
She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but ſo ſuppreſſed with a kind of whiſpering note, that he could not conceive the words diſtinctly. *Sidney*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.
Whoever ſees a ſcoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.
He that will take away extreme heat by ſetting the body in *extremity* of cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. *Hooker.*
Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. *Locke*

2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle.
In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing feathers, which are black. *Brown.*
The *extremities* of the joints muſt be ſcaled or hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the *extremities*; but ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an inflammatory diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, or at the utmoſt diſtance from each other.
He 's a man of that ſtrange compoſition
Made up of all the worſt *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance.
They ſent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of paſſions.
With equal meaſure ſhe did moderate
The ſtrong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenſer.*
If I ſhew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your tableſport. *Shakſpeare*

6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.
Why ſhould not the ſame laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the ſword, and brought under by *extremity*. *Spenſer.*
Then hearts ſhe gueſſeth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen.*
He promiſed, if they ſhould be beſieged, to relieve them before they ſhould be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon.*
It ſhould be never ſo expoſed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into thoſe barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*
I wiſh peace, and any terms preſer,
Before the laſt *extremities* of war. *Dryden.*

7. The moſt aggravated ſtate.
The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryden*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle.
We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reaſon cannot well *extricate* itſelf out of. *Locke.*
Theſe are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herſelf from her oppreſſions, and recovering the ſeveral tones and ſprings of her veſſels. *Addiſon.*

EXTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement.
Crude ſalt has a taſte not properly acid, but ſuch as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid ſpirit did as ſuch pre-exiſt in the ſalt whence it was obtained, ſo that we may ſuppoſe it to have been made rather by tranſmutation than *extrication.* *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. It is commonly written ſo, but analogy requires *extrinſical.*
A body cannot move, unleſs it be moved by ſome *extrinſical* agent: abſurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itſelf. *Digby on Bodies.*
Neither is the atom by any *extrinſical* impulſe diverted from its natural courſe. *Ray.*
Outward objects, that are *extrinſical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſical, and proper to itſelf, which, when reflected on by itſelf, become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without.
If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and *extrinſically* advenient, be an error, almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville*

EXTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.
When they cannot ſhake the main ſort, they try if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks, raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his moſt *extrinſick* adherents *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Extrinſick modes are ſuch as ariſe from ſomething that is not in the ſubject or ſubſtance itſelf; but it is a manner of being which ſome ſubſtances attain, by reaſon of ſomething external or foreign to the ſubject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. *Watts' Logick.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raiſe; to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extruct*] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt off; to drive off; to puſh out with violence.
If in any part of the continent they found the ſhells, they concluded that the ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out.
They ſuppoſe the channel of the ſea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depreſſion of ſome parts of the earth, and an *extruſion* and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that riſe from the reſt of the body.
The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie fartheſt from the axis of the work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

EXU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance.
Men cenſure the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promiſes of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Piety.*
Though he expatiates on the ſame thoughts in different words, yet in his ſimilies that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; luxuriant.
Another Flora there of bolder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and ſhowers with ſudden hand
Exuberant ſpring. *Thomſon's Spring.*
His ſimilies have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumſtances. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.
Such immenſe power, ſuch unſearchable wiſdom, and ſuch *exuberant* goodneſs, as may juſtly raviſh us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole aſſembly raiſed and animated one another, catches a reader at the greateſt diſtance of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly; in a ſuperfluous degree.
A conſiderable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the ſurface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree.
All the lovelineſs imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exſuccus* Latin.] Without juice; dry.
This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exſuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in ſweat; the act of emitting moiſture through the pores.
The tumour ſometimes ariſes by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.
The gum of trees, ſhining and clear, is but a ſtraining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Corniſh diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more reſplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of ſtone. *Bacon.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it feemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowſpittle, or woodſere, that ſpumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXU'DATE. } *To* EXU'DE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To ſweat out; to iſſue out by ſweat.

Some perforations in the part itſelf, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be obſerved in ſuch as are freſh. *Brown.*

The juices of the flowers are, firſt, the expreſſed juice; ſecondly, a volatile oil, wherein the ſmell of the plant preſides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'DATE. } *To* EXU'DE. } *v. a.* To force out, or throw out, as by ſweat.

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore.

Canthariſes, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they ſtay on long. *Bacon.*

That the ſaliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away wart, ſometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſtagnating ſerum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, *exulcerate*, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milton*

EXULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corroſion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occaſions of diſtaſte. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY. *adj.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladneſs.

The whole world did ſeem to *exult* that it had occaſion of pouring out gifts to ſo bleſſed a purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you inſult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched? *Shakſpeare's As you like it*

EXU'LTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *exult*.] Tranſport; joy; triumph; gladneſs; exultation.

We have great cauſe of *exultance* and joy, God's ſervice being the moſt perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their paſtor, and in their paſtor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangably paſs, in the hearing of God himſelf, and in the preſence of his holy angels, ſo many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and fwells their hearts with inward tranſports of joy and *exultation*. *Addiſon.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his tranſcendent and infinite goodneſs. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath leſs variation than London; for on the weſt ſide of Rome are ſeated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the eaſtern parts. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. n. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhells; whatever is thrown off, or ſhed by animals.

They appear to be only the ſkins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fiſhes. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE, may either come from ig, an iſland, by melting the Saxon g into y, which is uſually done; or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water, river, &c. or, laſtly, from aeg, a field, by the ſame kind of melting. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS *n. ſ.* [*niais*, French.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt, not able to prey for itſelf. *Hanmer.*

An aiery of children, little *eyaſes*, that cry out. *Shakſpeare*

EY'ASMUSKET. *n. ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin — How now, my *eyaſmuſket*; what news with you? *Shakſpeare*

EYE. *n. ſ.* obſolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*, Gothick; eag, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottiſh, plur. *eene*.]

1. The organ of viſion; the medium of the ſenſe of ſight.

Good ſir John, if you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the regiſter of your own, that I may paſs with a reproof off the eaſier. *Shak.*

Vouchſafe, bright moon, and theſe thy ſtars to ſhine,
Thoſe clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*.
Shakſpeare.

Nor doth the *eye* itſelf,
That moſt pure ſpirit of ſenſe, behold itſelf,
Not going from itſelf; but eyes oppoſed,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Shak.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut.*

As long looking againſt the ſun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; ſo curious printing in ſmall volumes, and reading of ſmall letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful preſence did the crowd ſurprize,
Nor durſt the raſh ſpectator meet his *eyes*;
Eyes that confeſs'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce, they flaſh'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But time the *eye* of time beholds no name
So bleſt as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you ſhould not obey the truth, before whoſe *eyes* Jeſus Chriſt hath been evidently ſet forth? *Gal.*

3. Look; countenance.

I ſay yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

4. Front; face.

To juſtify this worthy nobleman,
Before thine own *eyes* diſproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. A poſture of direct oppoſition, where one thing is in the ſame line with another.

Now paſs'd, on either ſide they nimbly tack,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more cloſely they come back,
To finiſh all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aſpect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; ſundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy ſcripture, they thought by the one only ſtroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in ſcripture a number of laws, particular and poſitive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an eſpecial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* ſhall not be evil towards his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* ſhall be bleſſed. *Proverbs.*

None ſhould be put into either of thoſe commiſſions, with an *eye* of favour to their perſons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Theſe are intrinſick difficulties ariſing from the text itſelf, as the uncertainty ſometimes who are the perſons he ſpeaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempeſts and ſtorms at ſea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward.*

Several performances have been juſtly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addiſ.*

We were the moſt obedient creatures in the world, conſtant to our duty, and kept a ſteady *eye* on the end for which we were ſent hither. *Spect.*

In this diſpoſal of my ſiſter, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of ſound judgement. *Tatler.*

Bookſellers mention with reſpect the authors they have printed, and conſequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addiſon.*

7. Notice; obſervation; vigilance; watch.

Not ſatisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horſemen to have an *eye* that we ſhould not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers muſt have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongſt whom. *Hooker.*

His majeſty hath call his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be ſuch as you ſhould be, or hoping to make you to be ſuch as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the Engliſh had driven the Iriſh into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and obſervation upon them, the Iriſh had been eaſily kept in order. *Davies on Ireland.*

Spenſer has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had alſo our poet's Ceiriis in his *eye*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Miſdoubt my conſtancy; and do not try;
But ſtay and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryden.*

After this jealouſy he kept a ſtrict *eye* upon him. *L'Eſtrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by obſervation.

She told her huſband, ſhe deſigned to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*.
Shakſpeare.

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* ſeem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be ſeen.

There ſhall be practiſe tilts and tournaments,
Hear ſweet diſcourſe, converſe with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exerciſe,
Worthy his youth and nobleneſs of birth. *Shak.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Afrix has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shakspeare.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's *eye*? *South's Sermons.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dilocated and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of fastenings, entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.

—With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakspeare.*

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. *Ephesians.*

A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise. *Deut.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *eye'd* with best regard. *Shakspeare.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shakspeare.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when she coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakspeare.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That sacred fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to *eye* him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to *eye* her pursuing enemy. *Moore.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t' observe and *eye* her. *Hudib.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when eunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle *eye* a king. *Pope.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakspeare.*

EY'EBALL. *n. s.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no sight but mine: invisible
To every *eyeball* else. *Shakspeare.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* rowl;
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryd.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

EYEBRI'GHT. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] A plant, called by Milton *euphrasy.*

EY'EBROW. *n. s.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' *eyebrow.* *Shakspeare.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows.* *Lev.*

Above stand the *eyebrows*, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust. *Ray*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair.
Dryden.

EYED. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Having eyes: used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though disfigured, a well-*eyed* man
May happily discover. *Spenser.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-*eyed* fool,
To shake the head, relent and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

EY'EDROP. *n. s.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops.* *Shakspeare.*

EY'EGLANCE. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful *eyeglance* at him shot. *Fairy Queen.*

EY'EGLASS *n. s.* [*eye* and *glass.*] Spectacles; glass to assist the light.

Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your *eyeglass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakspeare.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

EY'ELASH. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lash.*] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize: most happy!
That *eyeless* head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves. *Milton.*

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeless* guide. *Addis.*

Meonides,
Poor *eyeless* pilgrim. *Philips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that *eyeless* face. *Pope.*

EY'ELET. *n. s.* [*œillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close. *Wiseman*

EY'ELID. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when she smiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each *eyelid* sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to sit. *Spenser.*

On my *eyelids* is the shadow of death. *Job.*

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once;
The juice of it, on sleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shakf.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. *Bacon.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the fight;
And long it was ere he the peril could raise,
Whose heavy *eyelids* yet were full of night.
Dryden.

EYESE'RVANT. *n. s.* [*eye* and *servant.*] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*eye* and *service.*] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants obey in all things your masters; not with *eyeservice* as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col.*

EY'ESHOT. *n. s.* [*eye* and *shot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to my cleanness in his *eyesight.* *2 Sam.*

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb,
Either my *eyesight* fails, or thou look'st pale.
Shakspeare.

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyesight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Josephus sets this down from his own eyes, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jotapata, where these events happened. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

He blinds the wise, gives *eyesight* to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind.
Dryden.

EY'ESORE. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sore.*] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always tried itself to end neither common, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate,
And *eyesore* to our solemn festival. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that *eyesore.* *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estr.*

He 's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an *eyesore* in his whole body. *Dryden.*

EYESPO'TTED. *adj.* [*eye* and *spot.*] Marked with spots like eyes.

Not Juno's bird, in her *eyespotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYE'STRING. *n. s.* [*eye* and *string.*] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyestrings*; cracked them, but
To look upon him. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the sheep are found or not, see that their gums be red and the *eyestrings* ruddy. *Mortimer.*

EY'ETOOTH. *n. s.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canine, in English *eyetooth*, to tear the more tough food of animals. *Ray on the Creation.*

EY'EWINK. *n. s.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart, and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakspeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *n. s.* [*eye* and *witness.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. *2 Pet.*

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood
Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. s.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in *eyre* are those only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *justiciaries itinerantes.* The *eyre* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cowell.*

EY'RY. *n. s.* [from *ey* an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high,
Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

The eagle, and the stork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F

FAB

F, a consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, which yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE. *n. s.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.
Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. A fiction in general.
Triptolemus, to sing the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, spite of all those *fable*-makers,
He never sow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*
Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of countenance to those *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or foolish fiction.
But refuse profane and old wives *fables*.
1 *Timothy.*

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.
The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lie; a vitious falsehood. This sense is merely familiar.
It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.
That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention *fabling*. *Prior.*
Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That war'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.
Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie: a familiar use.
He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shakesp.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.
We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven itself into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FA'BLED. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.
Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickel.*

FA'BLER. *n. s.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricated*.

FABRICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction.
This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

FA'BRICK. *n. s.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.
There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.
Still will ye think it strange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.
Shew what laws of life
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Phillips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. s.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables.
Quitting Æsop and the *fabulists*, he copies Boccace. *Croxal.*
Our bard 's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FABULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.] Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous invention.
In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.
A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.
There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown.*

FAC

FACE. *n. s.* [*face*, French; from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.
The children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses' *face* shone. *Exod.*
A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*
From beauty still to beauty ranging,
In every *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.
Kick'd out, we let the best *face* on't we could.
Dryden's Virgil.
Set'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.
A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground.
Genesis.

4. The front or forepart of any thing.
The breadth of the *face* of the houſe, towards the Eaſt, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel.*

5. Viſible ſtate of affairs.
He look'd, and ſaw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addiſon.*

6. Appearance; reſemblance; look.
Keep ſtill your former *face*, and mix again
With theſe loſt ſpirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For ſuch are treaſons. *Ben Jonſon.*
At the firſt ſhock, with blood and powder ſtain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor ſea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects ſo ſtrange,
They trouble nature, and her viſage change. *Waller.*
His dialogue has ſo much the *face* of probability, that ſome have miſtaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Preſence; ſight; ſtate of confrontation.
Ye ſhall give her unto Eleazar, and one ſhall ſlay her before his *face*. *Numbers.*
Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am leaſt in grace. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldneſs; freedom from baſhfulneſs or confuſion.
They 're thinking, by his *face*,
To faſten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not ſo. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
How many things are there which a man cannot with any *face* or comelineſs, ſay or do himſelf? A man can ſcarce allege his own merits with modeſty, much leſs extol them: a man cannot ſometimes brook to ſupplicate or beg. *Bacon.*
You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*
You, ſays the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never loſt; and you, ſays he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have ſtolen. *L'Eſtrange.*
This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with falſe citations. *Tillotſon.*

9. Diſtortion of the face.
Shame melt
Why do you make ſuch *faces?* *Shakſpeare.*

FACE *to* FACE. [An adverbial expreſſion.]

1. When both parties are preſent.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have his accuſers *face to face*. *Acts.*

2. Nakedly; without the interpoſition of other bodies.
Now we ſee through a glaſs darkly; but then *face to face*. 1 *Cor.*

To FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a falſe appearance; to play the hypocrite.
Thou needs muſt learn to laugh, to lie,
To *face* to forge, to ſcoff, to company. *Hub. Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.
Face about, man; a ſoldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*
Then thrice the mounted ſquadrons ride around
The bier, and Arcite's name they thrice reſound
Hail and farewell they ſhouted thrice amain,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd again *Dryden.*

To FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence and firmneſs.
I'll *face*
This tempeſt, and deſerve the name of king. *Dryden.*
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and caſt about for a ſufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addiſon on the War.*
They are as loth to ſee the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordſhip; and, at leaſt, as ready to *face* them under a popiſh perſecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppoſe with impudence: commonly with *down*.
We trepan'd the ſtate, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*
Becauſe he walk'd againſt his will.
He *fac'd* men *down* that he ſtood ſtill. *Prior.*

3. To ſtand oppoſite to.
On one ſide is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverſe has on it the Circus Maximus, and a view of the ſide of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The temple is deſcribed ſquare, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies; to inveſt with a covering.
The fortification of Solcurre is *faced* with marble. *Addiſon.*
Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the firſt ſpit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *face*.] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPA'INTING. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden.*

FA'CET. *n. ſ.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface; a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles.
Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickeſt reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [*facetieux*, French; *facetiæ*, Latin.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is uſed both of perſons and ſentiments.
Socrates, informed of ſome derogating ſpeeches uſed of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am abſent. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FA'CILE. *adj.* [*facile*, Fr. *facilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.
Then alſo thoſe poets, which are now counted moſt hard, will be both *facile* and pleaſant. *Milton on Education.*
To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's deſign of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*
By dividing it into parts ſo diſtinct, the order in which they ſhall find each diſpoſed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kal.*
This may at firſt ſeem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be ſuggeſted to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.*

2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.
The *facile* gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not haughty; not ſupercilious; not auſtere.
I meant ſhe ſhould be courteous, *facile*, ſweet,
Hating that ſolemn vice of greatneſs, pride,
I meant each ſoſteſt virtue there ſhould meet,
Fit in that ſoften boſom to reſide. *Ben Jonſon.*
Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.
Too *facile* then, thou didſt not much gainſay,
Nay, didſt permit, approve, and fair diſmiſs. *Milton.*
Since Adam, and his *facile* comſort Eve
Loſt Paradiſe, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*
Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converſe with, whom any affectionate diſcourſe, or ſerious ſermon, or any notable accident, ſhall put into a fit of religion, which yet uſually laſts no longer than till ſomewhat elſe comes in their way. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.
Choice of the likeſt and beſt prepared matter for the verſion will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*
They renewed their aſſault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their paſſage, which did little hurt; but they loſt many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*
Though perſpective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great ſuccour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufre.*
What produceth a due quantity of animal ſpirits, neceſſarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
A war on the ſide of Italy would cauſe a great diverſion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progreſs of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*facilité*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reaſon ſaith, reaſon ſhould have ability
To hold theſe worldly things in ſuch proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sir J.*
Piety could not be diverted from this to a more conſcientious buſineſs by any motives of pretence of *facility*. *Rogers.*
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any infidel gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other election. *Bacon.*

2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity.
They who have ſtudied have not only learned many excellent things, but alſo have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themſelves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufreſny.*
The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a cuſtom of doing, makes them often paſs in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.
Facility is worſe than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but importunity or idle reſpects lead a man, he ſhall never be without them. *Bacon.*
'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good nature; tenderneſs without diſcretion, is more hurtful than a more pardonable folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; complaiſance; condeſcenſion; affability.
He opens and yields himſelf to the man of buſineſs with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readineſs of appetite and deſire. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakſpeare* from *facinorous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.
'Tis ſtrange, 'tis very ſtrange, that is the fruit and the tedious of it; and he 's of a moſt *facinerious* ſpirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'CING. *n. ſ.* [from *To face*.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outſide of any thing by way of decoration.
Theſe offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facinorous*.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. f.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat sour or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood.
Dryden.

FA'CTION. *n. f.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If the hath time to breathe, be well assur'd
Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shakſp.*

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factions*. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Mac.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factions*. *K. Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *n. f.* [*factionaire*, Fr.] One of a faction; a party man. Not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* of the party of your general. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

FA'CTIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissentious; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs.
Shakſpeare's Julius Cæsar.

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemblies and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FA'CTOR. *n. f.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakſpeare.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

You all three,
The *factors* alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakſpeare*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Howard*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects, and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that, therefore, they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own,
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FA'CTORY. *n. f.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *n. f.* [*fac totum*, Latin. It is used likewise in burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; as *Strub* in the *Stratagem*.

FA'CTURE. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *n. f.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability; whether corporeal or intellectual.

2. There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their speech
Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind,
And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milton.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. In physick.

A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal; by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties* which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not shew it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In requital ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*.
Milton.

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakſpeare*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, and of every *faculty* or favour shall be granted *Locke.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FACU'ND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent. *Dict.*

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; the stone being

an immediate tranſition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually. *Woodward*

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye ſhall be as an oak whoſe leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Iſaiah.*

4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or ſome other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The ſtars ſhall *fade* away, the ſun himſelf
Grow dim with age, and nature ſink in years.
Addiſon's Cato.

5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient; to loſe vigour or beauty eaſily.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley ſhall be a *fading* flower. *Iſaiah.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and diſappear. *Locke.*

Narciſſus' change to the vain virgin ſhows,
Who truſts to beauty, truſts the *fading* roſe.
Gay's Fables.

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freſhneſs or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou ſay'ſt he is. *Shakſp.*

His palms, though under weights they did not ſtand,
Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

Reſtleſs anxiety, forlorn deſpair,
And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝepeȝan, Saxon; *fügen*, German.]

1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my maſter loves her dearly,
And I, poor monſter, fond as much on him;
And ſhe, miſtaken, ſeems to doat on me.
Shakſpeare.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
That dogs that ſnarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudib.*

3. To ſucceed; to hit.

The fox had a ſtretch; and when he ſaw it would not *fadge*, away goes he preſently. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now uſed, unleſs perhaps in ludicrous and low compoſitions.

FÆCES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Excrements; ſettlings after diſtillation and infuſion. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs.

Creighton with-held his force 'till the Italian begun to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*

FA'GEND. *n. ſ.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarſer materials.

2. The refuſe, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*
A nation lies. *Fanſhaw*

When they are the worſt of their way, and fixt in the *fagend* of buſineſs, they are apt to look not kindly upon thoſe who go before them. *Collier.*

FA'GOT. *n. ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]

1 A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, ſticks, and hay,
The bellows raiſed the newly-kindled flame.
Fairfax.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake. *Shakſpeare.*

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different perſons, according as they pronounced theſe conſecrated ſyllables or not. *Watts.*

2. A bundle of ſticks for any purpoſe.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as ſucceſsfully as the generals of our armies do it with faſcines. *Addiſon.*

3. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well.
Dryden.

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welſh. *Pezron.*]

1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort; not to be equal to demand or uſe.

The waters *fail* from the ſea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job.*

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and might
There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakeſt prove
Where boldeſt, though to fight unconquerable?
Milton.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone muſt do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to ceaſe; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaſeth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Pſalms*

Whether ſuch virtue ſpent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt.

By fate the ſtrength of gods
And this empyreal ſubſtance cannot *fail*. *Milton.*

For Titan, by the mighty loſs diſmay'd,
Among th' heavens th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the remembrance of his grief ſhould *fail*.
Addiſon.

4. To die; to loſe life.

Had the king in his laſt ſickneſs *fail'd*,
Then heads ſhou'd have gone off. *Shakſpeare.*

Both he that helpeth ſhall fall, and he that is holpen ſhall fall down, and they all ſhall *fail* together. *Iſaiah.*

5. To ſink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the ſpirit ſhould *fail* before me. *Iſaiah.*

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us muſt *fail*,
Dependent made. *Milton.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh.

Let none henceforth ſeek needleſs cauſe t' approve
The faith they owe; when earneſtly they ſeek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*.
Milton.

I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to *fail*: objects divine
Muſt needs impair and weary human ſenſe.
Milton.

7. To miſs; not to produce its effect.

Conſider of deformity not as a ſign, which is deceivable, but as a cauſe which ſeldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon.*

All theſe puiſſant legions, whoſe exile
Hath emptied heav'n, ſhall *fail* to re-aſcend.
Milton

This jeſt was firſt of th' other houſe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking
Dryden.

A perſuaſion that we ſhall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the ſciences, ſeldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer.*

8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign; to miſcarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right caſket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakſp.*

At leaſt our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought
All like himſelf rebellious. *Milton.*

In difficulties of ſtate, the true reaſon of *failing* proceeds from failings in the adminiſtration. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men who have been buſied in the purſuit of the philoſopher's ſtone, have *failed* in their deſign. *Addiſon.*

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or nature *fail'd* in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain. *Milton.*

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; to diſappoint.

The ſhip was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney.*

So haſt thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may ſuch guile thee now avail,
If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*.
Spenſer.

There ſhall be ſigns in the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, mens hearts *failing* them for fear. *Luke.*

Nor could the muſe defend
Her ſon, ſo *fail* not thou who thee implores.
Milton

I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, ſhrink and fear.
Milton.

Her heart *failed* her, and ſhe would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Eſtrange.*

He preſumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and ſo thinks it ſuperfluous labour to make any proviſion beforehand. *Locke.*

2. Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward ſelf to ſee?
Davies.

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God who never *fails* his part,
Inſpires the wit when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

4. To be wanting to.

There ſhall not *fail* thee a man on the throne.
1 *Kings.*

FAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.

2. Omiſſion; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, ſeeſt thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't ſhall not only be
Death to thyſelf, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife.
Shakſpeare

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Joſhua.*

3. Deficience; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakſpeare.*

FA'ILING. *n. ſ.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapſe.

Beſides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expreſſions there muſt often be great obſcurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for deſert;
The cleareſt head and the ſincereſt heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to ſubdue, many conflicts with thoſe enemies which war againſt the ſoul, and many *failings* and lapſes to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

AI'LURE. *n. f.* [from *fail.*]
Deficience; ceſſation.
There muſt have been an univerſal *failure* and want of ſprings and rivers all the ſummer ſeaſon. *Woodward.*
Omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip.
He that being ſubject to an apoplexy, uſed ſtill to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time ſhifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be ſurpriſed with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*
2. A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FAIN. *adj.* [fægen, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is ſtill retained in *Scotland* in this ſenſe.
And in her hand ſhe held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face ſhe often viewed *fain.* *Fairy Q.*
My lips will be *fain* when I ſing unto thee, and ſo will my ſoul whom thou haſt delivered. *Pſalms.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This ſignification ſeems to have ariſen from the miſtake of the original ſignification in ſome ambiguous expreſſions: as, *I was* fain *to do this*, would equally ſuit with the reſt of the ſentence, whether it was underſtood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worſe.* Thus the primary meaning ſeems to have been early loſt.]
Every weight to ſhroud it did conſtrain,
And this fair couple eke to ſhroud themſelves were *fain.* *Spenſer.*
Whoſoever will hear, he ſhall find God; whoſoever will ſtudy to know, ſhall be alſo *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*
I was *fain* to forſwear it; they would elſe have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakſpeare.*
When Hildebrand had accurſed Henry IV. there were none ſo hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himſelf before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*
The learned Caſtalio was *fain* to make trenches at Baſle, to keep himſelf from ſtarving. *Locke.*

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective] Gladly; very deſirouſly; according to earneſt wiſhes.
Now I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground; I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakſpeare.*
Why would'ſt thou urge me to confeſs a flame
I long have ſtifled, and would *fain* conceal.
Addiſon's Cato.
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearſe,
And ſhow th' immortal labours in my verſe
Addiſon.
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the ſame level. *Swift.*

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly.
Fairer than faireſt, in his *faining* eye,
Whoſe ſole aſpect he counts felicity. *Spenſer.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly.
Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confuſion. *Pope.*
The ſhow'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes
That views the wat'ry bredе with thouſand ſhews
Of painture vary'd; yet unſkill'd to tell
Or where one colour riſes, or where one *faints.* *Philips.*
2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs and ſenſeleſs.
Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirſt, and fell down: *Judith.*
We are ready to *faint* with faſting. 1 *Mac.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, ſhe *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.
They will ſtand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Eccles.*
The imagination cannot be always alike, conſtant and ſtrong, and if the ſucceſs follow not ſpeedily it will *faint* and loſe ſtrength. *Bacon.*
O pity and ſhame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint.* *Milton.*
How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire.
Smith.
4. To ſink into dejection.
Left they *faint*
At the ſad ſentence rigorouſly urg'd,
All terrour hide. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble. A word little in uſe.
It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakſpeare.*

FAINT. *adj.* [*faine*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In intemperate climates, the ſpirits, exhaled by heat or compreſt by cold, are rendered *faint* and ſluggiſh. *Temple.*
Words pronounced at length, ſounded *faint* and languid. *Swift.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking.
The blue compared with theſe is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter.* *Newton.*
The length of the image I meaſured from the *fainteſt* and utmoſt red at one end, to the *fainteſt* and utmoſt blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opticks.*
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds looſe floating fell the *fainter* lawn.
Thomſon.
3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time, the ſound grew *fainter* and *fainter.* *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring ſhepherds *faint* with thirſt, ſtood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Camden.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their ſervile hearts they own Octavius.
Dryden.
6. Dejected; depreſſed.
Conſider him that endureth ſuch contradiction againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Heb.*
7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conqueſt, were the *faint* proſecution of the war, and the looſeneſs of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; eaſily depreſſed.
Fear not, neither be *fainthearted.* *Iſaiah.*
They ſhould reſolve the next day, as victorious conquerors, to take the city, or elſe there, as *fainthearted* cowards, to end their days. *Knolles.*
Now the late *fainthearted* rout
O'erthrown and ſcatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horrour of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to ſtand it out. *Hudibras.*
Villain, ſtand off! baſe, groveling, worthleſs wretches; Mongrels in faction: poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorouſly; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fainthearted.*] Cowardice; timorouſneſs; want of courage.

FA'INTING. *n. f.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion.
Theſe *faintings* her phyſicians ſuſpect to proceed from contuſions. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility.
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the ſenſation of *faintiſhneſs* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuth.*

FA'INTLING. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feebleminded. A burleſque or low word.
There 's no having patience, thou art ſuch a *faintling* ſilly creature. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLY. *adv.* [from *faint.*]
1. Feebly; languidly.
Love 's like a torch, which, if ſecur'd from blaſts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer laſts;
Expos'd to ſtorms of jealouſy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis ſooner out.
Walſh.
2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at leaſt a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*
3. Without force of repreſentation.
I have told you what I have ſeen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horrour of it. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
An obſcure and confuſed idea repreſents the object ſo *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*
4. Without ſtrength of body.
With his lolling tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as ſhe lies.
Dryden.
5. Not vigorouſly; not actively.
Though ſtill the famiſh'd Engliſh, like pale ghoſts,
Faintly beſiege us one hour in a month. *Shakſ.*
6. Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit.
Loth was the ape, though prais'd, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hub. T.*
He *faintly* now declines the fatal ſtrife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denh.*

FA'INTNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint.*]
1. Languor; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courſe, ſhould through a languiſhing *faintneſs* begin to ſtand. *Hooker.*
It is proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languiſhing and *faintneſs* of ſpirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unfoundneſs of the counſels, or of *faintneſs* in following and effecting the ſame, than of any ſuch fatal courſe appointed of God. *Spenſer.*
3. Timorouſneſs; dejection.
The paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintneſs* of my maſter's heart.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

FA'INTY. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryd.*
The ladies grasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath more drew, no longer air, but fire:
The *fairys* half-burnt were, scorch'd, and knew not
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryd.*

FAIR, adj. [*fæger*, Sax. *faur*, Dan.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenser.*
Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shakspeare.*
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the *fairer* was that it was but an ambassador of a most *fair* mind. *Sidney.*
Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakspeare.*
Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek.*
For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The *fairest* fruit, so these the *fairest* fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.

A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon.*
Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it sadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shaksp.*
Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job.*
About three of the clock in the afternoon, the weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, *a* fair *wind*.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakspeare's Merch of Venice.*
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh's Essays.*
O pity and shame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd so *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milton*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any infidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all these conquests he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, *a* fair *rival*, *a* fair *disputant*.

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a hillock's spray:
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*
For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means, worse. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Not only do'st degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* dismission;
But throw'st them lower than thou did'st exalt them high. *Milton's Agonistes.*

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do sound so *fair*? *Shakspeare.*
When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shakspeare.*
I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *fairest*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wiseman*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greediness, as through his *fair* livelihood, far from necessity. *Carew.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff, *fair*. *Shakspeare.*
One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stopt his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange.*
In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity:
And learn besides of flatt'rers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus *fair* they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*
Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,
And soothe my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*
This promised *fair* at first. *Addison.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

4. On good terms.

There are other rules, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

FAIR. *n. s.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the *fair*. *Dryden.*
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. *Spect.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves; *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *n. s.* [*foire*, French; *feria*, or *forum*, Latin.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy *fairs*. *Ezekiel.*
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*
The ancient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FA'IRING. *n. s.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakspeare.*
Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *Ben Jonson.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars stalls with glist'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay.*

FA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully: as, *a city* fairly *situated*.

2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

'Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing where causes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*
To the first advantages, we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*
It is a church of England-man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.

The stage how loose does Astrea tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinistrous interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false criticks would not always think that these thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engrossed. *Shakspeare.*

8. Completely; without any deficience.

All this they *fairly* overcome, by reason of the continual presence of their king. *Spenser.*
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakspeare.*
Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and fast it *fairly* out. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FA'IRNESS. *n. s.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, that it was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

Honesty; candour; ingenuity.
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *faithfulness* in this conduct.
Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.

FA'IRSPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak.*] Bland and civil in language and address.
Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtilewitted and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that he would be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY. *n. s.* [*fæghð*, Saxon; *fee*, Fr. Ab *fra*, *terra*; *fit* & *fiæ* Macedonum dialecto; unde *fingo*, *effigies*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nostratiq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν δαίμονες, sive dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*]

1. A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.
Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like urchins, ouphies, and *fairies*, green and white *Shakspeare.*
Then let them all encircle him about,
And *fairy* like to pinch the unclean knight:
And ask him, why, that hour, of *fairy* revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread
In shape prophane. *Shakspeare.*
By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*
Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*
To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRY. *adj.*
1. Given by fairies.
Be secret and discrete; these *fairy* favours
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden.*
Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*
2. Belonging to fairies.
This is the *fairy* land: oh, spight of spights,
We talk with gobblings, owls, and elvish sprights. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. s.* [*fairy* and *stone.*] A stone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH. *n. s.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.
The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*
Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *James.*
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die;
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*
2. The system of revealed truths held by the christian church; the *credenda.*
Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts.*
This is the catholick *faith*. *Common Prayer.*
3. Trust in God.
Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held.
Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shakspeare.*
5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.
Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
7. Honour; social confidence.
For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.
Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shakspeare.*
They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deuteronomy.*
9. Promise given.
I have been forsworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd.
Shakspeare.

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. s.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.
Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faith.*] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.
Thou bastard! would the repos'al
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shakspeare.*

FA'ITHFUL. *adj.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.
To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Eph. ius.*
Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.
I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.
So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithless *faithful* only he. *Milton.*
3. Honest; upright; without fraud
My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numbers.*
4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.
Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faithful.*]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.
His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.
4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.
If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*
5. Sincerely; with strong promises.
For his own part he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.
They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by the names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*
7. In *Shakspeare*, according to *Warburton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.
If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Temp.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *faithful.*]
1. Honesty; veracity.
For there is no *faithfulness* in their mouth; their inward part is very wickedness. *Psalms.*
The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.
The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *faithless.*]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.
Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*
Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakspeare.*
2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.
Both
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakspeare.*
Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the *faithless*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FA'ITOUR. *n. s.* [*faitard*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obsolete.
To Philemon, false *faitour*, Philemon,
I call to pay, that I so dearly bought. *F. Queen.*
Into new woes unweeting I was cast,
By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen.*

FAKE. *n. s.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *n. s.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat.]
A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farrier's Dict.*

FA'LCATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or sithe.
The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *n. s.* [*falcis*, Lat.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.
The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown.*

FA'LCHION. *n. s.* [*ensis falcatus*; in French, *fauchon.*] A short crooked sword; a cimeter.
I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*
I would have made them skip: I am old now.]
Shakspeare.
Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The sounding trumpet every soul inspires.
Dryden's Æneid.
What sighs and tears
Hath Eugene caused! how many widows curse
His cleaving *falchion*! *Philips.*

FA'LCON. *n. f.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato five adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for ſport.

As Venus' bird, the white, ſwift, lovely dove,
O happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air ſtops not the high-ſoaring of my noble *falcon*, *Walton.*

Apulian fairies, for the rich ſoil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd.
Dryden's Juv.

Say, will the *falcon*, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the dove?
Pope.

2. A ſort of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, length ſeven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, ſhot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *n. f.* [*fauconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the ſport of fowling with hawks.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a *falc'ners* voice,
To lure this taſſel gentle back again. *Shakſp.*

The univerſal remedy was ſwallowing of pebble-ſtones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryden.*

A *falc'ner* Henry is, when Emma hawks:
With her of taſſels, and of lures he talks.
Prior.

FA'LCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance, whoſe diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length ſix foot, load one pound and a quarter, ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet ſent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other ſmall pieces, to take the ſtreights. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently ſeveral lords reſerved to themſelves of ſetting up folds for ſheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants ſheep. This *faldage* in ſome places they call a foldcourſe or freehold. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE *n. f.* [*fald* and *fee.*] A compoſition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FA'LDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarſe cloth. *Dict.*

FA'LDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln.* [ꝑeallan, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou ſhalt make a battlement for thy *roof*, that thou bring not blood upon thine houſe, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*

I ſhall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man ſee me more. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.

Saul *fell* aſtonſt along on the earth. *1 Sam.*

That is a ſtep,
On which I muſt *fall* down, or elſe o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts.*

4. To move down any deſcent.

All liquid bodies are diffuſive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air preſſeth them. *Burnet*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Iſaiah*

6. To paſs at the outlet: as a river.

Cæſar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

7. To be determined to ſome particular direction.

Birds and fowls that reſt one foot to eaſe the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they ſtand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apoſtatize; to depart from faith or goodneſs.

Labour to enter into that reſt, leſt any man *fall* after the ſame example of unbelief. *Hebr.*

They brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols.
Milton

Whether ſome ſpirit on holy purpoſe bent,
Or ſome *fall'n* angel from below broke looſe,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curſt intent,
To view this world and its created Lord.
Dryden.

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's ſide,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride.
Shakſpeare's Richard III

If one ſhould be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakſp.*

What other oath,
Than honeſty to honeſty engag'd?
That this ſhall be, or we will *fall* for it.
Shakſpeare's J. Cæſar.

A thouſand ſhall *fall* at thy ſide, and ten thouſand at thy right hand; but it ſhall not come nigh thee. *Pſalms.*

Ye ſhall chaſe your enemies, and they ſhall *fall* before you by the ſword. *Leviticus.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty;
And manifold in ſin, deſerv'd to *fall*. *Milton.*

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldeſt care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war.
Dryden's Æneid.

10. To come to a ſudden end.

The greatneſs of theſe Iriſh lords ſuddenly *fell* and vaniſhed, when their oppreſſions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He firſt the fate of Cæſar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæſar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.
Dryden's Virgil.

11. To be degraded from a high ſtation; to ſink into meanneſs or diſgrace; to be plunged into ſudden miſery.

What can be their buſineſs
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour?
Shakſpeare.

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already; heaven and earth will witneſs,
If Rome muſt *fall*, that we are innocent.
Addiſon.

13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sforzia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and ſhut him out. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some priſoners taking precepts in too literal a ſenſe, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any ſtate of weakneſs, terrour, or miſery.

Theſe, by obſtructing the beginning of a change for the better, work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how ſo many learned men could *fall* into ſo great an abſurdity, as to aſcribe this river (Nile) preſerve itſelf unmixed with the lake. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The beſt men *fall* under the ſevereſt preſſures. *Wake.*

15. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As *fell* to two ounces in the firſt Punick war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow ſhallow: as, *the river falls.*

17. To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will ſupply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakſpeare.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day leſſen, 'till induſtry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, ſhall reſtore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke*

18. To ſink; not to amount to the full.

The greatneſs of an eſtate in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under meaſure; and the greatneſs of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book muſt ſtand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmneſs; from intenſeneſs to remiſſion.

He was ſtirr'd,
And ſomething ſpoke in choler, ill and haſty:
But he *fell* to himſelf again, and ſweetly
In all the reſt ſhew'd a moſt noble patience. *Shak.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her ſoul, the god decreas'd. *Dryd.*

21. To enter into any new ſtate of the body or mind.

In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakſpeare.*

Sulyman, chaſed with the loſs of his gallies and beſt ſoldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into ſuch a rage that he curſed Barbaroſſa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falſeneſs of a lover, ſhe *fell* diſtracted. *Temple.*

A ſpark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell ſick, and thus to his phyſician ſaid:
Methinks I am not right in every part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

And have you known none in health who have pitied you? and behold, they are gone before you, ever ſince you *fell* into this diſtemper. *Wake.*

He died calmly, and with all the eaſineſs of a man *falling* aſleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himſelf oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

For as his own bright image he ſurvey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantaſtick ſhade.
Addiſon.

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him *Blount to Pope.*

22. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection of the look.

If thou perſuade thyſelf that they ſhall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall.* *Judith.*

If you have any other requeſt to make, hide it not; for ye ſhall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I have obſerv'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercaſt with gloomy cares and diſcontent.
Addiſon's Cato.

23. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the reſt me hither brought,
Finding this fame *fall* ſhort of truth,
Made me ſtay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befal.

For ſuch things as do *fall* ſcarce once in many ages, it did ſuffice to take ſuch order as was requiſite when they *fell.* *Hooker.*

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of conſequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and ſeek no new. *Shakſpeare.*

If the worſt *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I ſhall make ſhift to go without him. *Shakſpeare.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a loſt hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both can poſſeſs what both purſue,
I'm griev'd my friend, the chance ſhould *fall* on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leiſure, and diſpoſition, than have ſince *fallen* to my ſhare. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyſelf about the field;
But ſeeing thou *fall'ſt* on me ſo luckily,
I will aſſay thee. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

The Roman's *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and deſign. *Swift.*

26. To come to a ſtated method.

The odd hours at the end of the ſolar year, are not indeed fully ſix, but are deficient 10′ 44″; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be ſeen the reaſon why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21ſt of March, *falls* now about ten days ſooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my ſubject to lay down the rules of odes. *Filmer on the Caſſandra.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleaſing walk, at a diſtance from our houſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us *fell* in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes. *Shakſpeare.*

And the mixt multitude *fell a* luſting. *Numbers.*

It is better to ſound a perſon afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at firſt; except you mean to ſurprize him by ſome ſhort queſtion. *Bacon.*

When a horſe is hungry, and comes to a good paſture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale.*

They *fell* to blows, inſomuch that the Argonauts flew the moſt part of the Deliones. *L'Eſtrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We muſt immediately *fall* into our ſubject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addiſon.*

30. To come vindictively: as a puniſhment.

There *fell* wrath for it againſt Iſrael. 2 *Chron.*

31. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor.

The ſtout biſhop could not well brook that his province ſhould *fall* into their hands. *Knolles.*

32. To drop or paſs by careleſſneſs or imprudence.

Ulyſſes let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope.*

Some expreſſions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts.*

A kind refreſhing ſleep is *fallen* upon him:
I ſaw him ſtretch at eaſe, his fancy loſt
In pleaſing dreams. *Addiſon.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwiſe.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majeſty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenſer.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakſp.*

Then 'tis moſt like
The ſovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakſ.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and inſtructor was. *Denh.*

You ſhall ſee a great eſtate *fall* to you, which you would have loſt the reliſh of, had you known yourſelf born to it. *Addiſon.*

If to her ſhare ſome female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their ſpiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and ſeneſchals. *Swift.*

35. To languiſh; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cauſe roſe or *fell* with your lordſhip's intereſt. *Addiſon.*

36. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs muſt have care taken of them at their firſt *falling*, elſe, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

37. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fiſh rather than fleſh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

38. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. 2 *Kings.*

39. *To* FALL *away.* To apoſtatize; to ſink into wickedneſs.

Theſe for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away.* *Luke.*

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughteſt not to do the things that he hateth. *Eccluſ.*

40. *To* FALL *away.* To periſh; to be loſt.

Still propagate; for ſtill they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryden.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the ſoul, which is capable of ſuch immenſe perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, ſhall *fall away* into nothing, almoſt as ſoon as it is created? *Addiſon.*

41. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade; to languiſh.

In a curious piece of needlework one colour *falls away* by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſ.*

42. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe.

We have often *fallen back* from our reſolutions *Tayl.*

43. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give way.

44. *To* FALL *down.* [*down* is ſometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the ſignification.] To proſtrate himſelf in adoration.

All kings ſhall *fall down* before him; all nations ſhall ſerve him. *Pſalms.*

Shall I *fall down* to the ſtock of a tree? *Iſaiah.*

45. *To* FALL *down.* To ſink; not to ſtand.

As ſhe was ſpeaking, ſhe *fell down* for faintneſs. *Eſther.*

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream, and ſtain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant.

They ſhall *fall down* unto thee; they ſhall make ſupplication unto thee. *Iſaiah.*

47. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely to *fall from* him. *Shakſpeare.*

The emperor being much ſolicited by the Sects not to be a help to turn their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Hayward.*

48. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the cleareſt and moſt convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodw.*

His reflections in this chapter ſeem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a cloſer inveſtigation, we ſhall find them propoſed with great variety and diſtinction. *Atterbury.*

Any ſingle paper that *falls in* with the popular taſte, and pleaſes more than ordinary, brings the in a great return of letters *Addiſon.*

When the war was begun, there ſoon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it neceſſary. *Swift.*

49. To FALL *in.* To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver ſort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addiſon.*

You will find it difficult to perſuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addiſon.*

That prince applied himſelf firſt to the church of England; and, upon their refuſal to *fall in* with his meaſures, made the like advances to the diſſenters. *Swift.*

50. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendſhip *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, diſcord. *Shakſ.*

51. *To* FALL *off.* To periſh; to die away.

Languages need recruits to ſupply the place of thoſe words that are continually *falling off* through diſuſe. *Felton.*

52. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatize; to revolt; to forſake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there!
Shakſpeare.

Revolted Mortimer?
—He never did *fall off*, my ſovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakſpeare.*

They, accuſtomed to aſſent at other times either ſilence or ſhort aſſent to what he did purpoſe, did then *fall off* and forſake him. *Haywood.*

What cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of Heav'n ſo highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and tranſgreſs his will?
Milton.

Thoſe captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worſhip calves. *Milton.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addiſon.*

53. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do anything.

Some cool cold ſallad is beſore thee ſet;
Pray wait a little time, perhaps, and broken meat,
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

54. *To* FALL *on.* To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me: I defied 'em still. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on.* *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen foul on* priesthood. *Dryden.*

55. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakspeare's King John.*

56. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney.*

How *fell* you *out*, say that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her. *Shaksp.*

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

57. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befal.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It so *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shakspeare.*

Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

58. To FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

59. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall* to thy prayer:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady *falls to* play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope.*

60. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

61. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade; to assault.

And *falling upon* these gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases: but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. *Pope.*

63. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder.*

64. *To* FALL *upon.* To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another. *Addison.*

65. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL. *v. a.*

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop she *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument, 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress; the contrary to *raise.*

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice full by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. To diminish; to let sink; opposed to *raise.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*

4. To yean; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakspeare.*

FALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakspeare.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son coming in to his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *2 Esdras.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth *Bacon.*

A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakspeare.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. *2 Ejdras.*

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height,
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire. *Denham.*

6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire
Of my restraint: why here I live alone;
And pittiest this my miserable *fall* *Daniel.*

He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall*:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakspeare.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness till it smil'd! *Milton.*

10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters, when beat upon the shore, or straitned, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakspeare.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them rejoice for fear. *Wisdom.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murm'ring *falls*. *Dryden.*

The swain, in barren deserts, with surprise
Sees lillies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And flocks, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear,
New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the *falls* of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope's St. Cecilia*

2. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel two considerable rivers. *Addis.*

3. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crouds of patients the town clothes and kills,
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryd.*

4. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*

5. The act of felling or cutting down: as, *the* fall *of timber.*

FALLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieux*, French.] Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious*; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd *Milton.*

False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* refute us. *Brown.*

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addis.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FA'LLACY. *n. s.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakesp.*

It were a mere *fallacy*, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross *fallacies*. *Dryden.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fallible.*] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of, as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you must die. *Shakesp.*

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fail his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and *fallible* in the present state. *Watts.*

FA'LLING. } *n. s.* [from *fall.*] In-
FA'LLING *in.* } denting opposed to prominence.

It shews the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and *fallings in* of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on Medals*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *n. s.* [*fall* and *sickness.*] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the *falling sickness*. *Shakspeare*

The daughter is said against the *falling-sickness*. *Walton.*

FA'LLOW. *adj.* [ȝalȝe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale. *Shakesp.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in preserving the charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes call up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her *fallow* leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause be *fallow*? *Hudibras*

FA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Norden.*

The best ploughs to plow up summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a house by a beautiful dwelling,
But for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. a.* To plow in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this first *fallowing* ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So' affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*. *Donne.*

FALSE. *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *faus*, *fauſſe*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakspeare.*

There are *false* witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be *false*, which every tongue
Of every mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Daniel.*

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners *false*; that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. Succedaneous; suppositious.

Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvas: fill it with earth above the canvas. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose *false* foundation waves have wash'd away,
With greedy force is from the main-land reft.
Fairy Queen.

When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it *false* and slipp'ry ground. *Dryd.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *false* under us. *L'Estrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, by upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakesp.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a *false* thief, for the poor abuses of the times want countenance. *Shakspeare.*

Men are sponges, which to pour out, receive;
Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive.
Donne.

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shakspeare.*

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.
Shakspeare.

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto him. *Bacon.*

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,
So *false* thou art to him who set thee free.
Dryden.

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being *false* to love in forsaking Dido.
Dryden's Juvenal.

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as, a *false* diamond.

False tears true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. In all these senses *true* is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play *false*,
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakesp.*

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] This word is now out of use.

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *false* hath thy faith with perjury? *Fairy Q.*

2. To deceive.

Fair ſeemly pleaſance each to other makes,
With goodly purpoſes there as they ſit;
And in his *falſed* fancy he her takes
To be the faireſt wight that lived yet. *F. Queen.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his ſtrife,
Was wary wiſe, and cloſely did await
Advantage, whilſt his foe did rage moſt riſe;
Sometime aathwart, ſometimes he ſtruck him ſtrait.
And *falſed* oft his blows t' illude him with ſuch bait. *Fairy Queen.*

FALSEHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*falſe* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have miſled others, are ſeverely puniſhed: and the neutrals and *falſehearted* friends and followers, who have ſtarted aſide like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud; he was the firſt
That practis'd *falſehood* under ſainly ſhow. *Milton.*

All deception in the courſe of life is, indeed, nothing elſe but a lie reduced to practice, and *falſehood* paſſing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honeſty; treachery; deceitfulneſs; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape,
Like his, and colour ſerpentine, may ſhow
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth: leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh *falſehood*, ſnare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a falſe aſſertion.

In your anſwers there remains *falſehood.* *Joh.*

4. Counterfeit; impoſture.

For no *falſehood* can endure
Touch of celeſtial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs. *Milton.*

FA'LSELY. *adv.* [from *falſe.*]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi ſpake not only *falſely* but inſidiouſly, nay hypocritically, abuſing proſelytes and religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coaſt,
Whoſe fleet more mighty every day became
By late ſucceſs, which they did *falſely* boaſt,
And now by firſt appearing ſeem'd to claim.
Dryden's Ann. Mir.

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falſely* ſaid he was in love;
Falſely; for had he truly lov'd, at leaſt
He would have giv'n one day to my requeſt.
Dryden's Aureng.

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falſely*, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to ſooth their ſecret reſentments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Erroneouſly; by miſtake.

He knows that to be moſt convenient which we *falſely* think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

3. Perfidiouſly; treacherouſly; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promiſe.

Suppoſe the reverſe of virtue were ſolemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falſeneſs* to a man's word, and all vice were eſtabliſhed by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tillotſon.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity, and all *falſeneſs* or foulneſs of intentions, eſpecially to perſonated devotion. *Hammond.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorouſneſs.

King Richard might create a perfect gueſs,
That great Northumberland, then falſe to him,
Would of that ſeed grow to a greater *falſeneſs.*
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falſeneſs*, or cheated by the avarice of ſuch a ſervant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver; a hypocrite. Obſolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with ſimplicity;
And ſuch end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of ſuch *falſer's* friendſhip been fain.
Spenſer's Paſt.

FALSIFI'ABLE. *adj* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*falſification*, French; from *falſify.*]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miſconſtruction of the ſenſe, or by *falſification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may ſeem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuſe, and even to falſify divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is moſt worthily counted heinous. *Hooker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his perſon, exceedeth all *falſifications*; except it ſhould be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent poſterity from ſearching after this iſle, and to preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification.* *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *falſify.*]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falſifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure ſome one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs. *Boyle*

2. A lier; one that contrives falſehoods.

Boaſters are naturally *falſifiers*, and the people, of all others that put their ſhams the worſt together. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce ſomething for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuſe that church, which through corrupt tranſlations of ſcripture, delivereth, inſtead of divine ſpeeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God ſpeaketh; or, through *falſified* additions, propoſeth that to the people of God as ſcripture, which is in truth no ſcripture. *Hooker.*

The Iriſh bards uſed to forge and *falſify* every thing as they liſt, to pleaſe or diſpleaſe any man. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Falſifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove falſe.

Our Saviour's prophecy ſtands good in the deſtruction of the temple, and the diſſolution of the Jewiſh œconomy, when Jews and pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apoſtate, to baffle and *falſify* the prediction *Addiſon.*

3. To violate; to break by falſehood.

It ſhall be thy work, thy ſhameful work, which is in thy power to ſhun, to make him live to ſee thy faith *falſified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He ſuddenly *falſified* his faith, and villainouſly ſlew Sclymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf, miſtruſting nothing leſs than the falſehood of the pirate. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

This ſuperadds treachery to all the other puniſhment ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falſifying* the moſt important truſt. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His creſt is raſh'd away, his ample ſhield
Is *falſify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd. *Dryd.*

Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word *falſified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confeſſed; for I remember not to have read it in any Engliſh author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenſer's* Fairy Queen. But ſuppoſe it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a poliſhed language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *ſi græco fonte cadant*, eſpecially when other words are joined with them which explain the ſenſe. I uſed the word *falſify*, in this place, to mean that the ſhield of Turnus was not of proof againſt the ſpears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

Ma ſi l' Uſbergo d'Ambedue perfetto,
Che mai poter falſarlo in neſſun canto.
Arioſto, cant. xxv.

Falſar cannot otherwiſe be turned than by *falſifier*; for his ſhield was *falſed*, is not Engliſh. I might indeed have contented myſelf with ſaying his ſhield was pierced, and bored, and ſtuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all his effort, was not able to naturalize the new ſignification, which I have never ſeen copied, except once by ſome obſcure name-leſs writer, and which indeed deſerves not to be received. *Id.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is abſolutely and univerſally unlawful to lie and *falſify.* *South.*

FA'LSITY. *n. ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]

1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through thoſe errours, wherein they are ſo determinately ſettled, that they pay unto *falſity* the whole ſum of whatſoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

Can you on him ſuch *falſities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the moſt wiſe delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falſity* of things; but only imprints a different degree of their clearneſs or appearance to the underſtanding. *South.*

2. A lie; an errour; a falſe aſſertion or poſition.

That Danubius ariſeth from the Pyrenian hills, that the earth is higher towards the north, are opinions truly charged on Ariſtotle by the reſtorer of Epicurus, and all eaſily confutable *falſities.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n* [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spaniſh; *vaultur*, a ſtammerer, Iſlandick, which is probably a word from the ſame radical.]

1. To heſitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling every vein,
Tell on, quoth ſhe. *Fairy Queen.*

The pale affiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd,
The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue.
Dryden.

He changes, Gods! and *falters* at the queſtion:
His fears, his words, his looks, declare him guilty.
Smith.

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth ſhall have a feeling; and theſe ſtones
Prove armed ſoldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakſp.*

He found his leg *falter.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding.

How far ideots are concerned in the want of weakneſs of any or all faculties, an exact obſervation of their ſeveral ways of *faltering* would diſcover. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To ſift; to cleanſe. This word ſeems to be merely ruſtick or provincial.

Barley for malt muſt be hold, dry, ſweet, and clean *faltered* from foulneſs, ſeeds, and oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FA'LTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation; with difficulty; with feebleneſs.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*famler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate in the ſpeech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. ſ.* [*fama*, Latin; φάμα.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The houſe to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. *Chronicles.*

The deſire of *fame* will not ſuffer endowments to lie uſeleſs. *Addiſon's Spectator*

What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joſhua*

I ſhall ſhew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

FA'MED. *adj.* [from *fame*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildneſs, peace and prayer. *Shakſpeare.*

He purpoſes to ſeek the Clarian God,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Pulegan robbers made unſafe the road. *Dryden.*

Ariſtides was an Athenian philoſopher, *famed* for his learning and wiſdom; but converted to chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

FA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *fame.*] Having no fame; without renown. Not in uſe.

Then let me, *fameleſs*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil.*

FAMI'LIAR *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domeſtick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shakſpeare*

Be not too *familiar* with Poins: for he miſuſes thy favours ſo much, that he ſwears thou art to marry his ſiſter Nell. *Shakſpeare*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among perſons long acquainted.

Kalandar ſtreight thought he ſaw his niece Parthenia, and was about in ſuch *familiar* ſort to have ſpoken unto her; but ſhe in grave and honourable manner, gave him to underſtand that he was miſtaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or cuſtom.

I ſee not how the ſcripture could be poſſibly made *familiar* unto all, unleſs far more ſhould be read in the peoples hearing than by a ſermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us chuſe ſuch noble counſel,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakſp.*

Our ſweet
Recreſs and only conſolation left
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with orders which are new and ſtrange, will bring thoſe new ideas into eaſy remembrance. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed; habituated by cuſtom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*

The ſenſes at firſt let in particular ideas: and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with ſome of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how ſo impotent and groveling an inſect as I, could entertain ſuch inhuman ideas, and in ſo *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the ſcenes of blood and deſolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the ſadly-pleaſing ſtrain,
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypotheſis may be reduced the errours that may be occaſioned by a true hypotheſis, but not rightly underſtood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Eaſy; unconſtrained.

He unreins
His muſe, and ſports in looſe *familiar* ſtrains. *Addiſon.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a prieſt *familiar* with his wife, and becauſe he ſpake it abroad, and could not prove it, the prieſt ſued him for defamation. *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR. *n. ſ.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakſpeare.*

When he finds himſelf avoided and neglected by his *familiars*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon ſuppoſed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakſpeare.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*familiarité*, Fr. from *familiar.*]

1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at laſt ſuch an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irkſome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Eaſy intercourſe.

They may any morals may enjoy the moſt intimate *familiarities* with theſe gentle ſpirits. *Pope.*

To FAMILIARI'ZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make eaſy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

The genius ſmiled upon me with a look of compaſſion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once diſpelled all fear and apprehenſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FAMI'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar.*]

1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Becauſe that I *familiarly* ſometimes
Do uſe you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your ſawcineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakſp.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and I'll be ſworn he never ſaw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakſpeare.*

The governour came to us, and, after ſalutations, ſaid *familiarly*, that he was come to viſit us, and called for a chair and ſat him down *Bacon.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedneſs or eaſineſs of long cuſtom.

Leſſer miſts and fogs than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, do *familiarly* preſent our ſenſes with as great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Eaſily; without ſolemnity; without formality.

Horace ſtill charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into ſenſe;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The trueſt notions in the eaſieſt way. *Pope*

FAMI'LIE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domeſtically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tete-a-tete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to ſit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. ſ.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold.

The night made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot anſwer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take ſomewhat. *Swift.*

2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gerſhon was the *family* of the Libnites. *Numbers.*

3. A courſe of deſcent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through ſcoundrels ever ſince the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools ſo long. *Pope.*

4. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies.

There be two great *families* of things, ſulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *n. ſ.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; diſtreſs for want of victuals.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn: here let them lie,
'Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakſp.*

Famines have not been of late obſerved, partly becauſe of the induſtry of mankind, partly by thoſe ſupplies that come by ſea, but principally by the goodneſs of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a ſiege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily ſtore;
Which now ſhut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will ſoon in multitudes appear. *Dryden*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat. *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve; to deſtroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famiſh* me? *Shakſp.*

The pains of *famiſh'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Siſyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curſt Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neceſſary to life. *Milton* uſes it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails groſs,
And *famiſh* him *of* breath if not *of* bread. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to ſuffer extreme hunger.

You are all reſolved rather to die than to *famiſh*. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'ſt on thy gut beſtow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and *famiſhment*,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt. *Hakewill.*

FA'MOSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *famous.*] Renown; celebrity. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famoſus*, Latin]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praiſed.

Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er loſt a king of ſo much worth. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

There roſe up before Moſes two hundred and fifty princes of the aſſembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numbers.*

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek.*

Pyreicus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all baſe things; as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, and ſwine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I ſhall be nam'd among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton.*

Many, beſides myſelf, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into Engliſh by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

3. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shakspeare.*

FA'MOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shaksp.*

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

FA'MOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *n. s.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With hearts, and *fans*, and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knavery. *Shakspeare.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with resistless art employ:
In other hands the *fan* would prove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or easily seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modest *fan* was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*van*, French.]

Flaile, strawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is strong. *Tusser.*

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. *Isaiah.*

In the wind and tempest of to tune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-*fan*, or *fan* with sails. *Mort.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The prisoner, with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us and in love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by two slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
'Till even. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden's Cym. and Iphig.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collect'd a few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Not so the wicked: but as chaff, which *fanned*,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM. *n. s.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods, disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most duly prevented. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings; and how foolish and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would shew as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with some what too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological circulations. *Hale.*

FA'NCY. *n. s.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; φαντασία. It should be *phansy*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representation of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakespeare, *fancy's* sweetest child!
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence which gives as full satisfaction, and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Straight's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature:
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not distributed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Sanctuario is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shakspeare.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakspeare.*

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shakspeare.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The exaltation of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any colours, aromatick, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have pulled them period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Sprat's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no further than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing: but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with ſtretch'd pinions ſoars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dreſs,
He whom I *fancy*, but can name expreſs.
Dryden's Juvenal

2. To like; to be pleaſed with.

Nimus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her perſon and external beauty *fancied* her ſo ſtrongly, as, neglecting all princely reſpects, he took her from her huſband.
Raleigh's Hiſtory

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demoliſh this town in whatever manner ſhe pleaſes or *fancy*. *Swift.*

FA'NCYMONGER *n. ſ.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the foreſts, that abuſes our young plants with carving Rotalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Rotalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him ſome good counſel; for he ſeems to have the quotidian of love upon him.
Shakſpeare

FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *ſick*.] One whoſe imagination is unſound, one whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not neceſſity, but opinion, that make men miſerable; and when we come to be *fancy-ſick*, their's is a cure. *L'Eſtrange.*

FAND for *found*. It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryal he out *fand*,
He bad to open wide his brazen gate. *Spenſer.*

FANE. *n. ſ.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Lat.] A temple; a place conſecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Not *fane* nor capitol,
The prayers of prieſts, nor times of ſacrifice,
Embarments all of fire, ſhall lift up
Their wretched privilege! *Shakſpeare's Coriol.*

Old Calibe, who kept the ſacred *fane*
Of Juno, now ſhe ſeem'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Yet time to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites,
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, falſe gods,
Who with their votaries in one ruin ſhar'd.
Philips.

A ſacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb
Tickel

The fields are raviſh'd from the induſtrious ſwains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*.
Pope.

FA'NFARON n. ſ. [French from the Spaniſh. Originally in Arabick it ſignifies one who promiſes what he cannot perform. *Menage*.]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden.*

2. A blufterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none to forward to engage in argument or diſcourſe as thoſe that are leaſt able to go through with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

FANFARONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The biſhop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monſieur Buſſieres. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [fangan, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To ſeize; to gripe; to clutch. To *vang* is yet uſed in Devonſhire.

Deſtruction *fang* mankind! *Shak. Timon.*

FANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is ſeized and held; any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy *fang*,
And churliſh chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even 'till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay
This is no flattery. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tuſks; as boars, pikes, ſalmons, and dogs, though leſs. *Bacon.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more ſuſtain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and: ſtooping from your horſe,
Rowel the pricking ſpur to the ground. *Addiſon.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

FA'NGED *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with any inſtruments of deſtruction, which can be exerciſed in imitation of fangs.

My two ſchoolfellows,
Whom I will truſt as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet*

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, ſo ward ruth
With half the ſpeed, nor half ſo ſwift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with ſcythes, they ſcour the field,
Drive through our weeded battalions with a whirl,
And ſtrew a dreadful harveſt on the plain.
Philips' Britton.

FA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *renegan*, Sax. to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme. It is never uſed, or rarely but in contempt with the epithet *new*: as, *new fangles, new fanglenеſs*.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word ſeems to ſignify gawdy; ridiculouſly ſhowy; vainly decorated: *new fangled*, is therefore new-faſhioned; dreſſed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in deſire new *fangled*, and in purpoſe unconſtant. *Aſcham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothleſs; without teeth.

The king hath waſted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very inſtruments of chaſtiſement;
So that his power, like to a *fangleſs* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

FA'NGOT. *n. ſ.* A quantity of wares: as raw ſilk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*funon*, French.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt when he officiates. *Dict.*

FA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will ſend unto Babylon *fanners* that ſhall fan her. *Jeremiah*

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantaſy*.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people ſtrangely *fantaſied*. *Shakſp.*

FA'NTASM. *n. ſ.* [See PHANTASM.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*fantaſtique*, Fr.
FANTA'STICK. } from *fantaſy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's ſin, can be nothing elſe but a *fantaſtical*, preternatural complacency, ariſing from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Preſent fears
Are leſs than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whoſe murther yet is but *fantaſtical*,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Men are ſo poſſeſſed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuſe themſelves with the *fantaſtick* ideas of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only aſſume viſible forms occaſionally.

Are ye *fantaſtical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye ſhew? *Shakſpeare.*

4. Uncertain; unſteady; irregular.

Now upward now downward they reel,
Form'd out turn of a *fantaſtick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimſical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put ſuch words in the mouths of one of theſe *fantaſtical* mind-infected people, that children and muſicians call lutes. *Sidney.*

Put knit up in ſilken ſtrings,
With tweſe ſolid concreted true love knots:
To me *fantaſtick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakſpeare.*

Duumvir is provided with an imperious, expenſive, and *fantaſtick* miſtreſs; to whom he retires from the converſation of a diſcreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your medalliſts a little *fantaſtical* in the different prices they ſet upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are compoſed. *Addiſon.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantaſtical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciouſly; humorouſly; unſteadily.

A glaſs is ſo variouſly *fantaſtically* borne,
Her ſcepter ſo *fantaſtically* borne,
By a vain, giddy ſhallow, humorous youth,
That [illegible] her not. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Whimſically; in compliance with imagination.

One man's ſo much as *fantaſtically* choſe, even or odd, let us take our way. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *fan-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *taſtical*.]

1. Humorouſneſs; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs.

I dare not diſcourage any that would put him out of conceit with it, for having convinced him of the *fantaſticalneſs* of it. *Dillotſon, Preface.*

3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY. *n. ſ.* [*fantaſie*, French; *phantaſia*, Latin; [illegible].]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look pale!
Is not this ſomething more than *fantaſy*? *Shak.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*:
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind. *Shaksp.*
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*
Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*
These spirits of sense, in *fantasy's* high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.
Davies

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure.
Hubberd's Tale.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whitgifte.*

FA'NTOM. *n. s.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakspeare.*

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakspeare.*

FAR. *adv.* [ꝼeoꝛ, Saxon; *fatt*, Erse.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great
Is what I love; the *far* extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*
With costly cates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord;
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far*-fam'd mistress of mankind.
Arbuthnot.
From the same lineage stern Æætes came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.
Pope.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
Is it *far* you ride?
As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare's Mach.*
Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who sought his destiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into far countries, until his friends affection either ceased or prevailed.
Sidney.
In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto.
Hooker.
And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.
Hubberd's Tale.
Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used towards them, which had their reward soon after.
Bacon's Holy War.
He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because the country was unto him best known, following not *far* after himself with all his army. *Knolles.*
And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into thy little world of mine. *Davies.*
God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milton.*
I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L'Estrange.*
The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.
Dryden.
The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden.*
But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.
Dryden's Persius.
Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmast branch. *Dryden.*
These words are so *far* from establishing any dominion, that we find the quite contrary. *Locke.*
'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country in the western world.
Addison's Ovid.

5. To a distance.

As *far* as the east is from the west, so *far* hath he removed our transgressions from him.
Psalms.
Neither did those that were sent, and travelled *far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor. *Raleigh.*
But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceased
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off.
Milton.
I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory.*
A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.
Addison's Ovid.

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* spent. *Judges.*

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly used with some word noting the comparative, but *Dryden* has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Proverbs.*
Such a communication passeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the world. *Bacon.*
The face of war
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*
Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*
Latin is a more succinct language than the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the most compendious of them. *Dryden*
The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryd.*
Besides, he 's lovely *far* above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest.
Pope.
Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakspeare.*

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
——You speak him *far*.
——I don't extend him, sir. *Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*
Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles.
Shakspeare's Henry iv.
Not to resolve, is to resolve: and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth it *far* in some other sort, as to resolve. *Bacon.*
Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*
My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*
The custom of these tongues sometimes so *far* influences the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St Paul's Epistles.*

10. FAR *off*. At a great distance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far off* his steps adore. *Milton.*

11. FAR *off*. To a great distance.

Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far off* to fright
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, *I set the boat* far off, *I set the boat* far from *me.*

13. FAR is used often in composition: as, *farshooting, farseeing.*

FAR-FETCH. *n. s.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us. *Hudib.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* spoil.
Milton.
By his command we boldly cross the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *farfetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.
Dryden.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy. *Shakf.*
For *far-fetched* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *farfetched* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted. *Watts*

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her sire, to whose *farpiercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault and prop the spheres.
Pope's Odyssey.

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot.*] Shooting to a great distance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove he said, and the *farshooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good.
Dryden's Æneid

FAR. *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.

A man taking a *far* journey. *Mark.*
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to *far* Oxus shall be sold,
To try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold.
Dryden.

2. It was formerly uſed not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.
These things ſeem ſmall and undiſtinguiſhable, Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shakſ.*
If we may behold in any creature any one ſpunk of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightneſs, the ſame in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

3. *From* FAR. In this ſenſe it is uſed elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.
The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee *from far*, from the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horſemanſhip, the right ſide of the horſe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.
No true Egyptian ever knew in horſes
The *far* ſide from the near. *Dryden*

5. It is often not eaſy to diſtinguiſh whether it be adjective or adverb: as,
The nations *far* and near center'd in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *farrow*.] The offſpring of a ſow; young pigs.
Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loſs of the *far* of the ſow
More great than the loſs of two calves of the cow. *Tuſſer.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin; *farcir*, French]
1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.
Wreſtling is a paſtime which either the Corniſhmen derived from Corineus, their firſt pretended founder, or at leaſt it miniſtred ſome ſtuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew*
The firſt principles of chriſtian religion ſhould not be *farced* with ſchool points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

2. To extend; to ſwell out.
'Tis not the balm, the ſceptre and the ball,
The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The enterti'ſu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shakſp.*

FARCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; or from *farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity, and ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.
There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which groteſque is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners falſe; that is, inconſiſtent with the characters of mankind; groteſque painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden's Defenſence.*
What ſhould be great, you turn to *farce*. *Prior.*
They object againſt it as a *farce*, becauſe the irregularity of the plot ſhould anſwer to the extravagance of the characters, which they ſay this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FA'RCICAL. *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.
They deny the characters to be *farcical*, becauſe they are actually in nature. *Guy.*

FA'RCY. *n. ſ.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leproſy of horſes. It is probably curable by antimony.

FA'RDEL. *n. ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian; *fardeau*, French.] A bundle; a little pack.
Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him ſcratch his beard. *Shakſpeare.*
Who would *fardels* bear,
To grown and ſweat under a weary life? *Shakſ.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꝛan, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to paſs; to travel.
At laſt, reſolving forward ſtill to *fare*,
Until the bluſt'ring ſtorm is over blown.
Fairy Queen.
His ſpirits pure were ſubject to our ſight,
Like to a man in ſhew and ſhape he *fared*.
Fairfax.
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the ſea-beat ſhore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any ſtate good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend.
Fairy Queen
A ſtubborn heart ſhall *fare* evil at the laſt
Eccles.
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble ſight
Preſents that beauty. *Waller*
So in this throng bright Sachariſſa *far'd*,
Oppreſs'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard:
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul in a tempeſt on their admiral *Waller.*
So *fares* the flag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denham.*
But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toſs'd by two adverſe winds together,
Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppoſe. *Hudib.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*.
L'Eſtrange
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidſt the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid*
Engliſh miniſters never *fare* ſo well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animoſities of the nation.
Addiſon's Freeholder
Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they ſhall *fare* no worſe than their neighbours. *Swift*

3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.
Thus it *fareth* when too much deſire of contradiction cauſeth our ſpeeches rather to paſs by number than to ſtay for weight. *Hooker.*
So *fares* it when with truth falſehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an imperſonal form.
When the hand finds itſelf well warmed and covered, let it refuſe the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be ſtarved or killed, and then we ſhall ſee how *it* will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly every day. *Luke.*
Feaſt your ears with the muſic awhile, if they will *fare* ſo harſhly, as on the trumpet's ſound. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*
Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have deſcended ſo low as to eat dogs: but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. Uſed only of that which is paid for the perſon, not the goods.
He found a ſhip going to Tarſhiſh; ſo he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarſhiſh. *Jonah.*
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to diſcharge his *fare*.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions.
But come, ſo well refreſh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after ſuch delicious *fare*. *Milton.*
But when the weſtern winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender graſs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the laſt, produce in open air
Both flocks, and ſend them to their ſummer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well ſuffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wiſe;
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe.
Dryden's Juvenal.
Upon his riſing up he ordered the peaſant to ſet before him whatever food he had in his houſe: the peaſant brought out a great deal of coarſe *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addiſon.*

FAREWE'LL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell*, or *fare* you *well*; *fis felix, abi in bonum rem*; or *bene ſit tibi*; but in time, uſe familiarized it to an adverb, and it is uſed both by thoſe who go and thoſe who are left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
But *farewell* king: ſith thus thou will appear,
Freedom lives hence, and baniſhment is here.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.
Whether we ſhall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlaſting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Caſſius. *Shakſp.*
Be not amazed, call all your ſenſes to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakſpeare.*
An iron ſlumber ſhuts my ſwimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in ſhades of night,
For ever I am raviſh'd from thy ſight. *Dryden.*
Farewell, ſays he; the parting ſound ſcarce fell
From his faint lips, but ſhe replied *farewell*.
Dryden.
O queen, *farewell!* he ſtill poſſeſt
Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt!
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.
Farewell, the year, which threaten'd to
The faireſt light the world can ſhow. *Waller.*
Treading the path to noble ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Reſolv'd my country and my friends
All that remained of me ſhould have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preſerved when it is uſed plurally.
Farewell, maſter Silence: I will not uſe many words with you; *fare* you *well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

FAREWE'LL. *n. ſ.*
1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious ſun.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.
If chance the radiant ſun with *farewell* ſweet,
Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleeting herds
Atteſt their joy, that hill and valley ring.
Milton.
As in this grove I took my laſt *farewell*,
As on this very ſpot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of the ſubject, I ſhall adviſe the author for the future to ſpeak his meaning more plainly. *Addiſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective; leave-taking.
Several ingenious writers who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over ſo, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator.*

FARINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; taſting like meal or flower of corn.
The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds of ſome culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FARM. *n. ſ.* [*ferme*, French; ꝼeoꝛm, proviſion, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their antient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of lands in Ireland do not uſe to ſet out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and ſome during pleaſure. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulneſs in landlords to make any longer *farms* unto their tenants. *Spenſer.*

To Farm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof ſhall furniſh us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received from the bankers ſcant twenty ſhillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

Fa'rmer. *n. ſ.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou haſt ſeen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'ſt behold the great image of authority: a dog's obeyed in office. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the ſtocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fa'rmost. *adj.* [ſuperlative of *far*.] Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

A ſpacious cave, within its *farmeſt* part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden.*

Fa'rness *n ſ.* [from *far*.] Diſtance; remoteneſs.

Their nearneſs on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farneſs* from timely ſuccour by their friend, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermoſt number of able hands to fight. *Carew.*

Farra'ginous. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confuſion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, ſexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monſtrous, and many ways inconſiſtent with truth. *Brown.*

Farrago. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

Fa'rrier *n. ſ.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]

1. A ſhoer of horſes.

But the utmoſt exactneſs in theſe particulars belong to *farriers*, ſaddlers, ſmiths, and other tradeſmen. *Digby.*

2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get ſack, or ſtrong-beer, to rub your horſes. *Swift.*

***To* Fa'rrier.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

Fa'rrow. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeaſh, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in ſow's blood that hath llittered
Her nine *farrow*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

***To* Fa'rrow.** *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is uſed only of ſwine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Tuſſer.*

The ſwine, although multiparous, yet being biſulcous, and only cloven-hooſed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other biſulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous iſſue boaſt,
As fair and fruitful as the ſow that carried,
The thirty pigs at one large litter *farrowed*.
Dryden's Juvenal.

FART. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pants a man when 'tis kept cloſe;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let looſe.
Suckling.

***To* Fart.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun diſcharge,
Although the bore be never ſo large,
Before the flame from muzzle burſt,
Juſt at the breech it flaſhes firſt;
So from my lord his paſſion broke,
He *farted* firſt, and then he ſpoke. *Swift.*

Fa'rther. *adv.* [This word is now generally conſidered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *fartheſt*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furtheſt*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝑoꝛ᷑ oꝛ, ꝑuꝛ᷑e, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by reſemblance of ſound, being firſt confounded in ſpeech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, beſides rules, there is *farther* required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

They contented themſelves with the opinions, faſhions, and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

Fa'rther. *adj.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater diſtance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here muſt we fix on high the golden bough.
Dryden's Æneid.

Fa'rtherance. *n. ſ.* [more properly *furtherance* from *further*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *furtherance* that I have obtained. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Farthermo're. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*] Beſides; moreover; likewiſe.

Farthermore, the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by ſo much exceed other plants, as the greateſt men of power and worldly ability ſurpaſs the meaneſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

***To* Fa'rther.** *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

Fa'rthest. *adv.* [more properly *furtheſt*. See Farther.] At the greateſt diſtance; to the greateſt diſtance.

Farthest. *adj.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

Yet it muſt be withall conſidered, that the greateſt part of the world are they which be *furtheſt* from perfection. *Hooker.*

Fa'rthing. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeo ꝑlinᵹ, Saxon, from ꝑeo ᵹe, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin.

A *farthing* is the leaſt denomination or ſmalleſt of money uſed in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Elſe all thoſe things we toil for hard in,
Would not exceed in weight a *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or ſilver; nor the halfpences or *farthings* of Ireland. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

I hope with him, 'tis true; but our churchwardens
Feed on the ſilver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His ſon builds on, and never is coſter',
Till the laſt *farthing* is in ſtructure ſpent.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. A kind of diviſion of land. Not in uſe.

Thirty acres make a *farthing* land; nine *farthings* a Corniſh acre; and four Corniſh acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

Fa'rthingale. *n. ſ.* [This word has much exerciſed the etymology of *Skinner*, who at laſt ſeems to determine that it is derived from *vertugarde*: if he had conſidered what *vert* ſignifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true ſenſe.] A hoop; circles of whalebone uſed to ſpread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With ſilken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakſpeare.*

Tell me,
What compaſs will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakſpeare.*

Arthur ware in hall
Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hawkins.*

Some will have it that it pretends the downfall of the French king; and obſerve, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

She ſcorns a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to ſwell her ruffled ſkirt,
A new commode, a topknot and a ruff. *Swift.*

Fa'rthingsworth. *n. ſ.* [*farthing* and *worth*] As much as is ſold for a farthing.

They are thy cuſtomers: I hardly ever ſell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

Fa'sces. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with diſdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, riſe once more;
And ſhook aloft the *faſces* of the main,
To fright thoſe ſlaves with what they felt before.
Dryden.

Fascia. *n ſ.* [Latin] A fillet; a bandage.

Fa'sciated. *adj.* [from *faſcia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Diſt.*

Fascia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diſeaſed parts.

Three especial sorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wiseman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION *n. s.* [from *fascinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He cast such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South*

FASCINE. n. s. [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'SCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FA'SHION. *n. s.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our lenemities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the flatteriness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor people's friend.
—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakspeare.*

2. The make or cut of clothes.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylors,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakspeare.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Cæsca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakspeare's J. Cæsar.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here 's the note,
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*.
Shakspeare

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *Hooker.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into contempt, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Waller*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His panegyricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy.
Shakspeare.

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possest with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shakspeare.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons!
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job*

The natives of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh.*

The rib he form'd and *fashion'd* with his hands;
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by the senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be design'd,
And *fashion'd* by a maker hate and hand?
Could art such miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackmore.*

A different toil another fuge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys:
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
First to their lust'rous armours ow'd its frame. *Gay.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselves thereto, according to occasion.
Hubberd's Tale.

Nature, as it grows again toward earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy.
Shakspeare's Timon.

This cardinal,
Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle.
Shakspeare.

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakspeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion.*]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of morals, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glanville.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

The prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck.
Dryden's Ovid.

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *fashionable.*] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or the woman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable.*] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *Swift.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. s.* [from *fashion.*] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Goth. fæstan, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather fast from all four days, than drink so much in one. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Matthew.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:
I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakspeare.*

FAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.
Shakspeare.

Where will this end? four times ten days I've past,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Not tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She 's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryden.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts*, its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST. *adj.* [fæſt, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Ps.*

Last, the fire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milton.*

Be sure to find,
What I have foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the Chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil *Spenser.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh,; where, after that he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that 's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; found.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakspeare.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant: light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift. It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth. *Ezra.*

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. FAST *and loose.* Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast and loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney.*

If she perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewray,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,
And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax.*

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast and loose* with God Almighty! *L'Estrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakspeare's King John.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep.
Shakspeare.

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united with some other word, as *by* or *beside.*

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle *fast by.* *Knolles.*

Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast by*,
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves.
Dryden's Tyr. Love.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope.*

Well-known to me the palace you inquire;
For *fast beside* it dwells my honour'd sire. *Pope*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast beside* him once fear'd Edward sleeps.
Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou canst. *Shakspeare's Henry IV*

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embru'd the face.
Dan el.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered.
Hammond's Pract. Catech

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *fast.*]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets *Exodus.*

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Osinius bore.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood.
Brown's Vulgar Errours

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise.
Decay of Piety.

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?
Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FA'STENER. *n. s.* [from *fasten.*] One that makes fast or firm.

FA'STER. *n. s.* [from *fast.*] He who abstains from food. *Ainsworth.*

FA'STHANDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand.*] Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted; covetous.

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the Princess Catharine.
Bacon.

FA'STIDIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *fastidious.*] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat. *fastidieux, fastideuse*, French.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, less thou for them.
Ben Jonson.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by fasting *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail. *South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious.*] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn; they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Govt of the Tongue*

FASTI'GIATED. *adj.* [*fastigiatus*, Lat.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

FA'STINGDAY. *n. s.* [*fast* and *day.*] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless it also be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

FA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *fast.*]

1. State of being fast.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king distaste, did contend by their forwardness to shew it was but their *fastness* to their former government, and that those affections ended with the time. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the time of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery *Hacket.*

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. Not used.

Bring his style from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

FA'STUOUS. *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Latin; *fastueux, fastueuse*, French.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

FAT. *adj.* [fæt, Saxon.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to *lean.*

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the fattest, I think, i' th' forest. *Shakspeare.*

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow.
Shakspeare.

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth.
L'Estrange.

Spare diet and labour will keep conſtitutions, where this diſpoſition is the ſtrongeſt, from being *fat*: you may ſee in an army forty thouſand foot-ſoldiers, without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and reſt twenty of the forty ſhall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot.*

. Coarſe; groſs. [*fat*, French.]

We're hurl'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age;
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increaſe the ſtreaming ordures of the ſtage.
Dryden.

. Dull.

O ſouls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground.
Dryd n's Perſius.

. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promiſing and pleaſing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*

Theſe were terrible alarms to perſons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and ſucceſsful impoſture. *South.*

A *fat* benefice is that which ſo abounds with an eſta e and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AT. *n. ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood; depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them. The fat is to be found immediately under the ſkin, in moſt parts of the body. There are two ſorts of fat; one yellow, ſoft, and lax, eaſily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not ſo eaſily melted, called ſuet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third ſort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt ingredients to come by, are the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

This membrane ſeparates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleſhy with abundant food.

On how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it!
Shakſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

Ere this
I ſhould have *fatted* all the region kites
With this ſlave's offal. *Shakſpeare's Ham'et.*

They *fat* ſuch enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpoſe to fat and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good paſturage, after violent motion, ſometimes die ſuddenly. *Arbuthnot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed.

Content, he is well repaid!
He is ſtank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shakſ.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conſcience; the other, like a beaſt, but *fatting* up for the ſlaughter. *L'Eſtrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer.*

FAT. *n. ſ.* [fæt, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch. This is generally written *vat*.] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked.

The *fats* ſhall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel.*

A white ſtone uſed for flagging floors, for ciſterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FATAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Lat. *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood.
Dryden's Æneid.

A paſſy in the brain is moſt dangerous; when it ſeizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reaſoning, that theſe things are *fatal* and neceſſary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotſon.*

3. Appointed by deſtiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was ſtill enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It was
Still *fatal* to ſtout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when leaſt
He dreamt of it, to proſper beſt. *Hudibras.*

Behold the deſtin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchiſes prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of reſt foretold.
Dryden's Æneid.

O race divine;
For beauty ſtill is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FA'TALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable neceſſity.

Will the obſtinate *fataliſts* find ſufficient apology? *Watts.*

FATA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*fatalité*, French; from *fatal*.]

1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events; preordination of inevitable cauſes acting invincibly in perpetual ſucceſſion.

The ſtoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable courſe of events; but then they held alſo, that they fell out by a neceſſity emergent from and inherent in the things themſelves, which God himſelf could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a ſtrange *fatality* men ſuffer their diſſenting to be drawn into the ſtream of the preſent vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not ſecure the ſon from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to ſome great or hazardous event.

Seven times ſeven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and ſeven times nine, or the years ſixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable *fatality*. *Brown.*

FA'TALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; deſtructively, even to death.

The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure and clear,
That had the felt-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had ſeen.
Denham.

'Tis the proceſſion of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To ſay that the world was made caſually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compoſed the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not ſenſible of it. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE. *n. ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes.

Neceſſity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*.
Milton.

There is a neceſſity in *fate*
Why ſtill the brave bold man is fortunate.
Dryden.

You muſt obey me ſoon or late;
Why will you vainly ſtruggle with your *fate*.
Dryden.

When empire in its childhood firſt appears,
A watchful *fate* o'erſees its infant years. *Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fate*
Guides the ſhaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water ſhall he die, and take his end. *Shakſp.*

3. Death; deſtruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whoſe top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famiſh'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies:
Yet ſtill he choſe the longeſt way to *fate*,
Waſting at once his life and his eſtate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*!
Dryden.

The whizzing arrow ſings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cauſe of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and ſumpters ſent. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the ſouthern blaſts, was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Modelled in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The ſtricture uſed by *Dryden* is unuſual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of ſteel by Stygian charms,
Suſpended ſhone on high. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Inveſted with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakſpeare*.

The *fated* ſky
Gives us free ſcope. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'THER. *n. ſ.* [fæðep, Saxon. This word is found likewiſe in the Perſian language.]

1. He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion ſuperinduced to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Boſtalem, thy *father* ſaith it: the man by whom thou haſt breath and life ſpeaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He ſhall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere.
Milton.

2. The firſt anceſtor.

It was ſaid
It ſhould not ſtand in thy poſterity;
But that myſelf ſhall be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Romans.*

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognoſticating weather: Epſom, a lawyer, ſaid in ſcorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the ſun change? The old man anſwered, When ſuch a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You ſhall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned biſhops.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Genesis.*
Father of verse. *Pope.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.
Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.
I was a *father* to the poor. *Job.*
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Genesis.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a jesuit.
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*.
Shakspeare.
There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.
From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestick Rome. *Dryden.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

11. The compellation of God as creator.
We have one *Father*, even God. *John.*
Almighty and most merciful *Father*.
Common Prayer.

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator.*

To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shakspeare.

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.
I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakspeare.*
How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To adopt a composition.
Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.
And lest we seem to *father* any thing *upon* them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*
My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered upon* hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FA'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.
Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*
We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father.
Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Exodus.*
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd:
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakspeare.*
The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*
He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children.
Addison's Spectator.

FA'THERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.
Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shak.*
The part which describes the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects *Dryden.*

FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *n. s.* [fæðm, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.
The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*
The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom line*.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.
Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden.*

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.*
Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as, *I cannot* fathom *his design.*

FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare.*

FATI'DICAL. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel future events.
The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howel.*

FA'TIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.
By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakspeare.*

FATI'GUE. *n. s.* [*fatigue*, French, *fatigo*, Latin.]
1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio fought both [illegible] and endured the *fatigues* with which he pressed them. *Arbuthnot.*

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.
The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKI'DNEYED. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.
Peace, ye *fat-kidney'd* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep! *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

FA'TLING. *n. s.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling*, shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah.*

FA'TNER. *n. s.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.
The wind was west, on which the philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS *n. s.* [from *fat*.]
1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his face you know his loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy sow;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyen.
Fairy Queen.

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.
But the olive-tree said unto them, Should I leave my *fatness* wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? *Judges.*
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce nuts, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.
God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Genesis.*

6. That which causes fertility.
When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist
The execrable ground. *Philips.*
Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To make fruitful.

Town of ſtuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinenſis.*

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion clle, not hitherto withſtood,
Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden

3. To feed groſsly; to increaſe.

Obſcene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry ſhores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleſhy.

Allegiance to ſpoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.
Otway

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.
Dryden.

Yet then this little ſpot of earth well till'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty ſpouſe aſe ſpent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Long e'e the dregs of life, and live'd to ſee
Alſo g-ſelf-defending beautiful progeny. *Dryden.*

Tygers and wolves ſhall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honeſty in courts we find.
Glanville

FA'TTY. *adj.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greaſy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not diſcharge; not becauſe it thicketh fatter, but becauſe an oil ſweyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The gourd
And thirſty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching vine, with reſentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverſe, deteſting contact. *Philips.*

The common ſymptoms of the muriatick ſcurvy are, a falſe taſte in the ſpittle, and a hoarſe voice, ſometimes with a *fatty* ſubſtance like a thin ſkin atop. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

FATUI'TY. *n. ſ.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuous*] Foolihneſs; weakneſs of mind; morbid; feebleneſs of intellect.

It had argued a very ſhort ſight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands if ſuch reaſon.
King Charles.

Theſe ſymptoms were ſo high in ſome as to produce a ſort of *fatuity* of incredulity. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TUOUS. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at thoſe *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourſelves have a conſiderable doſe of what make them ſo. *Glanville*

2. Impotent; without force; illuſory: alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combuſtible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Denham.

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull; ſtupid.

Thou art ſo *fatwitted* with drinking old ſack, and unbuttoning thee after ſupper, and ſleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou haſt forgotten. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

FA'UCET. *n. ſ.* [*fauſſet*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpiggot. It is ſometimes improperly written *faſſet*.

You were out a good wholeſome forenoon in hearing a cauſe between an orange-wife and a *faſſet*-ſeller, and adjourned a controverſy of three pence to a ſecond audience. *Shakſpeare.*

If you are ſent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow ſtrongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth. *Swift.*

FA'UCHION. *n. ſ.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword.

A ſtately tomb, whoſe top a trumpet bore;
A ſoldier's *fauchion*, and a ſeaman's oar. *Dryden*

FA'UFEL. n. ſ. [French.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palm-tree.

FAVI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*faville*, Latin.] Conſiſting of aſhes.

As to foretelling of ſtrangers, from the fungous parts lefs about the wicks of the candle, it only ſignifieth a moiſt air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles. *Brown.*

FA'LCON. } See { FALCON.
FA'LCONRY. } See { FALCONRY.

FAULT. *n ſ.* [*faut*, *faute*, French; *faltar*, to be deficient, Spaniſh. The *l* is ſometimes ſounded; and ſometimes mute. In converſation it is generally ſuppreſſed.]

1. Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure or objection.

The prophet chuſeth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themſelves, than the crime of tranſgreſſing a law which God had made. *Hooker*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and ſtrong enough. *Stillingfleet*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what muſt he expect that ſtill proceeds
To commit ſin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may poſſibly be in my writing: but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden*

They wholly miſtake the nature of criticiſm, who think its buſineſs is principally to find *faults*. *Dryden.*

To be deſirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may to obtain it, is ſo far from being a *fault*, even in private perſons, that it is their great and indiſpenſable duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his ſacred name flies every *fault*,
And each exalted ſtanza, teems with thought.
Pope

Which of our thrum-cap'd anceſtors found *fault*,
For want of ſugar-tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt?
King.

Being void of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift*

2. Defect; want; abſence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleaſes me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be ſad, and ſad indeed too. *Shakſpeare*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, *the inquirer is at a* fault.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwiſe to write, minding to furniſh our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth*. *Spenſer.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleneſs exalt thee. *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fault.*] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then the, behold the *faulter* here in ſight;
This hand committed that ſuppoſed offence.
Fairfax.

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. ſ.* [*fault* and *find.*] A cenſurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneouſly.

FA'ULTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faulty.*]

1. Badneſs; vitiouſneſs; evil diſpoſition.

When her judgment was to be practiſed no knowing *faultineſs* by his firſt tokens, ſhe was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eſchewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The notabliants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultineſs* of their people heretofore is laid upon them. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *adj* [from *fault.*] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Write for our ſins he *faultleſs* incurred pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again.
Fairfax.

Who durſt thy *faultleſs* figure thus deface!
Dryden's Æneid.

Whoever thinks a *faultleſs* piece to ſee,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er ſhall be.
Pope.

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *faute.*]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth ſpeak as one which is *faulty*.
2 Samuel.

Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* ſince!
To ruin utterly ſufferings be deſav'd. *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them ſet down for perpetuity, is three way *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting ſome things which in ſcripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of paſſions, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual neceſſity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing leſs; *faulty* alſo in urging ſome things by ſcripture mutable, as the lay elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any reſpect; not fit for the uſe intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was ſtricken into the mouth at the firſt courſe, ſo that he died preſently. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Latin.]

1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of ſilver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilſt Heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Then Clarion, the eldeſt ſon and heir
Of Maleagrol. *Spenſer.*

The ſelf-ſame gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shakſp.*
Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Fortune ſo *favoured* him, that the town at his firſt coming ſurrendered unto him. *Knolles.*
The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame.
Dryden.
Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the ſkies,
Diſtinguiſh'd care of guardian deities. *Pope.*

2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Addiſon.*

3. To reſemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his maſter. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindneſs; kind regard; propitious aſpect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majeſty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from myſelf, and all our houſe.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and alſo with men. 1 *Samuel.*

They got not the land by their own ſword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, becauſe thou haſt a *favour* unto them. *Pſalms*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Wal*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deſerving ſubject, had been an effect of juſtice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aureng. Pref.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleaſures which theſe ſcriptures aſcribe to religion, are of a kind very different from thoſe in *favour of* which they are here alledged. *Rogers.*

At play, among ſtrangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wiſhes engaged on a ſudden in *favour of* one ſide more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the uſe of kings, princes, and miniſters. And in ſhort, the *favour of* learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindneſs granted; benevolence ſhown.

All *favours* and puniſhments paſſed by him, all offices and places of importance were diſtributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the ſwift, nor yet *favour* to men of ſkill. *Eccles*

O, my royal maſter!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel.
A. Philips.

4. Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment.

I could not diſcover the lenity and *favour* of this ſentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we ſtay upon your leiſure;
—Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loſs if 't might be inquir'd
What the condition of theſe arms would be
Ben Jonſon.

Come down, ſaid Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my ſoul, ſaid Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here.
Dryden.

6. Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured.

All theſe his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All theſe his work ſo wond'rous he ordain'd.
Milton.

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his loveſuit will advance
Unto his ſeveral miſtreſs, which they'll know
By *favours* ſeveral which they did beſtow. *Shakſ.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A blue ribband tied round the ſword arm, I conceive to be the remains of that cuſtom of wearing a miſtreſs's *favour* on ſuch occaſions of old. *Spectator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and ſtick it in thy cap. *Shakſp. Henry v.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little uſed.

That is only ſuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, ſetting forth both in ſluttiſhneſs. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath ſtaid upon ſome *favour* that it loves. *Shakſ.*

Diſfeat thy *favour* with an uſurped beard
Shakſpeare's Othello.

There 's no goodneſs in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why ſo tart a *favour*
To trumpet ſuch good tidings? *Shakſpeare.*

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of theſe men: were they not mine?
Did they not ſometime cry, all hail! to me?
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

A youth of fine *favour* and ſhape. *Bacon.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Latin]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! moſt gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to ſtay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obſolete.

Of all the race of ſilver-winged flies
Which do poſſeſs the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion the eldeſt ſon and heir
Of Muſcarol. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable.*]

1. Kindly; with favour; with tenderneſs; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege ſincerely for themſelves, that they did as neceſſity conſtrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about ſeeking ſuch as are worthy of her, and ſheweth herſelf *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wiſdom.*

The violent will condemn the character of Abſalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of thoſe we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Regarded with kindneſs.

Oft with ſome *favour'd* traveller they ſtray,
And ſhine before him all the deſert way. *Pope.*

2. [from *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill.*

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed;
Sucking upon her poiſonous dugs, each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all *ill favoured.* *Fairy Q.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean fleſhed kine did eat up the ſeven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Geneſis.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured.*] In a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance. Always joined with *well* or *ill.*

FA'VOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs; a wellwiſher; a friend.

If we ſhould upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with ſuperſtitious *favourers*, the anſwer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themſelves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new ſect? ye are not found. *Shakſp.*
Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakſp.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers.* *Daniel's Civil War.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the moſt profeſt and bitter enemies to the chriſtian religion. *Addiſon.*

FA'VOURITE. *n. ſ.* [*favorite*, French; *favorita*, Italian.]

1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleaſure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular maſter in criticiſm has his *favourite* paſſages in an author. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

So fathers ſpeak, perſuaſive ſpeech and mild!
Their ſage experience to the *favo'rite* child *Pope.*

2. One choſen as a companion by a ſuperiour; a mean wretch whoſe whole buſineſs is by any means to pleaſe.

All favours and puniſhments paſſed by him, all offices and places of importance were diſtributed to his *favourites.* *Sidney.*

I was a Theſſalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was purſued ſo cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my deſtruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies;
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

Bid her ſteal into the plaſhed bower,
Where honey-ſuckles, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride
Againſt that power that bred it. *Shakſpeare*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, eſpecially towards the waning time, and ſuſpect of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddeſs I have ſought the ſight,
Yet no where can her find; ſuch happineſs
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourleſs.*
F. Queen.

FA'USEN. *n. ſ.* A ſort of large eel.

He left the waves to waſh;
The wave ſprung entrails, about which *fauſens* and other fiſh
Did ſhole. *Chapman's Iliads.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is ſo far advanced that you cannot force him back; and alſo to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer; ſupporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any ſect: I will have no man addict himſelf to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Jonſon*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an inſtance in behalf of it, was not raiſed thus. *Woodward*

FA'UTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, French.] A woman that favours, or ſhows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautreſs* ſtill. *Chapman*

He comes from baniſhment to the *ſauteſt* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garth.*

FAWN. *n. ſ.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in the old French, a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath loſt the hind;
And look each where, where laſt I ſaw her face,
Whoſe image yet I carry freſh in mind. *Spenſer.*

The buck is called the firſt year a *fawn*, the ſecond year a pricket. *Shakſpeare.*

The colt hath about four years of growth: and ſo the *fawn*, and ſo the calf. *Bacon.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly ſpreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondneſs for children.]

1. To court by friſking before one, as a dog.

The dog ſtraight *fäwned* upon his maſter for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Curioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To court by any means. Uſed of animals.

Inſtead thereof he kiſs'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it not ſtrange that a rational man ſhould worſhip an ox? that he ſhould *fawn* upon his dog? bow himſelf before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court ſervilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what ſorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy conſtant friend? *Shak.*

And thou, ſly hypocrite, who now would'ſt be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and ſervilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* croud to quit,
And pleas'd to 'ſcape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN. *n. ſ.* A ſervile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather ſhew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, than ſpend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

By ſoftneſs of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from pæx, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Obſolete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* ſtar, which is all one with ſtella crinita, or cometa. *Camden.*

FAY. *n. ſ.* [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-ſkirted *fays*
Fly after the night ſteeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obſolete.

Then ill 'haviour garres men miſſay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenſer.*

FE'ABERRY. *n. ſ.* [*groſſularia.*] A gooſeberry. *Dict.*

To FEAGUE. *v. a* [*Gower* uſes *To feige*, for to cenſure; *fegen*, German, to ſweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To whip; to chaſtiſe; to beat.

FE'ALTY. *n. ſ.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord; fidelity to a maſter; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lifting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shakſ.*

Let my ſovereign
Command my eldeſt ſon, nay all my ſons,
As pledges of my *fealty*, and love. *Shakſpeare.*

Man diſobeying,
Diſloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and ſins
Againſt the high ſupremacy of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beaſt behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low ſubjection. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whether his firſt deſign be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to diſturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FEAR. *n. ſ.* [pearan, Saxon, to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erſe.]

1. Dread; terrour; painful apprehenſion of danger.

Fear is an uneaſineſs of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* ſtill to and fro did fly,
And found no place where ſafe ſhe ſhrowd him might. *Fairy Queen.*

For *fear* was upon them, becauſe of the people of thoſe countries. *Ezra.*

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Muſt we not wiſh, for *fear* of wiſhing ill. *Dryden.*

Fear, in general, is that paſſion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our ſecurity upon the approach of evil. *Rogers*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the preſence of any perſon or thing; terrour impreſſed: with *of* before that which impreſſeth.

And the *fear of* you, and the dread of you, ſhall be upon every beaſt. *Geneſis.*

3. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac.*

4. That which cauſes fear.

Antony, ſtay not by his ſide:
Thy demon, that 's the ſpirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæſar is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being over-power'd. *Shak.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Iſaac had been with me. *Geneſis.*

6. Something hung up to ſcare deer by its colour or noiſe.

He who fleeth from the noiſe of the *fear* ſhall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midſt of the pit ſhall be taken in the ſnare. *Iſaiah.*

FEAR. *n. ſ.* [peopa, Saxon.] A companion. Obſolete.

But ſan Clariſſa to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Queen.*

To FEAR. *v. a.* [peapan, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortenſio *fears* his widow.
—Then never truſt me if I be afraid
—You are very ſenſible, yet you miſs my ſenſe;
I mean Hortenſio is afraid of you *Shakſpeare.*

To *fear* the foe, ſince fear oppreſſeth ſtrength,
Gives, in your weakneſs, ſtrength unto your foe *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*

There ſhall riſe up a kingdom, and it ſhall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Eſd.*

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor diſgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*

We muſt not make a ſcarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakſp.*

Some ſitting on the hatches, would ſeem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in terrour; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far.
—Safer than truſt too far:
Let me ſtill take away the arms I fear,
Nor fear ſtill to be harm'd. *Shakſpeare.*

If any ſuch be here, if any *fear*
Leſs for his perſon than an ill report;
If any think brave death outwe gs bad life. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace*

See, pious king, with diff'rent ſtrife,
Thy ſtruggling Albion's boſom torn:
So much the *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate ſhe dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *full.*]

1. Timorous; timid; eaſily made afraid.

He 's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakſpeare.*

Them that are of a *fearful* heart. *Iſaiah.*

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Iriſh are more *fearful* to offend the law than the Engliſh. *Davies on Ireland.*

I have made my heroine *fearful of* death, which neither Caſſandra nor Cleopatra would have been *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holineſs, *fearful* in praiſes! *Exodus.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impreſſing fear.

Neither faſt to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Againſt ſuch monſters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwiſe than only as a *fearful* pattern of his juſt diſpleaſure. *Hooker.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement,
Inhabits here: ſome heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakſpeare.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Heb.*

Lay down by thoſe pleaſures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no compariſon. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of ſin, and the preſent revenge which it takes upon ſinners, beſides that *fearful* puniſhment which ſhall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotſon.*

FE'ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorouſly; in fear.

In ſuch a night
Did Thiſbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakſp.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

It is credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthineſs, our profeſſed *fearfulneſs* to aſk any thing, otherwiſe than only for his ſake to whom God can deny nothing, that this ſhould be noted for a popiſh errour? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government juſtly deſpiſed, is *fearfulneſs* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

FE'ARLESLY. *adv.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greateſt aſtoniſhment to obſerve the ſtupid, yet common boldneſs of men who ſo *fearleſly* expoſe themſelves to this moſt formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldneſs.

He gave inſtances of an invincible courage and *fearleſneſs* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with *of* before the ſubject.

From the ground the *fearleſs* doth ariſe,
And walketh forth without ſuſpect of crime.
Fairy Queen.

The flaming ſeraph, *fearleſs* though alone
Encompaſs'd round with foes, thus anſwer'd bold. *Milton.*

A nation, whoſe diſtinguiſhing character it is to be more *fearleſs of* death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *feaſible.*]

1. Practicability.
2. A thing practicable.

Men often ſwallow falſities for truths, dubioſities for certainties, poſſibilities for *feaſibilities*, and things impoſſible for poſſibilities themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*faiſible*, Fr.] Practicable; ſuch as may be effected; ſuch as may be done.

We conclude many things impoſſibilities, which yet are eaſy *feaſibles*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Things are *feaſible* in themſelves; elſe the eternal wiſdom of God would never have adviſed, and much leſs have commanded them. *South.*

FE'ASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. ſ.* [*feſte*, French; *feſtum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here 's our chief gueſt. If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feaſt*. *Shakſp.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feaſt* unto all his ſervants. *Geneſis.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feaſt*,
And made the lady of the flow'r her gueſt;
When lo! a bow'r deſcended on the plain,
With ſudden ſeats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occaſion: oppoſed to a *faſt*.

This day is call'd the *feaſt* of Criſpian. *Shakſ.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to the ſe diſhes which are a *feaſt* to others. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat ſumptuouſly; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feaſt* together. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

The pariſh finds, indeed; but our churchwardens
Feaſt on the ſilver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To FEAST. *v. a.*

1. To entertain ſumptuouſly; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertain'd and *feaſted* by the king with great ſhew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriouſly.

All theſe are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whoſe taſte or ſmell can bleſs the *feaſted* ſenſe. *Dry.*

FEASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]

1. One that fares deliciouſly.

Thoſe *feaſters* could ſpeak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *adj.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]

1. Feſtive; joyful.

The virgins alſo ſhall on *feaſtful* days
Viſit his tomb with flow'rs, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loſs of eyes. *Milton.*

Therefore be ſure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feaſtful* friends,
Paſſes to bliſs at the mid-hour of night,
Haſt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure. *Milton.*

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The luxur train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawleſs pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feaſtful* rites devour. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FE'ASTRITE. *n. ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments.

His hoſpitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily gueſts; whoſe board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feaſtrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT. *n. ſ.* [*fait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *F. Queen.*

Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the ſcene,
He prov'd th' beſt man i' th' field. *Shakſpeare.*

Our ſoldiers are men of ſtrong heads for action, and perform ſuch *feats* as they are not able to expreſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A trick; an artful, feſtive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more ſupple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

FEAT. *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem.*]

1. Ready; ſkilful; ingenious.

Never maſter had
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occaſions, true,
So *feat*, ſo nurſe-like. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. It is now only uſed in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controverſy. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments ſit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FE'ATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat.*] Neat; dexterous. Obſolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous.*] Neatly; dexterouſly. Not in uſe.

And with fine fingers cropt full *featiouſly*
The tender ſtalks on high. *Spenſer.*

FE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeðer, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face,
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

The brave eagle does with ſorrow ſee
The foreſt waſted, and that lofty tree
Which holds her neſt, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor ſhe cannot ſtay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*

When a man in the dark preſſes either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will ſee a circle of colours like thoſe in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opticks.*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*. *Stuff.*

2. Kind; nature; ſpecies: from the proverbial expreſſion, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a ſpecies.

Clifford, and the haught Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the eaſy-melting king like wax.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

I am not of that *feather* to ſhake off
My friend, when he moſt needs me. *Shakſpeare.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in ſome places, riſes above the lying hair, and there makes a figure reſembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the ſovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, out ageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times every day. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They think not to ſay, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

5. *To* FEATHER *one's Neſt.* [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their neſt.] To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed truſſed with feathers; a ſoft bed.

The huſband cock looks out, and ſtarts to ſee
Another in the place where he did lie,
And meets his wife, which brings her *feather*-bed. *Dryden.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One who cleanſes feathers by whiſking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the reſidue of his long bag filled with the fine duſt or down of the feathers. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FE'ATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather.*]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I ſaw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuiſſes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

So when the new-born phœnix firſt is ſeen,
Her *feather'd* ſubjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*

Dark'ning the ſky; they hover o'er and ſhade
The wanton ſailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Dryden.*

Then ſhips of uncouth form ſhall ſtem the tide,
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy ſide. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and among many other *feather'd* creatures, two little winged boys, perch upon the middle arch. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be ſtruck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *Dryden.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boaſt the ſkill
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope.*

FE'ATHEREDGE. *n. ſ.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* ſtuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a featheredge.

The cover muſt be made of *featheredged* boards in the nature of ſeveral doors with hinges for thereon. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *n. ſ.* A plant both ſingle and double: it is increaſed by ſeeds or ſlips, and alſo by dividing the roots: flowereth moſt part of the ſummer *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FE'ATHER-GRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen pulicosum.*] An herb.

FE'ATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Being without feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howel.*

FE'ATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Resembling feathers.

The accretion or pluvious aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular. *Brown.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*feather* and *seller.*] One who sells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it *featly* here and there
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear. *Shaksp.*

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

FE'ATNESS. *n. f.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *n. f.* [*faiture*, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*

2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features.* *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history. *Addison on Medals.*

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison.*

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the young'st; to th' more mature,
A glass that *featur'd* them. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

FEAZE. *v. a.* [*faiser*, French.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and all the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, French.] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY. *n. f.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaksp.*

FE'CES. *n. f.* [*faces*, Latin; *feces*, Fr.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a foul smell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FE'CULENCE. } *n. f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's thieves are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its *feculence*, which in more porous flocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*faculentus*, Latin; *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville's Apology.*

FE'CUND. *adj.* [*fœcundus*, Latin; *fecond*, French.] Fruitful; prolifick.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [*fœcundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful *Brown.*

To FECU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Dict.*

FECU'NDITY. *n. f.* [from *fecund*; *fecondité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED. The pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *n. f.* [*fœdus*, Latin, or from *feudum.*] This word, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without? *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FE'DERARY. *n. f.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*fœderatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. f.* [Feoh, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord.

All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *alleduum* and *feudum*: *alleduum* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, of *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money: yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple, and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special, is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell *fee*-simples in his master's name. *Hubb. Ta.*

Here 's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his *fee*-simple without leave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shakspeare.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee Hubb. Ta.*
Not helping, death 's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shaksp.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At your enlargement what are thy due *fees*? *Shak.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tusser.*

FE'EFARM. *n. f.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possest with fear. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a.* from the noun.

1. To reward; to pay.
No man *fees* the ſun, no man purchaſes the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South.*
Watch the diſeaſe in time; for when within
The dropſy rages and extends the ſkin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wiſe. *Dryd.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchaſe.
I have long loved her, and ingroſſed opportunities to meet her; *feed* every ſlight occaſion, that could but niggardly given me ſight of her. *Shakſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. To keep in hire.
There's not a thane of them but in his houſe
I have a ſervant *feed*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

FE'EBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; ſickly; infirm; without ſtrength of body or mind.
The men carried all the *feeble* upon aſſes to Jericho. 2 *Chron.*
Command th' aſſiſtance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the ſuccours I can ſend. *Dryden.*
How I have lov'd, excuſe my falt'ring tongue;
My ſpirits *feeble*, and my pains are ſtrong. *Dryden.*
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal ſoul; and though we be now miſerable and *feeble*, yet we aſpire after eternal happineſs, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*
Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength or power. Not in uſe.
Or as a caſtle reared high and round,
By ſubtile engines and malicious ſlight
Is undermined from the loweſt ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite.
Fairy Queen.
Shall that victorious hand be *feebled here*,
That in your chambers gave you chaſtiſement? *Shakſp. King John.*

FEEBLEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind; defective in reſolution and conſtancy.
Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, ſupport the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 *Theſſ.*

FE'EBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feeble.*] Weakneſs; imbecility; infirmity; want of ſtrength.
A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that ſhakes for age and *feebleneſs*. *Shak.*
Some in their latter years, through the *feebleneſs* of their limbs, have been forced to ſtudy upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without ſtrength.
Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muſe gives ſmiles, thy comick ſleep. *Dryden.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; *fedan*, *foedan*, Saxon.]

1. To ſupply with food.
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to purſue. *Dryden.*
Boerhaave fed a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To ſupply; to furniſh.
A conſtant ſmoke riſes from the warm ſprings that *feed* the many baths with which this iſland is ſtocked. *Addiſon.*
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper muſt be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too faſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To graze; to conſume by cattle.
Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure conſtantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*
The froſt will ſpoil the graſs; for which reaſon take care to *feed* it cloſe before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh.
How oft from pomp and ſtate did I remove,
To *feed* deſpair, and cheriſh hopeleſs love. *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.
Barbaroſſa learned the ſtrength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from ſatiety.
The alteration of ſcenes, ſo it be without noiſe, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial uſe.

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.
To *feed* were beſt at home;
From thence the ſawce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.
I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my coſt. *Shakſ.*
You cry againſt the noble ſenate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which elſe
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*
Galen ſpeaketh of the curing of the ſcirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*
Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*
He *feeds* on fruits, which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden.*
The Brachmans were all of the ſame race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*
All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extenſive bleſſing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed.
If a man ſhall cauſe a field to be eaten, and ſhall put in his beaſt, and ſhall *feed* in another man's field, he ſhall make reſtitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial uſe.

FEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.
A fearful deer then looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt *feed*, with a ſhrugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney.*
An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, becauſe they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Paſture.
Beſides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on ſale. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.
Plenty hung
Tempting ſo nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I ſpared not: for ſuch pleaſure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *feed.*]

1. One that gives food.
The beaſt obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his maſter's but his *feeders* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.
When thou do'ſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakſp.*

3. One that eats.
With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*. *Shakſpeare.*
But that our feaſts
In every meſs have folly, and the *feeders*
Jeſt with it as a cuſtom, I ſhould bluſh
To ſee you ſo attired. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*
We meet in Ariſtotle with one kind of thruſh, called the miſſel-thruſh, or *feeder* upon miſſelto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a *nice feeder*, a *groſs feeder*.
But ſuch fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me;
Iot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfaſhionable man am I,
With me they'd ſtarve for want of ivory. *Dryden.*

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt.* [pelan, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.
The ſenſe of *feeling* can give us a notion of extenſion, ſhape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To ſearch by feeling. See FEELER.
They ſhould ſeek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, right or wrong.
Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope*

4. To appear to the touch.
Blind men ſay black *feels* rough, and white *feels* ſmooth. *Dryden.*
Of theſe tumours one *feels* flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent, and ſpringy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.
Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges.*

2. To try; to ſound.
He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To have perception of.
The air is ſo thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any reſiſtance of air to mount herſelf by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have ſenſe of external pain or pleaſure.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*
Milton.
But why ſhould thoſe be thought to eſcape who *feel*
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions and thoſe whips of ſteel?
Creech.

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.
Would I had never trod this Engliſh earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakſp.*
The well-ſung woes ſhall ſooth my penſive ghoſt;
He beſt can paint them who can *feel* them moſt.
Pope.
Not youthful kings in battle ſeiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* ſuch grief, ſuch terrour, and deſpair.
Pope.

6. To know; to be acquainted with.
His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shakſ.*

FEEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch.
The difference of theſe tumours will be diſtinguiſhed by the *feel*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FE'ELER. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. One that feels.
This hand, whoſe touch,
Whoſe ev'ry touch would fruce the *feeler's* ſoul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of inſects.
Inſects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and ſearching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that beſides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uſes here named may be admitted. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FE'ELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel.*]

1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility.
O wretched ſtate of man in ſelf-diviſion!
O well thou ſay'ſt a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep inciſion! *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my ſpirits move,
They uttered are in ſuch a *feeling* faſhion. *Sidney.*
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome *feeling* line,
That may diſcover ſuch integrity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogical.
A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakſpeare.*
I had a *feeling* ſenſe
Of all your royal favours; but this laſt
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. The ſenſe of touch.
Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd;
That ſhe might look at will through every pore? *Milton.*

2. Power of action upon ſenſibility.
The apprehenſion of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worſe. *Shak.*

3. Perception; ſenſibility.
Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was ſparing and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Great perſons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themſelves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of ſenſe, ſo we learn what belongs to the ſoul by an inward conſciouſneſs, which may be called a ſort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]

With expreſſion of great ſenſibility.
The princes might judge that he meant himſelf, who ſpake ſo *feelingly*. *Sidney.*
He would not have talked ſo *feelingly* of Cordius's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*

So as to be ſenſibly felt.
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay,
This is no flattery: theſe are counſellors,
That *feelingly* perſuade me what I am. *Shakſp.*
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchaſed evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *n. ſ.* The plural of *foot.*
His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears. *Pope.*

FE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Being without feet.
Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetleſs* birds, called allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French; *fingo*, Latin.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.
Abominable, inutterable, and worſe
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milton.*
No ſuch things are done as thou ſayeſt, but thou *feigneddſt* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.*

2. To make a ſhow of.
Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to waſh themſelves inceſſantly. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

3. To make a ſhow of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain,
But *feigns* a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

4. To diſſemble; to conceal. Obſolete.
Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do ſtrive their fealfulneſs to *feign*. *Fairy Queen.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention; to tell fabuloufly.
Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.
Such is found to have been falſely and *feignedly* in ſome of the heathens. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the *feigner*; ſo the poem, the poeſy, and the poet. *Ben Jonſon.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] Counterfeit; ſeeming.
The mind by degrees loſes its natural reliſh of real, ſolid truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be but dreſſed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. ſ.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A falſe appearance; an offer of ſomething not intended to be.
Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock aſſault; an apppearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be ſtruck.
But, in the breaſt encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *n. ſ.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſworth.*

To FELI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.
I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear higheneſs' love. *Shakſpeare.*
What a glorious entertainment and pleaſure would fill and *felicitate* his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſingle ſurvey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.
They might proceed unto forms of ſpeeches, *felicitating* the good, or depreciating the evil to follow. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French; from *felicitate.*] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] Happily. *Dict.*

FELI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, French.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs; bleſſedneſs.
The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou dideſt die,
Being with thy dear blood clean waſh'd from ſin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenſer.*
Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleaſure he, and careleſs eaſe. *Milt.*
The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury.*
How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the deſires of a reaſonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the goſpel? *Rogers*

FE'LINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew.*

FELL. *adj.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.
It ſeemed fury, diſcord, madneſs *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the ſame. *Fairfax.*
So *felleſt* foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.
That inſtant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my deſires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakſpeare.*
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *felleſt* of the *fell*. *Thomſon.*

FELL. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide. Not uſed.
Wipe thine eye;
The goujers ſhall devour them, fleſh and *fell*,
Ere they ſhall make us weep. *Shakſpeare.*
The time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night-ſhriek; and my *fell* of air
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir. *Shak.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.
Villain, ſtand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakſ.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*
Taking the ſmall end of his muſket in his hand, he ſtruck him on the head with the ſtock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*
His fall, for the preſent, ſtruck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*. *Howel.*
On their whole hoſt I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choiceſt youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*

2. It ſeems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.
Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck he *fell'd* him *down*,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryd.*
I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe. *Dryd.*

3. To hew down; to cut down.
Then would he ſeem a farmer that would ſell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro,
And ſhot a dreadful gleam; ſo ſtrong they ſtruck,
Theſe ſeem'd leſs force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterit of *To fall.*
None on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thouſands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up againſt us. *Iſaiah.*

FELLI'FLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury; rage.
When his brother ſaw the red blood trail,
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteep,
For very *fellneſs* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Q.*

FE'LLOE. *n. f.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *filly*.

Out, out, thou ſtrumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general ſynod, take away her power;
Break all the ſpokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakſpeare.

Axle-trees, naves, *felloes* and ſpokes were all molten. *Kings.*

FE'LLOW. *n. f.* [*quaſi*, to follow, *Minſhew*; from ge, faith, and lag, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottiſh.]

1. A companion; one with whom we conſort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myſelf, but not one of them came to a good end.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your ſervant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakſ. Tempeſt.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one ſhould be the common good of both;
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His *fellow*'s hindrance in purſuit of love? *Dryd.*

2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair.

Each on his *fellow* for aſſiſtance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. One of the ſame kind.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A ſhepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ſervants. *Sidney.*

Chieftain of the reſt
I choſe him here: the earth ſhall him allow;
His *fellows* late, ſhall be his ſubjects now.
Fairfax.

5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that ſeems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the ſoul and the body do not ſeem to be *fellows*.
Addiſon's Spectator.

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with eſteem; but generally with ſome degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The ſame indeed; a very valiant *fellow*.
Shakſpeare.

An officer was in danger to have loſt his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleaſant *fellow* ſaid, that he had been cruſhed, but that he ſaved himſelf upon his horns. *Bacon.*

Full fifteen thouſand luſty *fellows*
With fire and ſword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt: the fooliſh mortal; the mean wretch; the ſorry raſcal.

Thoſe great *fellows* ſcornfully receiving them, as fooliſh birds fallen into their net, it pleaſed the eternal juſtice to make them ſuffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*

Caſſio hath here been ſet on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'ſcap'd. *Shak.*
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakſpeare.*

Opinion that did help me to the crown,
Had ſtill kept loyal to poſſeſſion;
And left me in reputeleſs baniſhment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakſpeare.*

How oft the ſight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'ſt thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and ſign'd to do a deed of ſhame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shakſ.*

The Moor's abus'd by ſome moſt villainous knave,
Some baſe notorious knave, ſome ſcurvy *fellow*!
Shakſpeare.

The *fellow* had taken more fiſh than he could ſpend while they were ſweet. *L'Eſtrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would engraft a foreign name
Upon our ſtock, and the Siſyphian ſeed
By fraud and theft aſſerts his father's breed.
Dryden.

You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler-like, the parſon will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The reſt is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provoſt commanded his men to hang him up on the neareſt tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.
Hayward.

10. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues, or of any incorporated ſociety.

There ſhould be a miſſion of three of the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's houſe, to give us knowledge of the affairs and ſtate of thoſe countries to which they were deſigned. *Bacon*

To **FE'LLOW.** *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often uſed in compoſition, to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'ſt* nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

FELLOW-CO'MMONER. *n. f.*

1. One who has the ſame right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE. *n. f.* One that has the ſame creator.

Reaſon is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminences whereby we are raiſed above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this lower world. *Watts' Logick, Introduction.*

FE'LLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the ſame inheritance.

The gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs* *Eph.*

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the ſame buſineſs.

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth. *3 John.*

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the ſame deſign.

My *fellow-labourers* have commiſſioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *n. f.* One that has the ſame maſter.

Nor let's think we of heav'n in thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-ſervant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

Fair *fellow-ſervant!* may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my ſlighted care
Than the bright dames we ſerve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-ſervants* to the ſame heavenly maſter while they lived; nor is that relation diſſolved by their death, but ought ſtill to operate among their ſurviving children. *Atterbury.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *n. f.* One who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-ſoldier*, make thou proclamation.
Shakſpeare.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-ſoldier*. *Philippians.*

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *n. f.* One who ſtudies in company with another, in the ſame claſs, under the ſame maſter.

I pr'ythee, do not mock me, *fellow-ſtudent*.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

If you have no *fellow-ſtudent* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts' Logick.*

FELLOW-SU'BJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under the ſame government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-ſubjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *n. f.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils; one who partakes the ſame ſufferings with another.

How happy was it for thoſe poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-ſufferer*? And how glorious for you, that you choſe to want rather than not relieve? *Dryden.*

We in ſome meaſure ſhare the neceſſities of the poor at the ſame time that we relieve them, and make ourſelves not only their patrons but *fellow-ſufferers*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FELLOW-WRI'TER. *n. f.* One who writes at the ſame time, or on the ſame ſubject.

Since they cannot raiſe themſelves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they muſt ſink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themſelves upon a level with them. *Addiſon.*

FELLOW-FEE'LING. *n. f.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother
L'Eſtrange.

2. Combination; joint intereſt: commonly in an ill ſenſe.

Even your milkwoman and your nurſerymaid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.]
FE'LLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and reſpectful carriage. *Carew.*

One feed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood ſeemeth not ſtrange.
Tuſſer.

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowſhip*.
Shakſpeare.

From bliſsful bow'rs
Of amarantine ſhade, fountain, or ſpring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they ſat
In *fellowſhips* of joy, the ſons of light
Haſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good; for men are made for ſociety and mutual *fellowſhip*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under the neceſſity to have *fellowſhip* with thoſe of his own kind, but furniſhed him alſo with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and cement of ſociety. *Locke.*

4. Association; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shakſp.*
Thoſe laws do bind men abſolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any ſettled *fellowſhip*, never any ſolemn agreement amongſt themſelves. *Hooker.*
Moſt of the other chriſtian princes were drawn into the *fellowſhip* of that war. *Knolles.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt.
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowſhip* in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained
O love! thou ſternly doſt thy power maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowſhip* diſdain *Dryden.*

5. Company; ſtate of being together.
The great contention of the ſea and ſkies
Parted our *fellowſhip*. But hark, a ſail! *Shak.*

6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure.
In a great town friends are ſcattered, ſo that there is not that *fellowſhip* which is in leſs neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, with *good* preſixed.
He had by his exceſſive *good fellowſhip*, which was grateful to all the company, made himſelf popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An eſtabliſhment in the college, with ſhare in its revenue.
Coruſodes having, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowſhip*, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock, ſo that every man may have his proportional gain, or ſuſtain his proportional part of loſs. *Cocker.*

FI'LLY. *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely; barbarouſly.
Fair ye be ſure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greedineſs
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beaſt doth *fellly* him oppreſs. *Spenſer.*

FELO-DE-SE. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that commits felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. *n. ſ.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; pel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.
I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakſpeare.*
The wily fox
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons* where they did the murd'rous deed.
Dryden.

2. A whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane, very painful.
The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FE'LON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cauſe of ſo impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath ſtirred up ſo miſchievous deſpight! *Spenſer.*
Then bids prepare th' hoſpitable treat,
Vain ſhews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; perfidious; deſtructive.
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*
O thieviſh night!
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies. *Dryd*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*] Wicked. Not uſed.
I am like for deſperate doſe to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenſer.*

FE'LONY. *n. ſ.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*, low Latin; from *felon.*] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.
I will make it *felony* to drink ſmall beer.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

FELT. The preterit of *feel.*

FELT. *n. ſ.* [pelt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.
It were a delicate ſtratagem to ſhoe
A troop of horſe with *felt*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A hide or ſkin.
To know whether ſheep are found or not, ſee that the *felt* be looſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.
The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another knits it to kerſey. *Hale.*

To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt.
His *ſtretched* locks, that on his boſom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns reſemble
Fairfax.

FEL'UCCA. *n. ſ.* [*felen*, French; *felkon*, Arabick.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars. *Dict.*

FE'MALE. *n. ſ.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A ſhe; one of the ſex which brings young; not male.
God created man in his own image, *male* and *female* created he them. *Geneſis*
If he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or *female*, he ſhall offer it without blemiſh. *Levit.*
Man, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual ſenſe and ſoul,
Are maſters to their *females*, and their lords.
Shakſpeare.

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not male.
Female of ſex it ſeems. *Milton*
Swarming next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her huſband drone.
Milton.

2. Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe.
Other ſuns, perhaps
With their attendant moons thou wilt deſcry,
Communicating male and *female* light;
Which two great ſexes animate the world. *Milton.*
Add what wants
In *female* ſex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*
He ſcrupled not to eat
Againſt his better knowledge, nor deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milton.*
If by a *female* hand he had foreſeen
He was to die, his wiſh had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.
Dryden.

3. Female *Rhymes.* Double rhymes ſo called becauſe, in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. Theſe rhymes are female:
Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.
Cowley.
The *female rhymes* are in uſe with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiſcuouſly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

FEME *Covert. n. ſ.* [French.] A married woman; who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole. n. ſ.* [French.] A ſingle woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] Female nature.
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increaſe or growth thereof the maſculine appears. *Brown.*

FE'MININE. *adj.* [*femininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.
Thus we chaſtiſe the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and ſo conſorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.
Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more ſoft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emaſculated; wanting manlineſs.
Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

FE'MININE. *n. ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young; a female.
O! why did God create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.
The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation.
Sharp's Surgery.

FEN. *n. ſ.* [fenn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog.
Mexico is a city that ſtands in the midſt of a great marſh or *fen*. *Abbot.*
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen.
Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.
The ſurface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward.*
He to Portuna's wat'ry marſhes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unfully'd current glides. *Addiſ.*

FE'NBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fen* and *berry.*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.
That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppreſſors. *Decay of Piety.*
There 's no *fence* againſt inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Eſtrange.*
To put them out of their parents view, at a great diſtance, is to expoſe them to the greateſt dangers of their whole life, when they have the leaſt *fence* and guard againſt them. *Locke.*
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæſar,
And lay it in his ſight, that it may ſtand,
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. Incloſure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.
In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vaſt mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the diſdainful ſea, that, ſhut from thence,
Roars round the ſtructure, and invades the *fence*?
Dryden.
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To paſs the *fences* and ſurpriſe the fair. *Pope.*

3. The act of fencing; defence.
I bruiſed my ſkin th' other day, with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of *fence*.
Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

4 Skill in defence.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpight his nice *fence* and his active practice.
Shakſpeare.

To FENCE. *v. a.*
1. To encloſe; to ſecure by an encloſure or hedge.
Th' inhabitants each paſture and each plain
Deſtroyed have, each field to waſte is laid;
In *fenced* towers beſtowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'ſt this kingdom to invade.
Fairfax.
He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot paſs, and let darkneſs in my paths. *Job.*
Thou haſt clothed me with ſkin and fleſh, and haſt *fenced* me with bones and ſinews. *Job.*
He went about to make a bridge to a ſtrong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. 2 *Mac.*
See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail or other incloſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. To guard; to fortify.
So much of adders wiſdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear againſt thy ſorceries. *Milton.*
With love to friend th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep deſcent.
Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*
1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons.
He having got ſome iron, ſhould have it beaten into ſwords, and put into his ſervants hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke*
2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive.
Vice is the more ſtubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firſt place to be *fenced againſt*. *Locke.*
3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.
If a throſtle ſing, he falls ſtraight a capering:
He will *fence* with his own ſhadow *Shakſpeare.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The flooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their claſhing horns; with dreadful ſound
The foreſt rattles, and the rocks rebound:
They *fence* and puſh, and, puſhing loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their ſides are bath'd in gore.
Dryden.
A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.*
Theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgelplaying.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without encloſure; open.
Each motion of the heart riſes to fury,
And love in their weak boſoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as deſtructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceleſs* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from north, from ſouth. *Rowe.*

FE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons, or ſcience of defence.
Calmneſs is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
A nimble *fencer* will put in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addiſon.*

FE'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the ſcience of defence, or the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool.*] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.
If a man be to prepare his ſon for duels, I had rather mine ſhould be a good wreſtler than an ordinary fencer, which is the moſt a gentleman can attain to, unleſs he will be conſtantly in the *fencing-ſchool*, and every day exerciſing. *Locke.*

FEN-CRICKET. *n. ſ.* [*grillotalpa.*] An inſect that digs itſelf holes in the ground.

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to ſhut out.
Spread with ſtraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryd.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge.
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, paſſes for a great part of learning; but it is learning diſtinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *fend.*]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt; the practice of increaſing money by lending.
The hare ſignified not only puſillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and uſury from its fecundity and ſuperfetation. *Brown.*

FE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*feniculum*, Latin.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent.
A ſav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n.
Milton.

FE'NNELFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*nigella.*] A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *n. ſ.* [*ferula.*] A plant.

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from *fen.*]
1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh.
Driving in of piles is uſed for ſtone or brick houſes, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or mooriſh. *Moxon.*
The hungry crocodile, and hiſſing ſnake,
Lurk in the troubl'd ſtream and *fenny* brake.
Prior.
2. Inhabiting the marſh.
Fillet of a *fenny* ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *ſuck.*] Sucked out of marſhes.
Infect her beauty,
You *fenſuck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful ſun.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

FE'NUGREEK. *n. ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant.

FE'OD. *n. ſ.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Diſt.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.

FEOFFE'E. *n. ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fieffé*, French.] One put in poſſeſſion.
The late earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed ſecretly all his lands to *feoffees* in truſt, in hope to have cut off her majeſty from the eſcheat of his lands. *Spenſer.*

FE'OFFER. *n. ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting poſſeſſion.
Any gift or grant of any honours, caſtles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin of the thing given, when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffer and a donor is, that the feoffer gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

FERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Diſt.*

FE'RAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; deadly. *Diſt.*

FERIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; ceſſation from work.
As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation *Brown.*

FE'RINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage.
The only difficulty is touching thoſe *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beaſts; as, lions, tygers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs; wildneſs.
A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life, a converſation with thoſe that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would aſſimilate the next generation to barbariſm and *ferineſs*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs; ſavageneſs.
He reduced him from the moſt abject and ſtupid *ferity* to his ſenſes, and to ſober reaſon.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.
Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth *ferment* your blood,
And purer ſpirits ſwell the ſprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickeſt woods beſet,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net.
Pope.

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]
1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion.
The ſemen puts females into a fever upon impregnation; and all animal humours which putrify are putrifying *ferments*. *Boyle.*
2. Inteſtine motion; tumult.
Subdue and cool the *ferment* of deſire. *Rogers.*

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation. Not uſed.
Cucumbers, being wateriſh, fill the veins with crude and windy ſerocities, that contain little ſalt or ſpirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the ſtomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that uſually

called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *spiritus ardent*. *Boyle.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendship.*

The sap in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, mounting, spreads
All this innumerous colour'd scene of things.
Thomson.

FERMF'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* power. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN. *n. s.* [ꝼeann, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with *fern* and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FE'RNY. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest-lare. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

Savage; fierce.

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FERO'CITY. *n. s.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *férocité*, French; from *ferocious.*] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips' Briton.*

FE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; partaking of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FE'RRET. *n. s.* [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.] A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Cicero
Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes
As we have seen him. *Shakspeare's Jul. Cæsar.*

Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets. *Mortimer.*

A kind of narrow woollen tape.

FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *n. s.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *n. s.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, not purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE. *n. s.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝼaran, to pass, Sax. *fahr*, German, a passage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *F. Queen.*

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milton.*

FE'RRY. } *n. s.* [from the verb, and
FE'RRYBOAT. } *boat.*]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and for passage sought;
Him needed not long call, she soon to land
Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household. *2 Samuel.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferry-boat passes.

FE'RRYMAN. *n. s.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood
With that grim *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shaksp.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Rose.*

FERTH or *Forth*. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝼyꝛꝺ. *Gibson.*

FE'RTILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shakst.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so *fertile*, that it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods.
Blackmore.

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kinds of grain.
Gardener's Recreation.

Tis happy country is extremely *fertile*, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's *fertility* from wholesome flowers.
Shakspeare's Richard II.

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh's History.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expressions. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fertility*, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To FERTILI'ZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables.
Woodward's Natural History.

FE'RTILY. *adv.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY. *n. s.* [*fervens*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver
Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shakspeare.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost most of our first *fervency* towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There must be zeal and *fervency* in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FE'RVENT. *adj.* [*fervens*, Latin; *fervent*, French.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne never would through *fervent* summer fade.
Spenser.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenitude. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are most *fervent* to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the ſpirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts.*

So ſpake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal
None ſeconded, as out of ſeaſon judg'd,
Or ſingular and raſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Let all enquiries into the myſterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would diſpoſe their minds to direct all their ſkill to the promotion of a good life. *South.*

FE'RVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent.*]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras ſaluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Coloſſians.*

He cares not how or what he ſuffers; to be ſuffer well, and be the friend of Chriſt; not where nor when he ſuffers, ſo he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FE'RVID. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal; paſſion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidneſs* of St Peter, who knew not yet what ſpirit he was of. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA. *n. ſ.* [*ferule*, French; from *ferula*, giant-fennel, Latin] An inſtrument of correction with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand: ſo named becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel were uſed for this purpoſe.

Theſe differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Grammar.*

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fervor*, Latin; *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this ſtar, yet would not the ſame determine the opinion. *Brown.*

Like bright Aurora, whoſe refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of enſuing day,
And warns the ſhepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy ſhadows, from the threaten'd heat. *Waller.*

Theſe ſilver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud ſoft ſhow'rs we view,
And blaſting lightnings burſt away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it muſt needs have been to aboliſh that which all had held for the ſpace of many ages, without reaſon ſo great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear ſufficient to clear them from all blame of raſh proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed ſuch things. *Hooker.*

Haply deſpair hath ſeiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, ſhe's flown
To her deſir'd Poſthumus. *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greateſt value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its preſent *fervour*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FE'SCUE. *n. ſ.* [*veeſe*, Dutch; *feſtu*, Fr.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inſide to ſignify ſome letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *feſcue*. *Holder.*

Teach them how manly paſſions ought to move;
For ſuch as cannot think, can never love;
And ſince they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *feſcues* to each ſhining part. *Dryden.*

FE'SELS. *n. ſ.* A kind of baſe grain.

Diſdain not *feſels* or poor vetch to ſow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May's Virgil.*

FESSE. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.]

The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing a third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you muſt call them bars, if with the field there be odd pieces, as ſeven or nine, then you muſt name the field, and lay ſo many bars; if even, as ſix, eight, or ten, you muſt ſay bar-wiſe, or barry of ſix, eight, or ten; as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules, barry of eight. *Peacham.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* [*feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted, *Junius.*] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's preſence, diſcover the ſore which had deeply *feſtered* within me. *Sidney.*

Inward corruption and infected ſin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained ſtill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *F. Queen.*

How ſhould our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart,
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* 'gainſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakſpeare.*

Mind that their ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakſpeare's Henry v*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Paſſion and unkindneſs may give a wound that ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery that makes it *feſter*. *South*

FE'STINATE. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. Not in uſe.

Adviſe the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

FE'STINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate.*] Haſtily; ſpeedily; with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakſpeare.*

FESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments, that he might manifeſt his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *n. ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakſpeare.*

Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing and ſport and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated, and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrection a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FE'STIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaſt.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomſon.*

FESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin; from *feſtive.*]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity, and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the ſheep-ſhearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich man ſome ſmall repaſt. *Swift.*

2. Gayety; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt.

To ſome perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor.*

FESTO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*feſton*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FE'STUCINE. *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be diſcovered a little inſect of a *feſtucine* or pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſhopper. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Lat.] Formed of ſtraw.

We ſpeak of ſtraws or *feſtucous* diviſions, ſlightly drawn over with oil. *Brown.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring. Not in uſe.

Get home with thy jewel, make ready to *fet*,
The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſer.*

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *F. Queen.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer.*

FET. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in uſe.

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of ſeed-pearl, e'er the bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather came from *To fet.* [ꝑeccan, ꝑettan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have deviſ'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shak.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Geneſis.*

The ſeat of empire where the Iriſh come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen in ordnance and muſkets. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.

In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon.*

At Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of the ordinance. *Sanderſon.*

6. To produce by ſome kind of force.

Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itſelf by. *Milton on Education.*

An human ſoul without education is like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To perform: it is applied to motion or cauſe.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together.
Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.

When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount. *Milton*

To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles on the right hand through a foreſt. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakſpeare.*

The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluſter of grapes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her beauty by the ſmall pox, ſhe *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtraight we *fetcht*
The ſyrens iſle; a ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
Travelling eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap; for, ſays he, I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a ſhifted wind unto a ſail,
It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about.
Shakſpeare.

FETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, or by which one thing ſeems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee then.
Tuſſer.

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying theſe ſlight ſullies on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As tota men of politicks,
Streight caſt about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stilling fleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange.*

From theſe inſtances and *fetches*
Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks, and watches;
Quoth Mat, thou ſeem'ſt to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *to fetch.*] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID. *adj.* [*fœtidus*, Latin; *fetid*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*

In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who practiſe abſtinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations. *Arbuthnot.*

Plague, fierceſt child of Nemeſis divine,
Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd woods,
From ſtifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields.
Thomſon's Summer.

FE'TIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of ſtinking.

FE'TLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern joint of many horſes: horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters.
Shakſpeare's Henry v.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a ſnowy ſtar he bore. *Dryden.*

FE'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A ſtink; a ſtench; a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

The *fetor* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown*

When the ſymptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by aceſcent ſubſtances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FE'TTER. *n. ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*. [from *feet*; pettepe, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccluſ.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errours failed. *Raleigh.*

Paſſions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground.
Dryden.

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*

Pleaſure aroſe in thoſe very parts of his leg that juſt before had been ſo much pained by the *fetter*. *Addiſon.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom.
A. Philips.

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to ſhackle; to tie. It is properly uſed of the *feet*, but is applied to other reſtraints.

Neither her great worthineſs, nor his own ſuffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

My conſcience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my ſhanks and wriſts. *Shakſpeare.*

Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words.
Shakſpeare.

Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come, yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *fettered*, ſo as he cannot move? *Bramhall.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impoſ'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel.*] To do trifling buſineſs; to ply the hands without labour.

When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, ſay you thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

FE'TUS. *n. ſ.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *n. ſ.* [pealb, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; oppoſition; war.

Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
In charming of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raiſe and cherith inteſtine *feuds* and diſcords in Great Britain. *Addiſon.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remoteſt regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.
Addiſon's Cato.

FEU'DAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FEU'DAL. *n. ſ.* A dependence; ſomething held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEU'DATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *feudal.*] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the Pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon.*

FE'VER. *n. ſ.* [*fievre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

Think'ſt thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakſpeare's Henry v.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakſp.*

Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd,
Becauſe it long has rag'd within my blood?
Dryden.

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,
She ſprung from bed diſtracted in her mind. *Dryd.*

FE'VERET. *n. ſ.* [from *fever.*] A ſlight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient excuſe for non-appearance. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] A plant

Common *feverfew* is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever.*]

1. Diſeaſed with a fever.

To other climates beaſts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives ſuch turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteneſs to yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliment*

2. Tending to a fever.
A *feverish* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold.
We toſs and turn about our *feveriſh* will,
When all our caſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryden.*
4. Hot; burning.
And now four days the ſun had ſeen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' inceſſant fire:
It ſeem'd as if the ſtars more ſickly roſe,
And farther from the *feveriſh* north retire. *Dryd.*

FI'VERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feveriſh.*] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*fievreux-ſe*, French; from *fever.*]
1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
Thou mid'ſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakſpeare*
2. Having the nature of a fever.
All *feverous* kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton.*
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
It hath been noted by the ancients, that ſouthern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cauſe a *feverous* diſpoſition of the year; but with rain not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FE'VERY. *adj.* [from *fever.*] Diſeaſed with a fever.
O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in ſleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*.
Ben Jonſon's Catiline.

FE'UILLAGE. n. ſ. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.
Of Homer's head I incloſe the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it ſo large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FE'UILLEMORT. n. ſ. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot.*

FE'UTERER. *n. ſ.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [ꝼeo, ꝼeoꝛa, Sax. *fua*, Dan.]
1. Not many; not in a great number.
We are left but *few* of many. *Jeremiah*
So much the thirſt of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, ſo *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herſelf regard,
Or wed without the proſtitution of reward? *Dryd.*
On winter ſeas we *fewer* ſtorms beheld,
Than foul diſeaſes that infeſt the fold. *Dryden.*
Men have *fewer* or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converſe with afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*
The *fewer* ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*
Party is the madneſs of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift*
The imagination of a poet is a thing ſo nice and delicate, that it is no eaſy matter to find out images capable of giving pleaſure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character. *Berkley to Pope.*
2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
To anſwer both allegations at once, the very ſubſtance of that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker.*
So having ſaid he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou haſt done?
Milton.
Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryd.*
The firm reſolve I here in *few* diſcloſe. *Pope.*

FE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*feu*, French.] Combuſtible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.
If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was green, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, ſeditions, and broils?
Hooker, Dedication.
Others may give the *fewel* or the fire!
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inſpire. *Denham.*
A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cauſe water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it.
Bentley's Sermons.

To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.
Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *few.*]
1. Paucity; ſmallneſs of number.
Theſe, by reaſon of their *fewneſs*, I could not diſtinguiſh from the numbers with whom they are embodied. *Dryden.*
2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.
Fewneſs and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakſpeare.*

To FEY. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanſe a ditch of mud.
Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry ſummer no water will yield,
By *feying* and caſting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the huſbandman reaps. *Tuſſer.*

FIB. *n ſ.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falſehood.
Deſtroy his *fib* or ſophiſtry in vain,
The creature 's at his dirty work again. *Pope*
I ſo often lie,
Scarce Harvey's ſelf has told more *fibs* than I. *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to ſpeak falſely.
If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you ſpeak truth, you had beſt tell it me. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *fib.*] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*fibre*, French; *fibra*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall thread or ſtring; the firſt conſtituent parts of bodies.
Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed the *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*
2. A *fibre*, in phyſick, is an animal thread, of which ſome are ſoft, flexible, and a little elaſtick; and theſe are either hollow, like ſmall pipes, or ſpongeous and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleſhy *fibres*: others are more ſolid, flexible, and with a ſtrong elaſticity or ſpring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third ſort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some ſo very ſmall as not to be eaſily perceived; and others ſo big as to be plainly ſeen; and moſt of them appear to be compoſed of ſtill ſmaller *fibres*: theſe *fibres* firſt conſtitute the ſubſtance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muſcles. *Quincy.*
My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the ſprings of life:
The name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryden.*

FI'BROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fibre.*] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.
The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viſcous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and ſilk, have a greedineſs of moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
I ſaw Petreus' arms employed around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands;
The trunk was like a ſapling in his hands. *Dryd.*
The *fibrous* and ſolid parts of plants paſs unaltered through the inteſtines. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BULA. n. ſ. [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia: it lies on the outſide of the leg; and its upper end, which is not ſo high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a ſmall ſinus, which it has in its inner ſide. Its lower end is received into the ſmall ſinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large proceſs, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE. *adj.* [ꝼicol, Saxon.]
1. Changeable; inconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady; mutable; changeful; without ſteady adherence.
Remember where we are,
In France among a *fickle* wavering nation.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.
A ſlave, whoſe eaſy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.
Shakſpeare's King Lear
Or likeſt hovering dreams,
The *fickle* penſioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiouſly believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.
We in vain the *fickle* ſex purſue,
Who change the conſtant lover for the new. *Prior.*
2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude.
He would be loth
Us to aboliſh; leſt the adverſary
Triumph, and ſay, *fickle* their ſtate, whom God
Moſt favours! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FI'CKLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs.
Neither her great worthineſs, nor his own ſuffering for her, could fetter his *fickleneſs*, but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney.*
Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleneſs*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.
Fairy Queen.
I am a ſoldier and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*
Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one form of government to another, ſince ſuch a *fickleneſs* cannot but be attended with fatal conſequences.
Addiſon's Freeholder.
Whether out of *fickleneſs* or deſign I can't tell, I found that what ſhe liked one day ſhe diſliked another. *Addiſon.*

FI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or ſtability.
Do not now,
Like a young waſteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majeſty on bankrupt terms,
To raiſe a preſent pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FI'CO. n. ſ. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing *a fig for you.*
Having once recovered his fortreſs, he then gives the *fico* to his adverſaries. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.
The cauſe of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and to *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, Fr.]
1. The act of feigning or inventing.
If the preſence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a ſufficient ground to worſhip that image, is not God's real preſence in every creature a far better ground to worſhip it?
Stillingfleet.

Fiction is of the eſſence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a reſemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true ſtory by a *fiction*.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any conſolations,
By wiſe diſcourſe, ſweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;
If ought I ceaſe theſe hideous exclamations,
While that my ſoul, ſhe, ſhe lives in afflictions.
Sidney.

So alſo was the *fiction* of thoſe golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the ſerpent, which tempted Evah.
Raleigh.

A falſehood; a lie.

FICTIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man reſtrains,
And ſtudied lines and *fictious* circles draws.
Prior.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.] Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.

Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitius* fame.
Dryden.

Feigned; imaginary.

The human perſons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda reſembles you in nothing but in beauty.
Pope.

Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *proſopœia*.

Milton, ſenſible of this defect in the ſubject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a ſhadowy and *fictitious* nature in the perſons of ſin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.
Addiſon.

FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falſely; counterfeitly.

Theſe pieces are *fictitiouſly* ſet down, and have no copy in nature.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FID. *n. ſ.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords.
Skinner.

FIDDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑıbele, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiull*, Erſe.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin.

In trials of muſical ſkill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.
Stilling fleet.

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*,
Is ſung; but breaks off in the middle.
Hudibras.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the ſtrings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay.
Addiſon's Guardian.

To FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play upon a fiddle.

Themiſtocles being deſired at a feaſt to touch a lute, he ſaid he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a ſmall town a great city.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make ſenates dance.
Pope.

To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle*.

A cunning fellow obſerved, that old Lewis had ſtole away part of the map, and ſaw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.
Arbuthnot.

Good cooks cannot abide what they juſtly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is ſpent, and little done.
Swift.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She ſaid that her grandfather had a horſe ſhot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the ſiege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the ſame nature.
Spectator.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a buſtle about nothing.

She was a troubleſome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and ſo ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.
Arbuthnot

FIDDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiddle*.] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no ſaucy *fiddler* preſume to intrude,
Unleſs he is ſent for to vary our bliſs.
B. Jonſon

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more ſkilful in the trade than he was.
Taylor.

Theſe will appear ſuch chits in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeſts,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* ſing at feaſts.
Dryden.

When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get.
Swift.

FIDDLESTICK. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

His griſly beard was long and thick,
With which he ſtrung his *fiddleſtick*.
Hudibras.

FIDDLESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring*.] The ſtring of a fiddle; that which makes the noiſe.

A *fiddleſtring*, moiſtened with water, will ſink a note in a little time, and conſequently muſt be relaxed or lengthened one ſixteenth.
Arbuthnot.

FIDELITY. *n. ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honeſty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witneſs; now the principal thing required in a witneſs is *fidelity*.
Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They miſtake credulity for *fidelity*.
Clarke

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FIDGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to ſtir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out.
Swift.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promiſes, and obedential ſubmiſſion to the commands.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

FIDUCIARY. *n. ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in truſt.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The ſecond obſtructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification: and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it.
Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* aſſent to whatever the goſpel has revealed.
Wake.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unleſs at her own home, where ſhe is exemplarily loyal to herſelf in a high exact obedience.
Howel.

FIEF. *n. ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour.

To the next realm ſhe ſtretch'd her ſway,
For paintuie near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd;
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, ſhe claim'd.
Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, ſo their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the poſſeſſors were obliged to do perſonal ſervice at ſea.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

FIELD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑelb, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and valleys, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield.
Raleigh.

By the civil law the corpſe of perſons deceaſed were buried out of the city in the *fields*.
Ayliffe.

2. Ground not incloſed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from ſmut, whoſe it is more than in incloſed lands.
Mortimer.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Oſiris, who firſt taught the ſwain
In Pharian *fields* to ſow the golden grain.
Pope.

4. The open country: oppoſed to houſe or quarters.

Since his majeſty went into the *field*,
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed.
Shakſpeare.

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate ſkill in fencing rather expoſes him to the ſword of his enemy, than ſecures him from it.
Locke.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain ſeveral factions;
And whilſt a *field* ſhould be diſpatch'd and fought,
You are diſputing of your generals.
Shakſpeare.

What though the *field* be loſt,
All is not loſt.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

7. A wide expanſe.

The god a clearer ſpace for heav'n deſign'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid æther flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Aſk of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's ſatelites are leſs than Jove.
Pope.

8. Space; compaſs; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himſelf a large *field* to expatiate in: he expoſes failings in human nature.
Addiſon's Spectator.

I ſhould enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I ſhould diſplay all the advantages of peace.
Smalridge.

Who can this *field* of miracles ſurvey,
And not with Galen all in rapture ſay,
Behold a God, adore him and obey.
Blackmore.

9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean light, and well united with colour.
Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with ſmoking ſwords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends.
Shakſpeare.

FIELD-BASIL. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *baſil*.] A plant.

FIELDED. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my truckled bed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to ſleep.
Shakſp.

FIELDFARE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑelb and ꝑaꝑan, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us ſhew cold winters.
Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe*; *nitedula*.] A mouſe that burrows in banks, and makes her houſe with various apartments.

The *fieldmouſe* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

The baſſa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills did from thence grievouſly annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *n. ſ.* [ꝼiend, ꝼionð, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakſp.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wiſh ſhould be,
And Hannibal could not have wiſh'd to ſee. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey, and ſeek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his couſer. *Dryden.*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.

Thou hunteſt me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief.

Deſtruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful ſlaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*

With that the god, whoſe earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia croſt the vaſt profound. *Pope.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Curſed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Geneſis.*

4. Paſſionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakſpeare.*

A man brings his mind to be poſitive and *fierce* for poſitions whoſe evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ſhips, though ſo great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very ſmall helm. *James.*

FI'ERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiouſly.

Battle join'd, and both ſides *fiercely* fought. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

The defendants, *fiercely* aſſailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievouſly diſtreſſed. *Knolles.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. *Bacon.*

FI'ERCENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceneſs* to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monſtrous lion, with a ſhe-bear not far from her, of little leſs *fierceneſs*. *Sidney.*

3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in ange and reſentment.

The Greeks are ſtrong, and ſkilful to their ſtrength,
Fierce to their ſkill, and to their *fierceneſs* valiant. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Violence; outrageous paſſion.

His pride and brutal *fierceneſs* I abhor;
But ſcorn your mean ſuſpicions of me more. *Dryden's Aureng.*

5. Vehemence; haſty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, againſt whom the recovery was had. *Cowell.*

FI'FRINESS. *n ſ.* [from *fiery*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The aſhes, by their heat, their *fierineſs*, and their dryneſs, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithſtanding their natural *fierineſs* of temper, affect always to appear ſober and ſedate. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *adj.* [from *fire*.]

1. Conſiſting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne reared above the earth his flaming creſt,
When the laſt deadly ſmoak aloft did ſteam. *Fairy Queen.*

I know thou'd'ſt rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart ſo parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakſp.*

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd theſe *fiery* ſpirits from the world,
To outlook conqueſt, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakſ.*

4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;
How unremoveable, and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Unreſtrained; fierce,

Then, as I ſaid, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* ſteed,
Which his aſpiring rider ſeem'd to know,
With ſlow but ſtately pace kept on his courſe. *Shakſpeare's Richard* II.

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* courſers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The ſword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

See! from the brake the whirring pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

FIFE. *n. ſ.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind muſick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing ſteed and the ſhrill trump,
The ſpirit-ſtirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Thus, the gay victim, with freſh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the ſacred *fife*'s enlivening ſound,
Through gazing crowds in ſolemn ſtate proceeds. *Philips.*

FI'FTEEN. *adj.* [ꝼyꝼtyne, Saxon.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and ſlept above ſome *fifteen* years and more. *Shakſpeare.*

FIFTEE'NTH. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of ſilver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of ſeparation, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw up the leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

London ſends but four burgeſſes to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and leviet. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FIFTH. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼta, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

Juſt as I wiſh'd the lots were caſt on four,
Myſelf the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick ſhall have loſt four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'FTIETH. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼteogoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop any where. *Newton's Opticks.*

FI'FTY. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼtig, Saxon.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five ſcore winters worn,
Might ſhake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakſp.*

Judas ordained captains over thouſands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. 1 *Mac.*

In the Hebrew there is a particle conſiſting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

FIG. *n. ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spaniſh; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always incloſed in the middle of the fruit, conſiſt of the leaf, and are male and female in the ſame fruit: the male flowers are ſituated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the ſtalk, are ſucceeded by ſmall hard ſeeds: the intire fruit is, for the moſt part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval ſhape, is fleſhy, and of a ſweet taſte. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches riſe,
And ſhoot a leafy foreſt to the ſkies. *Pope.*

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endleſs of the Indian *fig*. *Thomſon.*

2. A luſcious ſoft fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Figs are great ſubduers of acrimony. *Arbuth.*

To FIG. *v. a.* [See FICO.]

1. To inſult with ſicoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

When Piſtol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakſpeare's Hen. IV.*

2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. Low cant.
Away to the ſow ſhe goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A fruit. A ſpecies of apple.
A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in theſe reſembling a fig, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'G-GNAT. *n. ſ.* [*culex ficarius.*] An inſect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought.* [ꝑeohtan, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is uſed both of armies and ſingle combatants.
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shak.*
Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and ſquadrons, and right form of war. *Shakſpeare.*
The common queſtion is, if we muſt now ſurrender Spain, what have we been fighting for all this while? the anſwer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick intereſt, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*
For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were ſlain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Philips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight.
One ſhall undertake to *fight* againſt another. 2 *Eſdras.*
The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe.
Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Paleſtine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shakſpeare's King John.*
Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cauſe
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addiſon.*

4. It has *with* before the perſon oppoſed; ſometimes *againſt*.
Ye *fight with* the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*
The ſtars in their courſes *fought againſt* Siſera. *Judges.*

5. To contend.
The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt.
Himſelf alone an equal march he boaſts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and th' Auſonian hoſts. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.
Gabriel, lead forth to battle theſe my ſons
Invincible, lead forth my armed ſaints,
By thouſands and by millions rang'd for *fight*. *Milton.*

2. Combat; duel.
Hercules in ſingle *fight* I ſlew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;
And thrice I ſent him to the Stygian ſhore,
'Till the laſt ebbing ſoul return'd no more. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.
Who ever ſaw a noble fight,
That never view'd a brave ſea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your netlings prepare. *Dryden.*

FI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fight.*] Warriour; duelliſt.
I will return again into the houſe, and deſire ſome conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter*. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
O, 'tis the coldeſt youth upon a charge,
The moſt deliberate *fighter*! *Dryden.*

FI'GHTING. *participial adj.* [from *fight.*]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.
An hoſt of *fighting* men went out to war by bands. 2 *Chronicles.*

2. Occupied by war; being the ſcene of war.
In *fighting* fields as far the ſpear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*

FIGMA'RIGOLD. *n. ſ.* A plant. It is ſucculent, and has the appearance of houſeleek: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs. *Miller.*

FI'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.
Upon the like grounds was railed the *figment* of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatoncinita, the fancies of thoſe times aſſigned him an hundred hands. *Brown.*
Thoſe aſſertions are in truth the *figments* of thoſe idle brains that brought romances into church hiſtory. *Biſhop Lloyd.*
It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in thoſe that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*

FI'GPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*fig* and *peck*; *ficedula*, Latin.] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.
The differences of impreſſible, and not impreſſible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, ſenſible and not ſenſible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *figurable.*] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *adj.* [from *figure.*]

1. Repreſented by delineation.
Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* reſemblances of ſeveral regions. *Brown.*

2. FIGURAL *Number.* Such numbers as do or may repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always conſidered, and are either lineary, ſuperficial, or ſolid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.
Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the ſpirit is able to ſpread and continue itſelf, ſo far goeth the ſhape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. FI'GURATE *Counterpoint.* [In muſick.] That wherein there is a mixture of diſcords along with the concords. *Harris.*

4. FI'GURATE *Deſcant.* [In muſick.] That wherein diſcords are concerned, as well, though not ſo much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of muſick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.
Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.
If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'GURATIVE. *adj.* [*figuratif-ve*, French; from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative.
This, they will ſay, was *figurative*, and ſerved by God's appointment but for a time, to ſhadow out the true everlaſting glory of a more divine ſanctity; wherein to Chriſt being long ſince entered, it ſeemeth that all theſe curious exornations ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.
How often have we been railed at for underſtanding words in a *figurative* ſenſe, which cannot be literally underſtood without overthrowing the plaineſt evidence of ſenſe and reaſon. *Stilling fleet.*
This is a *figurative* expreſſion, where the words are uſed in a different ſenſe from what they ſignify in their firſt ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original ſenſe.
Sublime ſubjects ought to be adorned with the ſublimeſt and with the moſt *figurative* expreſſions. *Dryden's Juv. Pref.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative.*] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply; not literally.
The cuſtom of the apoſtle is *figuratively* to transfer to himſelf, in the firſt perſon, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*
The words are different, but the ſenſe is ſtill the ſame; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uzziah and Hezechias. *Brown.*
Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly ſimply; but, for the moſt part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

FI'GURE. *n. ſ.* [*figura*, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.
Flowers have all exquiſite *figures*, and the flower numbers are *chiefly* five and four; as in primroſes, briar-roſes, ſingle muſkroſes, ſingle pinks and gillyflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglaſs, which have four leaves. *Bacon.*
Men find green clay that is ſoft as long as it is in the water, ſo that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what ſhape one pleaſes. *Boyle.*
Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure ſpace is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; ſemblance.
He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Perſon; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.
The blue German ſhall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forſaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden.*
I was charmed with the gracefulneſs of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his diſcourſes *Addiſon's Spectator*

A good *figure*, or perſon, in man or woman, gives credit at firſt ſight to the choice of either. *Clariſſa.*

4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms ſupport
The cauſe, and rul'd the counſels of the court,
I made ſome *figure* there; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my ſhare of fame. *Dryd.*

The ſpeech, I believe, was not ſo much deſigned by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not a woman ſhall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addiſon's Guardian*

Whether or no they have done well to ſet you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witneſs. *Addiſon*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; ſplendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from buſineſs to idleneſs and hurry, his trade, as to him, loſes all its innocency. *Law.*

6. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe.

Several ſtatues, which ſeemed at a diſtance of the whiteſt marble, were nothing elſe but ſo many *figures* in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

7. Repreſentations in painting; perſons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the ſinews of his art; for in them conſiſts the principal beauty of his work. *Dryd.*

My favourite books and pictures ſell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And ſet the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification.

The *figure* of a ſyllogiſm is the proper diſpoſition of the middle term with the parts of the queſtion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, ſcribes, bards, poets cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, write, ſing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

He that ſeeketh to be eminent amongſt able men, hath a great taſk; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* paſs for real ſums, ſo in human affairs words paſs for things themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

10. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes.

We do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of fortunetelling: ſhe works by charms, by ſpells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſet a *figure* to diſcover
If you were ſled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-flingers and ſtar-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foreſight in what concerns themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; repreſentative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

12. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exacteſt writers.

Silken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe ſummer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shakſpeare.*

Here is a ſtrange *figure* invented againſt the plain and natural ſenſe of the words; for by praying to beſtow, muſt be underſtood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embelliſhed the diſcourſe of thoſe, who underſtood the art of ſpeaking, were the very art and ſkill of ſpeaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate ſhape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance; as in picture or ſtatuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuſe
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the ſea did bear: ſo lively ſeen,
That it true ſea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenſer.*

Now marks the courſe of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almſman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a diſh of wood. *Shakſp.*

4. To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effuſion of ſuch manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I ſeen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakſ.*

5. To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance.

When ſacraments are ſaid to be viſible ſigns of inviſible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which theſe heavenly myſteries were inſtituted; and the matter whereof they conſiſt is ſuch as ſignifieth, *figureth*, and repreſenteth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceaſed. *Shakſpeare.*

Marriage rings are not of this ſtuff;
Oh! why ſhould ought leſs precious or leſs tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem ſhould be more fitted to the common actions and paſſions of human life, and more like a glaſs of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients, *Dryden.*

The emperor appears as a riſing ſun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addiſon.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels ſenſibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himſelf thoſe imaginary charms in riches and praiſe, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To preſigure; to foreſhow.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
In this the heaven *figures* ſome event. *Shakſp.*

8. To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expreſſions do well to illuſtrate more abſtruſe and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accuſtomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As thro' a cryſtal glaſs the *figur'd* hours are ſeen. *Dryden.*

FI'GURE-FLINGER. *n. ſ.* [*figure* and *fling*] A pretender to aſtrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it *Collier of Confidence*

FI'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*fig* and *wort*; *ficaria.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of threads; compoſed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees it is the ſtalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and ſometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'LACER. *n. ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Lat. *filum.*] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. There are fourteen of them in their ſeveral diviſions and counties: they make out all original proceſs, as well real as perſonal and mixt. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Latin.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread.

The effluvium paſſing out in a ſmaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it directs not the bodies interpoſed. *Brown.*

The lungs of conſumptives have been conſumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Conſumption.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulſive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the ſpringy texture of the air;
And thoſe ſtill ſtrike the next, 'till to the ſight
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackmore.*

The dung of horſes is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as ſuch combuſtible. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'LBERT. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beards or huſks, as corrupted from *full beard* or *full* of *beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from ſome one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

In Auguſt comes fruit of all ſorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muſkmelons, monkſhoods of all colours. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thou haſt a brain, ſuch as it is indeed!
On what elſe ſhould thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots ſurvive when all the kernel's gone. *Dorſet.*

There is alſo another kind, called the *filbert* of Conſtantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the huſks are thoſe of a thin ſhell. *Mortimer.*

To FILCH. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which ſome derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts.

He ſhall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in incloſures, where they ſhall always have ſafe being, that none are continually *filched* and ſtolen. *Spenſer.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tuſſer.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals traſh; 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands;

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakſpeare.*

He could diſcern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought elſe but fling: ſome like hornets, ſome like *filching* waſps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*

The piſmire was formerly a huſbandman, that ſecretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unreſtrained thoſe happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So ſpeeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay.*

FI'LCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *n. ſ.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread. Not uſed.

But let me reſume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, beſt agreeable to my courſe of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, ſhould be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually ſet apart an hour in a day to peruſe thoſe, and then rank them into ſeveral *files*, according to the ſubject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one preſcription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; ſeries.

Our preſent muſters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thouſand men of choice. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

The valu'd *file*
Diſtinguiſhes the ſwift, the ſlow, the ſubtle. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another.

Thoſe goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and muſters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakſpeare.*

So ſaying on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

5. [ꝑeol, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarſe-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenneſs of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the baſtard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-ſtrokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or ſtrokes, the baſtard *file* made: and the ſmooth *file* is to take out thoſe cuts, or file-ſtrokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters. 1 *Samuel.*

The ſmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hand, and hammers at their ſide. *Dryden.*

FI'LECUTTER. *n. ſ.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files.

Gad-ſteel is a tough ſort of ſteel: *filecutters* uſe it to make their chiſſels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his firſt bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. [from ꝑeolan, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file away* moſt from the largeneſs of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leſs. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemiſh by *filing* or cutting off the head of ſuch an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To ſmooth; to poliſh.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shakſp.*

4. [from ꝑilan, Saxon.] To foul; to fully; to pollute. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's iſſue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakſpeare.*

His weeds divinely faſhioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Did all the groſſer atoms at the cell
Of chaote *file* off to form the ponderous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

FI'LEMOT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow brown colour.

The colours you ought to wiſh for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon.

My miſchievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for ſo great a merit. *Sidney.*

From impoſition of ſtrict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from ſervile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

He griev'd, he wept, the ſight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a fondly pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

And thus the *filial* godhead anſw'ring ſpoke. *Milton.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence ſheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect them *filial* heads;
And when the parent roſe decays and dies,
With a reſembling face the daughter buds ariſe. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the firſt and ſecond perſon, and the relation between the ſacred perſons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, muſt needs be eternal, becauſe the terms of relation between whom that relation reſteth were eternal. *Hale.*

FI'LINGS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular; from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infuſed in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperoſe. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of thoſe jewels are of more value than the whole maſs of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [ꝑyllan, Saxon.]

1. To ſtore till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water, and they *filled* them up to the brim. *John.*

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous ſpace. *Milton.*

The celeſtial quires, when orient light
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs they beheld;
Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and ſhout
The hollow univerſal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton*

2. To ſtore abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the ſeas
And lakes and running ſtreams the waters *fill.* *Milton.*

3. To ſatisfy; to content.

He with his conſorted Eve
The ſtory heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muſe to hear. *Milton.*

Nothing but the ſupreme and abſolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and ſuperabundantly ſatisfy the infinite deſires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to ſurfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feaſt.
—Ay, to ſee meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakſpeare.*

5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by ſomething contained.

I only ſpeak of him
Whom pomp and greatneſs ſits ſo looſe about
That he wants majeſty to *fill* them *out*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* FILL *up.* [*Up* is often uſed without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens ſtill, and opens on his ſoul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliſs that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. *To* FILL *up.* To ſupply.

When the ſeveral trades and profeſſions are ſupplied, you will find moſt of thoſe that are proper for war abſolutely neceſſary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addiſon on the War.*

9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether ſo much water required for the land as for the ſea, to raiſe them to an equal height; becauſe mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that ſpace upon the land, and ſo make leſs water requiſite. *Burnet.*

10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my Lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which ſhe hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Revelations.*

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to ſatiate.

Things that are ſweet and fat are more *filling*, and do ſwim and hang more about the mouth of the ſtomach, and go not down ſo ſpeedily. *Bacon.*

4. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full.

Neither the Paulus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other ſeas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow ſhallower. *Woodward.*

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion; the ſecond, or the *filling up* with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or ſkinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

FILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction.

Her neck and breaſts were ever open bare,
That ayre thereof her babes may ſuck their *fill*. *Fairy Queen.*

But thus inflam'd beſpoke the captain,
Who ſcorneth peace ſhall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax.*

When ye were thirſty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*? 2 *Eſdras.*

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happineſs this happy ſtate
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting ſo nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*,
I ſpar'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Which made me gently firſt remove your fears,
That ſo you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*
You barbarity may have its *fill* of deſtruction. *Pope*

2. [more properly *thill.*] The place between the ſhafts of a carriage.
This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fill.*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe.
'Tis a meer *filler*, to ſtop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*
A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and ſuitable expreſſions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needleſs *fillers* up to the reſt. *Pope.*
2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.
They have ſix diggers to four *fillers*, ſo as to keep the *fillers* always at work *Mortimer*

FI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part.
His baleful breath inſpiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs.
Dryden's Æneid.
She ſcorn'd the praiſe of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waiſt, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*
2. The fleſhy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five ſharp broachers rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd:
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs; then the reſt
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feaſt. *Dryden.*
3. Meat rolled together and tied round.
Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakſpeare.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United cloſe in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd ſpecies. *Swift.*
4. [In architecture] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel. *Harris.*
Pillars and their *fillets* of ſilver. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an aſtragal.
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* [A word, ſays *Skinner*, formed from the ſound. This reſemblance I am not able to diſcover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by ſome combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring or motion.
If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the ſtars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainſt the fiery ſun.
Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.
We ſee, that if you *fillip* a lute-ſtring, it ſheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

FI'LLIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*filoy*, Welſh; *fille*, French.]
1. A young horſe or mare. Not now uſed.
Geld *fillies*, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die elſe of gelding, and gelders do rage:
Young *fillies* ſo likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep ſuch to be breeders, let gelding alone.
Tuſſer.
A well-wayed horſe will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Sucklings.*
2. A young mare: oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.
I jeſt to Oberon, and make him ſmile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horſe beguile,
Neighing in likeneſs of a *filly* foal. *Shakſpeare.*
I am joined in wedlock, for my ſins, to one of thoſe *fillies* who are deſcribed in the old poet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑylmeꝑa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or ſkin.
While the ſilver needle did work upon the ſight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never ſaw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*
Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that falſe fruit that promis'd clearer ſight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
A ſtone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and ſo kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt.*
There is not one infidel ſo ridiculous as to pretend to ſolve the phænomena of ſight, fancy, or cogitation, by thoſe fleeting ſuperficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*
He from thick *films* ſhall purge the viſual ray,
And on the ſightleſs eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.
It will but ſkin and *film* the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

FI'LMY. *adj.* [from *film.*] Compoſed of thin membranes or pellicles.
So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whoſe *filmy* cord ſhould bind the ſtruggling fly.
Dryden.
The waſps with fruitleſs toil
Flip *filmy* pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid ſhackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthleſs ſouls; ſuch doom
Waits luxury, and lawleſs love of gain. *Philips.*
Looſe to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richeſt tinQture of the ſkies,
Where light diſports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin; *per filum trahere.*]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
2. To ſtrain; to percolate.
Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filtre* it through a paper, and ſo evaporate it. *Grew.*

FI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquour to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it.
2. A ſtrainer; a fearce.
That the water paſſing through the veins of the earth, ſhould be rendered freſh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold *filter.* *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑylð, Saxon.]
1. Dirt; naſtineſs; any thing that ſoils or fouls.
Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths ſavour but themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*
Neither may you truſt waters that taſte ſweet; for they are commonly found in 'ſrſing grounds of great cities, which muſt needs take in a great deal of *filth.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He ſtill has gratitude and ſap'ence,
To ſpare the folks that give him ha' pence. *Swift.*
2. Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution.
Such do likewiſe exceedingly diſpoſe us to piety and religion, by purifying our ſouls from the droſs and *filth* of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon.*

FI'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Naſtily; foully; groſsly.
It ſtuck *filthily* in the camel's ſtomach that bulls, bears, and the like, ſhould be armed, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *filthy.*]
1. Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs.
Men of virtue ſuppreſſed it, leſt their ſhining ſhould diſcover the others *filthineſs.* *Sidney.*
2. Corruption; pollution.
They held this land, and with their *filth* and ſin
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaſtlineſs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native ſlime.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.
They never duly improved the utmoſt of their power, but gave themſelves up to all the *filthineſs* and licentiouſneſs of life imaginable. *Sprat.*

FI'LTHY. *adj.* [from *filth.*]
1. Naſty; foul; dirty.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Groſs; polluted.
As all ſtories are not proper ſubjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, ſo neither are they fit for a noble picture: the ſubjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Parall.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ſtrain; to percolate; to filter.
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to aſhes, and thoſe aſhes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in uſe is ſtraining a liquor through paper, which, by the ſmallneſs of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind. *Quincy.*
We took then common nitre, and having, by the uſual way of ſolution, *filtration*, and congulation, reduced it into cryſtal, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a ſtrong new crucible. *Boyle*

FI'MBLE *Hemp.* *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *female.*]
The light ſummer hemp, that bears no ſeed, which is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good houſewife will ſee it be ſown;
And afterwards trim it, to ſerve at a need,
The *fimble* to ſpin, and the carle for her ſeed.
Tuſſer.

FIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝑin, Saxon; *vin*; Dutch.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.
He that depends
Upon your favours, ſwims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with ruſhes. *Shakſpeare.*
Their *fins* conſiſt of a number of griſtly bones, long and ſlender, like pins and needles. *More.*
Thus at half-ebb a rolling ſea
Returns, and wins upon the ſhore;
The watery herd, affrighted at the roar,

Reſt on their *fins* awhile, and ſtay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way.
Dryden.

Still at his oar th' induſtrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each buſy arm ſhrinks in,
And by degrees is faſhioned to a *fin*. *Addiſon.*

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is deſcribed like fiſſipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like ſwans and geeſe, according to the method of nature in latiroſtrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally ſwimmers, the organ is wiſely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown*

FI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that deſerves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bacon.*

He ſent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himſelf favoured in bringing his cauſe *finable*. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]

1. Ultimate; laſt.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delayed to ſtrike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope.
Milton.

2. Concluſive; deciſive.

There be many examples where ſea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon*

Henry ſpent his reign in eſtabliſhing himſelf, and had neither leiſure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies.*

3. Mortal; deſtructive.

At laſt reſolv'd to work his *final* ſmart,
He liſted up his hand, but back again did ſtart.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

4. Reſpecting the end or motive.

Some things in ſuch ſort are allowed, that they be alſo required as neceſſary unto ſalvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper neceſſity *final*; ſo that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary courſe be ſaved, nor by any means be excluded from life, obſerving the [illegible] *Hooker.*

By its gravity air raiſes the water in pumps, ſiphons, and other engines; and performs all thoſe feats which former philoſophers, to ſuch ignorance of the efficient cauſe, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *R y*

Your anſwering in the *final* cauſe, makes me believe you are at a loſs for the efficient. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY. *adj.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with thoſe
Whom patience *finally* muſt crown. *Milton.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any houſe of noble Engliſh in Ireland was utterly deſtroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of juſtice, but the houſe of Deſmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtleſsly many men are *finally* loſt, who yet have no men's ſins to anſwer for but their own. *South.*

FINANCE. n. ſ. [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

This ſort of *finance* hath been increaſed. *Bacon.*

The reſidue of theſe ordinary *finances* be caſual or uncertain; as be the eſcheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practiſed the ſame trade when he was ſtraitened in his *finances* at the ſiege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FINANCIER. n. ſ. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who underſtands the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the ſecond forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH. *n. ſ.* [finc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [findan, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking.

Aſk, and it ſhall be given to you; ſeek, and ye ſhall *find*. *Matthew.*

Whereas thou haſt ſearched all my ſtuff, what haſt thou *found* of all the houſhold ſtuff? *Gen.*

She diſappeared, and left me dark; I wak'd
To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
Her loſs. *Milton.*

A bird that flies about,
And beats itſelf againſt the cage,
Finding at laſt no paſſage out,
It ſits and ſings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain ſomething loſt.

When he hath *found* his ſheep, he layeth it on his ſhoulders rejoicing. *Luke.*

In my ſchool days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To *find* the other forth; by venturing both,
I oft *found* both. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To obtain ſomething deſired.

Thus I emboldened ſpake, and freedom uſed
Permiſſive, and acceptance *found*. *Milton.*

Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
Not our neceſſitated; ſuch with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can *find*. *Milton.*

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find*
Suſpicion with her eyes behind. *Dodſley.*

In woods and foreſts thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

The bad muſt miſs, the good unſought ſhall *find*. *Pope.*

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy clung'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So dirty and ſo vain! *Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.

The ſun that light on all things ſhines,
Whoſe virtue on itſelf works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there firſt receiv'd
His beams, unactive elſe, their vigour *find*.
Milton.

7. To diſcover by ſtudy, or attention.

The fox that firſt this cauſe of grief did *find*,
'Gan firſt thus plain his caſe with words unkind.
Hubberd's Tale.

Phyſicians
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may *find*,
Dryden.

Thy maid! ah, *find* ſome nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

8. To diſcover what is hidden.

A curſe on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on ſands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but becauſe there was no wind. *Cowley.*

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways complacence *find*.
Milton.

If we for happineſs could leiſure *find*,
And wanderings time into a method bind,
We ſhould not then the great mens favour need.
Cowley.

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and ſomething to commend.
Pope.

11. To remark; to obſerve; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleaſed,
And *find* thee knowing not of beaſt alone,
Which thou haſt rightly nam'd, but of thyſelf.
Milton.

Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When firſt *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a ſtrange monſtrous matter, and to ſhame him out of it. *Locke.*

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave.
Job.

They alſo know,
And reaſon not contemptibly; with theſe
Find paſtime, and bear rule. *Milton.*

In ſolitude
What happineſs, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment *find*? *Milton.*

He did the utmoſt bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not ſo large as was his mind.
Cowley.

14. To meet.

A clean conſcience and heroick mind,
In ills their buſineſs and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

15. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find*
Cowley.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to *find* as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, impriſon, and fine them. *Bacon.*

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakſp.*

17. To ſupply; to furniſh: as, *he* finds *me in money and in victuals.*

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at firſt; the war in continuance will *find* itſelf. *Bacon.*

Still govern thou my ſong,
Urania, and fit audience *find*, though few,
Milton.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, *to* find *a bill.*

19. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain, health or ſickneſs.

Pray, ſir, how d'ye *find yourſelf*? ſays the doctor *L'Eſtrange.*

20. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve.

The *finding out* of paradoxes is a weariſome labour of the mind. *Eccles.*

21. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden.

Canſt thou by ſearching *find out* God? Canſt thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job.*

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies ſtick together by very ſtrong attractions, and it is the buſineſs of experimental philoſophy to *find* them *out*. *Newton.*

What hinders then, but that thou *find* her *out*,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addiſon.*

22. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find out*, and thoroughly to underſtand, what nature has made moſt beautiful. *Dryden.*

23. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which ſhall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii.*

24. The particle *out* is added often without any other uſe than that it adds ſome force or emphaſis to the verb.

While the proudly march'd about,
Greater conqueſts to *find out*,
She beat out Suſan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a gentleman with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper *Addiſon.*

He was afraid of being inſulted with Greek; for which reaſon he deſired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain ſenſe than much learning. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

25. *To* FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious uſe, not eaſily limited or explained; its firſt idea is the *conſequence of ſearch*; the ſecond, equally frequent, is *mere occurſion.*

FI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.
We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One that picks up any thing loſt.
Some lewd ſqueaking cryer,
May gall the *finder's* conſcience, if they meet. *Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry,
Let the *finder* ſurely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſurer; a caviller.
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, ſtops the mouth of all *findfaults.* *Shakſpeare.*

FI'NDY. *adj.* [ꝼ̇ndıȝ, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; ſum; ſolid. Not uſed. Thus the proverb,
A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*;
means that it ſtores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius.*

FINE. *adj.* [*finne*, French; *fijn*, Dutch and Erſe; perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarſe.
Not any ſkill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer.*
He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke.*

2. Refined; pure; free from droſs.
Two veſſels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra.*

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.
When the eye ſtandeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the groſſer, things ſhow greater: but contrariwiſe, when the eye is placed in the groſſer medium and the object in the *finer.* *Bacon*

4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated.
In ſubſtance he promiſed himſelf money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but thoſe things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and ſucceed in all parts. *Bacon.*
Whether the ſcheme has not been purſued ſo far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine *Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp.
Great affairs are commonly too rough and ſtubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine.*
Let the wine without mixture or ſlum be all *fine*,
Or call up the maſter. *Johnſon.*

7. Nice; exquiſite; deilcate.
Are they not ſenſeleſs then, that think the ſoul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the ſenſe? *Davies.*
The irons of planes are ſet *fine* or rank: they are ſet *fine* when they ſtand ſo ſhallow below the ſole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin ſhaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. Artful; dexterous.
The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and ſhiftings of dangers and miſchiefs, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.
Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all thoſe royal ſigns had ſtol'n away. *Hubberd's Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.
To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine.* *Dryden.*

11. Applied to perſon, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.
He was not only the *fineſt* gentleman of his time, but one of the *fineſt* ſcholars. *Felton.*

13. Showy; ſplendid.
It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* faſhion; all thoſe are diſpleaſed at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*
The faſhion part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impoſſible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will ſerve the purpoſe; ſomething worth contemptuous notice.
That ſame knave, Ford, her huſband, hath the *fineſt* mad devil of jealouſy in him, maſter Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakſpeare*
They taught us, indeed, to cloth, to dwell in houſes,
To feaſt, to ſleep on down, to be profuſe:
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips' Briton.*

FINE. *n. ſ.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.
The killing of an Iriſhman was not puniſhed by our law as manſlaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary puniſhment, called an eriche. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty.
Ev'n this ill night your breathing ſhall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.
The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee ſimple with *fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of waſte, attempt us again. *Shakſpeare.*
Beſides *fines* ſet upon plays, games, balls and feaſting, they have many cuſtoms which contribute to their ſimplicity. *Addiſon.*
How vain that ſecond life in others breath,
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the *fine*! *Pope*

4. [from *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; concluſion. It is ſeldom uſed but adverbially, *in fine.* To conclude; to ſum up all; to tell all at once.
In fine, whatſoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleaſed Zelmane, the powers of his ſpirit depending of her. *Sidney.*
His reſolution, *in fine*, is that in the church a number of things are ſtrictly obſerved, whereof no law of ſcripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker.*
Still the *fine* 's the crown;
Whate'er the courſe, the end is the renown. *Shakſpeare.*
Your daughter, ere ſhe ſeems as won,
Deſires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herſelf moſt chaſtely abſent. *Shakſpeare.*
The bleſſings of fortune are the loweſt: the next are the bodily advantages of ſtrength and health: but the ſuperlative bleſſings, *in fine*, are thoſe of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
In fine, he wears no limbs about him ſound,
With ſores and ſickneſſes beleagur'd round. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.
The *fining* pot is for ſilver, and the furnace for gold. *Proverbs*
There is a vein for the ſilver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job.*

2. To embelliſh; to decorate. Now not in uſe.
Hugh Capet, alſo, who uſurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with ſome ſhews of truth,
Convey'd himſelf as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

3. To make leſs coarſe.
It *fines* the graſs, but makes it ſhort, though thick. *Mortimer.*

4. To make tranſparent.
It is good alſo for fuel, not to omit the ſhavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer.*

5. [from the ſubſtantive.] To puniſh with pecuniary penalty.
To *fine* men one tenth of their fortune, without any crime committed, ſeems very hard *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine.
What poet ever *fin'd* for ſheriff? or who
By rhymes and verſe did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham*

To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*] To ſew up a rent with ſo much neety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſew up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*] Nice; artful; exquiſite.
The moſt *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY. *adv.* [from *fine.*]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than juſtly.
Plutarch ſays very *finely*, that a man ſhould not allow himſelf to hate even his enemies; becauſe if you indulge this paſſion on ſome occaſions, it will riſe of itſelf in others. *Addiſon.*
The walls are painted, and repreſent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point.
Get you black lead, ſharpened *finely*. *Peacham.*

3. Not coarſely; not meanly; gayly.
He was alone, ſave that he had two perſons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilely; not groſsly.
Saltpetre was but groſsly beaten; for it ſhould not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contemptuous notice.
Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a ſhort time. *South.*
For him ſhe loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Tyrrhmond,
Whom ſhe has thrice in private ſeen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own ſnare. *Dryd.*

FI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.
Every thing was full of a choice *fineneſs*, that, if it wanted any thing in majeſty, it ſupplied with increaſe in pleaſure; and if at the firſt it ſtruck not admiration, it raviſhed with delight. *Sidney.*
As the French language has more *fineneſs* and ſmoothneſs at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*
The ſoftneſs of her ſex, and the *fineneſs* of her genius, conſpire to give her a very diſtinguiſhing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; ſplendour; gayety of appearance.

The *fineneſs* of cloaths deſtroys the eaſe: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languiſh under the moſt ſplendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtilty; artfulneſs; ingenuity.

Thoſe, with the *fineneſs* of their ſouls,
By reaſon guide his execution. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought elſe
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men;
The *fineneſs* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakſpeare.*

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refin'd metals; as whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to ſuch a *fineneſs* as ſerveth the ordinary uſe, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineneſs*; only in times of exigence they have diminiſhed both the weight and *fineneſs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals.

Take away the droſs from the ſilver, and there ſhall come forth a veſſel for the *finer*. *Proverbs.*

FI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour of appearance; gayety of colours.

Dreſs up your houſes and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To conſecrate this day a feſtival. *Southern.*

Thoſe capacities of a lady are ſometimes apt to fall ſhort in cultivating cleanlineſs and *finery* together. *Swift*

Don't chuſe your place of ſtudy by the *finery* of the proſpects, or the moſt various ſcenes of ſenſible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in ſome ſuch figure and degree of *finery*, as a reaſonable chriſtian life has no occaſion for. *Law.*

FINESSE. n. ſ. [French.] Artifice; ſtratagem: an unneceſſary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumſtance not much to be ſtood upon, in caſe it were not upon ſome *fineſſe*. *Heyward.*

FI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [ꝑinger, Saxon; from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand conſiſt of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*. *Quincy.*

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By all at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakſpeare's Mach.*

Diligence, who is never laid,
For aught that ever I could read,
Could ever yet get up and ſtir,
Becauſe 'h' had no'er another tir. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Poor Peg ſewed, ſpun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were ſore. *Arbuth*

2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the board.
Dryden's Juvenal.

One of theſe bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of ſteel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

3. The hand; the inſtrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her ſtubborn look,
This ſoftneſs from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me.
Shakſpeare.

One that is covetous is not ſo highly pleaſed with the meer ſight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being conſidered as a wealthy man. *Crew's Coſmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the ſceptre, and hoiſting him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her ſhe miſtook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*.
Shakſpeare.

4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

Not any ſkill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare.
Spenſer.

FINGER-FERN. *n. ſ.* [*finger* and *fern*; *aſplenum*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*finger* and *ſtone*; *telenites*, Latin.] A foſſil reſembling an arrow.

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle: a burleſque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the ſlighteſt *fingle-fangle*. *Hud bras.*

FI'NICAL. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh; pretending to ſuperfluous elegance.

A whoreſon, glaſſgazing, ſuperſerviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took leave aſide at ſuch a time; what the queen ſaid to him at another. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end propoſed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, ſitteth not down firſt and counteth the coſt, whether he have ſufficient to *finiſh* it? *Luke.*

As he had begun, ſo he would alſo *finiſh* in you the ſame grace. *2 Corinthians.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uſes epiſodes; but epiſodes, taken ſeparately, *finiſh* nothing. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

3. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection ſhou'd not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will deſign'd;
It is a *finiſh'd* work, and perfect in his kind.
Blackmore.

I would make what bears your name, as *finiſh'd* as my laſt work ought to be; that is, more *poliſhed* than the reſt. *Pope*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]

1. Performer; accompliſher.

He that of greateſt works is *finiſher*,
Oft does them by the weakeſt miniſter. *Shakſp.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of thoſe times; the world againſt Athanaſius, and Athanaſius againſt it: half an hundred of years ſpent in doubtful tryals which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the ſide which had all, or elſe that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finiſher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finiſher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finiſher*
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FI'NITE. *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That ſuppoſed infinite duration, will by the very ſuppoſition, be limited at two extremes, though never ſo remote aſunder, and conſequently muſt needs be *finite*. *Bentley*

FI'NITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reaſon, and *finiteleſs* in their deſires. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures ſtill, and that lets them at an infinite diſtance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* diſtant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my paſſion, and love without other boundary than what is ſet by the *finiteneſs* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral degrees of affections, or properties of theſe things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedneſs of theſe degrees of affections, or properties. *Glanville.*

FI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the goldfiſh and the ape,
And of a dragon and a *finleſs* fiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'NLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins.

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian on the ſtream do glide,
Ere ſharp keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn;
Or *finlike* oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNY. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in watry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* courſers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Now herds of beaſts he ſends the plains to ſhare;
Now colonies of birds to people air:
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fiſh repair.
Dryden's Ovid.

While black with ſtorms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fiſher's art depends her *finny* ſhoales.
Blackmore.

With hairy ſprings we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FI'NTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *finfoot*, viz. ſome birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and ſwim there. *Ray.*

FI'NOCHIO. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of fennel.

FI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A ſtopper.

You muſt know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraiteneth the air much more than the ſimple concave, would yield no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIR. *n. ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welſh; *furh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Daniſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are ſingle, and for the moſt part produced on every ſide of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are propagated on cones, which are ſquamoſe. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the houſe with planks of *fir*. 1 *Kings.*

The ſpiring *fir* and ſtately box. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. ſ.* [*fyr*, Saxon; *fewr*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* aſcended firſt on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted ſky;
Then air ſucceeds, in lightneſs next to *fire*. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do conſume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakſpeare*

So contraries on Ætna's top conſpire;
Here hoary froſts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had ſuffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot.*

Though ſafe thou think'ſt thy treaſure lies,
Conceal'd in cheſts from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; luſtre.

Stars hide your *fires*!
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior.*

6. The puniſhment of the damned.

Who among us ſhall dwell with the devouring *fire*? Who among us ſhall dwell with everlaſting burnings? *Iſaiah.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and ſcorn ſo much? *Shakſpeare.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntneſs; and, upon provocations, might ſtrain a phraſe. *Atterbury*

9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.

Nor can the ſnow that age does ſhed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reaſoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had ſomething to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inſpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope*

Oh may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial *fire*,
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

10. The paſſion of love.

Love various hearts does variouſly inſpire,
It ſtirs in gentle boſoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incenſe on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempeſtuous ſouls invade;
A *fire* which every windy paſſion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruſh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms ſhall ſtill increaſe deſire,
And time's ſwift wing ſhall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruption or impoſthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermoſilla courageouſly ſet upon the horſemen, and *ſet fire* alſo *upon* the ſtables where the Turks horſes ſtood. *Knolles.*

He that *ſet a fire on* a plane-tree to ſpite his neighbour, and the plane-tree *ſet fire on* his neighbour's houſe, is bound to pay all the loſs, becauſe it did all ariſe from his own ill intention. *Taylor.*

13. *To ſet a* FIRE. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my deſire,
It may *ſet* her heart *a-fire*. *Carew.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on fire; to kindle.

They ſpoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houſes of thoſe whom they eſteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firſt hindred, and then appeaſed by the fall of a ſudden ſhower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathleſs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A ſecond Troy, differing but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a ſecond flame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate.

Yet, if deſire of fame, and thirſt of pow'r,
A beauteous princeſs with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, to arms aſſert your right. *Dryden*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, ſhall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with paſſion.

3. To diſcharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith*

FI'REARMS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to ſupply their new *firearms*. *Clarendon.*

Before the uſe of *firearms* there was infinitely more ſcope for perſonal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FI'REBALL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

Judge of thoſe inſolent boaſts of conſcience, which, like ſo many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South.*

The ſame great man hath ſworn to make us ſwallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FIREBRA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eaſed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to ſet my own houſe in a flame. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.

Troy muſt not be, nor goodly Ilion ſtand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all *Shakſpeare.*

He ſent Surrey with a competent power againſt the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FI'REBRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh*.] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to ſtir up the fire, clean away the aſhes from betwixt the bars with the *firebruſh*. *Swift.*

FI'RECROSS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in ſome parts ſmeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refuſal to ſend it forward, or to riſe, the laſt perſon who has it ſhoots the other dead.

He ſent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecroſs* to be carried; namely, two firebrands ſet in faſhion of a croſs, and pitched upon the point of a ſpear. *Haywood.*

FI'REDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *drake*.] A fiery ſerpent: I ſuppoſe the meteor.

By the riſing of the ſnake,
The ruſtling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forſake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton.*

FI'RELOCK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

The *firemen* ſweate beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern caſque his venter'ous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickeſt ſmoke aſcends. *Gay*

2. A man of violent paſſions.

I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen*. *Tatler.*

FI'RENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New as from the forge; new from the melting-houſe.

Armado is a moſt illuſtrious wight
A man of *firenew* words, faſhion's own knight. *Shakſpeare*

Some excellent jeſts, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakſpeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myſelf, according to cuſtom, in another ſuit *firenew*, with ſilver buttons to it. *Addiſon.*

FI'REPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire; a veſſel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the veſſels thereof, thou ſhalt make of braſs. *Exodus.*

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do roſe-water and vinegar. *Bacon.*

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouſſel, and the reſt marched as a guard for defence of theſe *firers*. *Carew.*

FI'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip*.] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themſelves of the *fireſhip*, by cutting the ſpritſail tackle. *Wiſeman.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utenſils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *freſhovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *freſhovels*, and ſpits, and other domeſtic weapons. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

FI'RESIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be deſtroyed, and ought to ſerve but for winter talk by the *fireſide*. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made
By the *fireſide*, but in the cooler ſhade. *Carew.*

By his *fireſide* he ſtarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*

What art thou aſking of them after all? Only to ſit quietly at thy own *fireſide*. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'RESTICK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand.

Children when they play with *fireſticks* move and wimble them round to faſt, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and repreſent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FI'RESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*]

The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our chympits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the ſparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from off the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark becomes extinguiſhed. *Hill's Math. Mad*

Fire ſtone, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'REWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'REWORK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful oſtentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shakſpeare.*

We repreſent alſo ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water, and unquenchable; and a world of *fireworks* of all varicty. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his ſpite;
Thoſe are the only ſerpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion propoſed a ſubject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amuſing. *Addiſon's Guardian*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

FI'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*]

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there ſcarce. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe.

Beſides, it is not only ſuperſtitious,
But vile idolatrous and popiſh,
For one man out of his own ſkin
To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras.*

FI'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *feorðen*, Saxon, the fourth part of a veſſel.]

A veſſel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's ſervants get ſuch a haunt about that ſhop, that it will coſt us many a *firkin* of ſtrong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot.*

A ſmall veſſel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye ſo much the louder;
Now liſt to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to *ſoft*.

The flakes of his fleſh are joined together: they are *firm* in themſelves and they cannot be moved. *Job.*

Love's artillery then checks
The breaſtworks of the *firmeſt* ſex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

That body, whoſe parts are moſt firm in themſelves, and are by their peculiar ſhapes capable of the greateſt contacts, is the moſt *firm*; and that which has parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt contact, will be moſt ſoft. *Woodward.*

2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the ſence which is God's limp. *Bacon.*

He ſtraight obeys
And *firm* believes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The great encouragement is the aſſurance of a future reward, the *firm* perſuaſion whereof is enough to raiſe us above any thing in this world. *Tillotſon.*

The man that's reſolute and juſt,
Firm to his principles and truſt,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Waſh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God cauſed the wind to blow to dry up the abundant ſlime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Raleigh*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, ſettled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It on *firm* land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile: all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roſcommon.*

To FIRM. *v. a* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertiſed Solyman, *firming* thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles.*

'Tis privy'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd.*

The pow'rs, ſaid he,
To you and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpoſe with their augury. *Dryden.*

O thou, who freeſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be preſent ſtill: oh goddeſs, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* thoſe omens thou haſt made! *Pope's Statius.*

1. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compaſs *firms* his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen.*

FI'RMAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens then ſhouting ſhrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenſer.*

I am conſtant as the northern ſtar,
Of whoſe true, fixt, and reſting quality
There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakſpeare.*

The Almighty, whoſe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ſtars, ſun and moon, written on theſe large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The *firmament* expanſe of liquid, pure,
Tranſparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The ſteeds climb up the firſt aſcent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And ſee the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am ſeiz'd with horror. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

What an immenſurable ſpace is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of ſtars are ſeen with our naked eye, and many more diſcovered with our glaſſes! *Derham's Aſtro-Theology.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *adv.* [from *firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou ſhalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* faſten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can ſtick together ſo *firmly*, without ſomething which cauſes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton*

2. Steadily; conſtantly.

Himſelf to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge deſire. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can beat five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FI'RMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *firm.*]

1. Hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity.

It would become by degrees of greater conſiſtency and *firmneſs*, ſo as to reſemble at laſt malleable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability; ſtability.

Both the eaſineſs and *firmneſs* of union might be conſidered, for that both people are of the ſame language. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; ſoundneſs.

In perſons already poſſeſſed with notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmneſs* of the one, and the flaws and weakneſs of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

That thou ſhould'ſt my *firmneſs* doubt
To God or thee, becauſe we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muſe,
Which for his *firmneſs* does his heat excuſe. *Roſcommon.*

This armed Job with *firmneſs* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [ꝼyꝛꝛt, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *firſt*:
—A third is like the former. *Shakſpeare.*

In the ſix hundredth and *firſt* year, in the *firſt* month, the *firſt* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Geneſis.*

2. Earlieſt in time; oppoſed to laſt.

The *firſt* covenant had alſo ordinances of divine ſervice. *Hebrews.*

Man's firſt diſobedience. *Milton.*

Who *firſt*, who laſt
Rous'd from the ſlumber. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I ſing, the firſt who bore
His courſe to Latium from the Trojan ſhore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *firſt* offend, will *firſt* complain. *Prior.*

3. Foremoſt in place.

4. Higheſt in dignity.

Three preſidents, of whom Daniel was *firſt*. *Daniel.*

Firſt with the dogs, and king among the ſquires. *Spectator.*

'Tis little Will, the ſcourge of France,
No godhead, but the *firſt* of men. *Prior.*

5. Great; excellent.

My *firſt* ſon,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

First. *adv.*

1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt.
   He, not unmindful of his uſual art,
   Firſt in diſſembling fire attempts to part;
   Then roaring beaſts and running ſtreams he tries. *Dryden.*
   Thy praiſe, and thine was then the publick voice,
   Firſt recommended Guiſcard to my choice. *Dryden*
   Heaven, ſure, has kept this ſpot of earth uncruſt,
   To ſhew how all things were created *firſt*. *Prior.*
2. Before any other conſideration.
   Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly ſubterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon.*
3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.
   At firſt the ſilent venom ſlid with eaſe,
   And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryden.*
   Excepting fiſh and inſects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themſelves *at firſt*, without the aſſiſtance of parents. *Bentley.*
4. **First** or *laſt*. At one time or other.
   But ſure a general doom on man is paſt,
   And all are fools and lovers *firſt* or *laſt*. *Dryden.*

First-begot. } *n. ſ.* [from *firſt* and *begot.*] The
First-begotten. } eldeſt of children.
His *firſt-begot* we know: and ſore have felt
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep *Milton.*

First-born. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *born*] Eldeſt; the firſt by the order of nativity.
Laſt, with one midnight ſtroke, all the *firſt-born*
Of Egypt muſt lie dead *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *firſt-born!* *Milton.*
The *firſt born* has not a ſole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

First-fruits. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]

1. What the ſeaſon earlieſt produces or matures of any kind.
   A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
   Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*
   The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by a moſt noble *firſt-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harveſt of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*
2. The firſt profits of any thing.
   Although the king loved to employ and advance biſhops, becauſe, having rich biſhopricks, they carried their reward upon themſelves; yet he did uſe to raiſe them by ſteps, that he might not loſe the profit of the *firſt-fruits*, which by that courſe of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon.*
3. The earlieſt effect of any thing.
   See, father, what *firſt-fruits* on earth are ſprung
   From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

Fi'rstling. *adj.* [from *firſt.*] That is firſt produced or brought forth.
All the *firſtling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou ſhalt ſanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut.*

Fi'rstling. *n. ſ.* [from *firſt.*]

1. The firſt produce or offſpring.
   A ſhepherd next,
   More meek, came with the *firſtlings* of his flock,
   Choiceſt and beſt *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
   The tender *firſtlings* of my woolly breed,
   Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden.*
   The *firſtlings* of the flock are doom'd to die. *Pope.*
2. The thing firſt thought or done.
   Our play
   Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firſtlings* of theſe broils,
   'Ginning i' th' middle. *Shakſpeare.*
   The ſlighty purpoſe works o'erlook,
   Unleſs the deed go with it: from this moment
   The very *firſtlings* of my heart ſhall be
   The *firſtlings* of my hand *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Fi'scal. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, a treaſury, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue.
War, as it is entertained by diet, ſo can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiſcal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

Fish. *n. ſ.* [piſc, Saxon; *viſch*, Dutch.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fiſh* is uſed collectively for the race of *fiſhes*.
   The beaſts, the *fiſh*es, and the winged fowls,
   Are their males ſubjects. *Shakſpeare.*
   And now the *fiſh* ignoble ſtates eſcape,
   Since Venus ow'd her ſafety to their ſhape. *Creech.*
   There are *fiſhes*, that have wings, that are not ſtrangers to the airy region: and there are ſome birds that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as *fiſhes*; and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh-days. *Locke.*
2. The fleſh of fiſh, oppoſed to that of terreſtrial animals, by way of eminence called fleſh.
   I fight when I cannot chuſe, and I eat no *fiſh*.
   Shakſpeare's King Lear.
   We mortify ourſelves with the diet of *fiſh*, and think we fare courſely if we abſtain from the fleſh of other animals. *Brown.*

To **Fish.** *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
   While others *fiſh*, with craft for great opinion,
   I with great truth, catch mere ſimplicity.
   Shakſpeare

To **Fish.** *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh, or any thing elſe.
Some have *fiſh'd* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*
Oft, as he *fiſh'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddeſs favour'd him, and favours yet.
Pope's Dunciad.

Fi'sh-hook. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook to catch fiſhes.
A ſharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fiſh-hook*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Fi'sh-pond. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh.
Fiſh-ponds are no ſmall improvement of watry boggy lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
Fiſh-ponds were made where former foreſts grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*
After the great value the Romans put upon fiſhes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius ſhould ſell his *fiſh-ponds* for quadrageſies H S. 32,291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is employed in catching fiſh.
In our fight the three were taken up
By fiſhermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another ſeiz'd on us,
And would have reft the *fiſhers* of their prey,
Had not they been very ſlow of ſail. *Shakſpeare.*
We know that town is but with *fiſhers* fraught,
Where Theſeus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*
Leſt he ſhould ſuſpect it, draw it from him,
As *fiſhers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*
A ſoldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fiſher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

Fi'sherboat. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

Fi'sherman. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.
How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The *fiſhermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
At length two monſters of unequal ſize,
Hard by the ſhore, a *fiſherman* eſpies. *Waller.*
Do ſcales and fins bear price to this exceſs?
You might have bought the *fiſherman* for leſs
Dryden's Juvenal.

Fi'shertown. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen.
Others of them, in that time bound the *fiſhertown* Mouſehole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Lime in Dorſetſhire, a little *fiſhertown*. *Camden.*

Fi'shery. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſineſs of catching fiſh.
We ſhall have plenty of mackerel this ſeaſon, but *fiſhery* will not be diſturbed by privateers *Athenian Oracle.*

Fi'shful. *adj.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding with fiſh; ſtored with fiſh.
Thus mean in ſtate, and calm in ſprite,
My *fiſhful* pond is my delight.
It is walled and guarded with the ocean, and commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and water'd with pleaſant, *fiſhful*, and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Fi'shify.** *v. a.* [from *fiſh.*] To turn to fiſh: a cant word.
Here comes Romeo,
—Without his roe like a dried herring
O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified*! *Shakſpeare.*

Fi'shing. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] Commodity of taking fiſh.
There alſo would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fiſhing*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Fi'shkettle. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.
It is probable that the way of embalming amongſt the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fiſh-kettle*, in ſome kind of liquid balſam. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Fi'shmeal. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal.*] Diet of fiſh; abſtemious diet.
Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fiſhmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greenſickneſs. *Bacon.*

Fi'shmonger. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] A dealer in fiſh; a ſeller of fiſh.
I fear to play the *fiſhmonger*; and yet ſo large a commodity may not paſs in ſilence. *Carew.*
The ſurgeon left the *fiſhmonger* to determine the controverſy between him and the pike. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fi'shy. *adj.* [from *fiſh.*]

1. Conſiſting of fiſh.
2. Inhabited by fiſh.
   My abſent mates
   Bolt o'er the *fiſhy* flood
   Appeaſe th' afflictive fierce deſire of food. *Pope.*
3. Having the qualities or form of fiſh.
   Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monſter with a woman's head above, and *fiſhy* extremity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Fi'ssile. *adj.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.
This cryſtal is a pellucid *fiſſile ſtone*, clear as water or cryſtal of the rock, and without colour: enduring a red heat without fuſing its tranſparency; and in a very ſtrong heat calcining without fuſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

FISSI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſſile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.

The ſtone was diſtinguiſhed into ſtrata or layers; thoſe ſtrata were divided by parallel *fiſſures*, that were incloſed in the ſtone. *Woodward.*

I ſee
The gaping *fiſſures* to receive the rain. *Thomſon*

FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure.

By a fall or blow the ſkull may be *fiſſured* or fractured. *Wiſeman.*

FIST. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyſt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her *fiſt*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe;
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain ſore did bear
And bruiſe with clownish *fiſts* his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*

Anger cauſeth paleneſs in ſome; in others trembling, ſwelling, and bending the *fiſt*. *Bacon.*

And the ſame hand into a *fiſt* may cloſe,
Which inſtantly a palm expanded ſhows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clenc'd a hatchet in his horny *fiſt*. *Dryden.*

FIST. *v. a.*
To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I ſaw him ſpurning and *fiſting* her moſt unmercifully. *Dryden.*

To gripe with the fiſt.

We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fiſting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'STINUT. *n. ſ.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *n. ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fiſt; blows with the fiſt.

Naked men belabouring one another with fagged ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fiſticuffs*. *More.*

She would ſeize upon John's commons: for which they were ſure to go to *fiſticuffs*. *Arbuth.*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fiſticuffs*, 'till they have quite diſabled each other. *Swift.*

FI'STULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *fiſtule*, French.]

1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within; any ſinuous ulcer.

That *fiſtula* which is recent is the eaſieſt of cure: thoſe of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the firſt and mildeſt ſtage of the diſeaſe; in the next there is matter diſcharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and ſometimes from an orifice broke through the ſkin between the noſe and angle of the eye. The laſt and worſt degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring ſoft parts, but alſo affected the ſubjacent bone. *Sharp's Surg.*

FI'STULAR. *adj.* [from *fiſtula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *fiſtula*; *fiſtuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fiſtula; callous or ſinuous like a fiſtula.

How theſe ſinuous ulcers become *fiſtulous*, I have ſhewn you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſight*, *Skinner*, every fit of a diſeaſe being a ſtruggle of nature; from *viit* in Flemiſh, frequent, *Junius.*]

1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper.

Small ſtones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which caſe a *fit* of the ſtone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A ſhort viciſſitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and ſtarts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Eſtrange.*

By *fits* my ſwelling grief appeaſes,
In riſing ſighs and falling tears. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unſteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And falls again, as loth to quit its hold. *Addiſ.*

Religion is not the buſineſs of ſome *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a ſyſtem of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers.*

All *fits* of pleaſure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like ſpending this year, part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her neſt,
And all his ſenſes were with deadly *fit* oppreſt. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addiſon.*

4. Diſorder; diſtemperature.

For your huſband,
He 's noble, wiſe, judicious, and beſt knows
The *fits* o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. It is uſed without an epithet of diſcrimination, for the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepſy.

Mrs. Buſil was ſo much enraged, that ſhe fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It was anciently uſed for any recommencement after intermiſſion. The parts of a ſong, or cantos of a poem were called *fits*.

FIT. *adj.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh, *Junius.*]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle. 1 *Chronicles.*

He lends him vain Goliah's ſacred ſword,
The *fitteſt* help juſt fortune could afford. *Cowley*

This fairy *fit for* her intent ſhe choſe,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden's Æneid.*

It is a wrong uſe of my underſtanding to make it the rule and meaſure of another man's: a uſe which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have ſaid it were good not to uſe men of ambitious natures, except it be upon neceſſity, it is *fit* we ſpeak in what caſes they are ſo. *Bacon.*

See how thou could'ſt judge of *fit* and meet. *Milton*

It is *fit for* a man to know his own abilities and weakneſſes, and not think himſelf obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praiſe. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and ſerious, I hope their poſterity may laugh without offence. *Addiſon.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh, *Junius.*]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes. *Iſaiah.*

Would fate permit
To my deſires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raiſe. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing: as, the tailor *fits* his cuſtomer.

A buſſmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of hoddice, ſtiffened on the lame ſide. *Wiſeman.*

3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing.

She ſhall be our meſſenger to this paultry knight: truſt me I thought on her; ſhe'll *fit* it. *Shakſpeare.*

As much of the ſtone as was contiguous to the marcaſite, *fitted* the marcaſite ſo cloſe as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. *To* FIT *out.* To furniſh; to equip; to ſupply with neceſſaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You 'll all be ſlander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The Engliſh fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unleſs we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. *To* FIT *up.* To furniſh; to make proper for the uſe or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil *fits* it me to have ſuch a ſon; and how much doth thy kindneſs upbraid my wickedneſs. *Sidney.*

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feaſt,
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope.*

FITCH. *n. ſ.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch.*] A ſmall kind of wild pea.

Now is the ſeaſon
For ſowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peaſon. *Tuſſer.*

FI'TCHAT. } *n. ſ.* [*fiſſau*, French; *fiſſe*,
FI'TCHEW. } Dutch.] A ſtinking little beaſt, that robs the hen rooſt and warren. *Skinner* calls him the *ſtinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at leaſt as ſome provinces diſtinguiſh them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *ſtinking ferret* a ſtoat.

'Tis ſuch another *fitchew*! marry, a perfumed one:
What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakſpeare.*

The *fitchat*, the ſulimart, and the like creatures, like upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FI'TFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied by paroxyſms; diſordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave:
After life's *fitful* fever he ſleeps well. *Shakſp.*

FI'TLY. *adv.* [from *fit.*]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.

Even ſo moſt *fitly*
As you malign our ſenators. *Shakſpeare.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ſtage. *Bacon.*

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may ſucceed, and may miſs, and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty ſtore of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expreſſed moſt *fitly* by departing from evil *Tillotſon.*

2. Commodiouſly; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or ſtars are *fitlieſt* view'd
At their brighteſt: but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when, and where the dark eclipſes be. *Donne.*

An animal, in order to be moveable muſt be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of ſeparate and ſmall ſolid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe. Not uſed.

Poor beſeeming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpoſe I then follow'd. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs.

In things the *fitneſs* whereof is not of itſelf apparent, nor eaſy to be made ſufficiently manifeſt unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker.*

The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful *fitneſs*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

Wer't my *fitneſs*
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themſelves, and that their *fitneſs* now
Does unmake you. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

FI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

Sowing the ſandy gravelly land in Devonſhire and Cornwal with French furze ſeed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A ſmall piece: as, to cut into *fitters.* *Skinner.*

FITZ. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils*, a ſon, Fr.] A ſon. Only uſed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼ, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wiſe, and *five* were fooliſh. *Matthew.*

No perſon, no incident, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign: all things elſe are like ſix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is ſuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five.* *Dryden.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his paſtures fill'd. *Dryden.*

Our Britiſh youth loſe their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addiſon.*

FI'VELEAVED *Graſs.* *n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A diſeaſe of horſes.

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, rayed with the yellows, paſt cure of the *fives*, and ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers. *Shakſpeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.

Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound.
Milton.

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.

Brighteſt ſeraph! tell
In which of all theſe orbs hath man
His *fixed* ſeat, or *fixed* ſeat hath none,
But all theſe ſhining orbs his choice to dwell!
Milton.

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When cuſtom hath *fixed* his eating to certain ſtated periods, his ſtomach will expect victuals at the uſual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the ſullen earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight!
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and ſurprize.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed.* *Locke*

5. To pierce; to tranſfix. A ſenſe purely Latin.

While from the raging ſword he vainly flies,
A bow of ſteel ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs.
Sandys.

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To ſettle the opinion; to determine the reſolution.

If we would be happy, we muſt *fix* upon ſome foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Eſtrange.*

He made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his arm, and obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmoſt remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryd.*

In moſt bodies not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we muſt *fix* on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to ceaſe to wander.

Your kindneſs baniſhes your fear,
Reſolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickſilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickſilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIXATION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more neceſſary for your ſoul's than your king-d m's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Reſidence in a certain place.

To light, created in the firſt day, God gave no proper place or *fixation.* *Raleigh.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.

They are ſubject to errors from a narrowneſs of ſoul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obſerved; the colour, the fragility or plantneſs, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals leſs ponderous and leſs materiate, than to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both which are more ponderous than ſilver; ſo that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condenſation. *Bacon*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

Salt diſſolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville.*

FI'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner ſettled and eſtabliſhed.

If we pretend that the diſtinction of ſpecies, or ſorts, is *fixedly* eſtabliſhed by the real and ſecret conſtitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Steadfaſtly.

Omnipotency, omniſciency, and infinite goodneſs enlarge the ſpirit while it *fixedly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

FI'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmneſs.

2. Want or loſs of volatility.

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire conſumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or ſolid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedneſs* and coherence; and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

A *fixedneſs* in religion will not give my conſcience leave to conſent to innovations. *K. Charles.*

FIXI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility. A word of *Boyle.*

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are ſo combined by the firſt operation of the fire, that itſelf does not afterwards ſeparate them. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility.

And are not the ſun and fixed ſtars great earths vehemently hot, whoſe heat is conſerved by the greatneſs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whoſe parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them? *Newton's Opticks.*

FI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *fix.*]

1. Poſition.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in 't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Stable preſſure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ſtates
Quite from their *fixture* *Shakſpeare.*

FI'ZGIG. *n. ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

Can'ſt thou with *fizgig* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his ſkull thy barbed trident ſtick? *Sandys.*

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleneſs, a weak pulſe, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black fleſh, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BILE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; ſubject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the ſun: the cauſe I take to be is, that the part againſt which the ſun beateth, waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the ſtalk, and thereby leſs able to ſupport the flower. *Bacon.*

They whoſe muſcles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce fungoſes, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuth.*

FLACCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion; want of ſtiffneſs.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with inſenſibility. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; *pleoxan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood: for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben Jonson.*

His stomach will want victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Asbuth.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, time is blind;
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.
Prior.

2. [from *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors.
Woodward on Fossils.

FLAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf, and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Exodus.*

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow?
Sandys.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement.
Shakspeare's King John.

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descryeth vessels; square, if ships; if gallies, pendants.
Sandys' Travels

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stirps of nobles: for if mens eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*, is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair
Dryden.

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*fluche*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *n. s.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. *n. s.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP. *n. s.* [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *n. s.* [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

FLA'GELET. *n. s.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *flagello*, Latin.] The use of the scourge.

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLA'GGY. *adj.* [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.
Fairy Queen.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a cole-wort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple.
Bacon's Natural History.

FLAGI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Latin.]

1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline.
L'Estrange.

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, fed outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great *Pope.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *flagitious*.] Wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON. *n. s.* [*flaccel*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish; *flaçon*, French; *flasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a suitor in chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pispots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras.*

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use.
Roscommon.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think
They either change, or flint him in his drink.
Dryden's Juvenal.

FLA'GRANCY. *n. s.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired; and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask;
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back.
Prior.

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let steddy justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay.
Smith.

FLAGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Dict.*

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. s.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flag-staffs* rise. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *n. s.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the thrasher.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* had thresh'd the corn,
That ten-days labourers could not end. *Milton.*
In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense.
Dryden.

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen
prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE. *n. s.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made afeard.
Fairy Queen.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clattered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew's Cosmolog.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

To FLEAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow,
Pope's Odyssey.

To FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in loose bodies.

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east. *Shak.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.
Pope.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undiscover'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with pleasure their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.
Blackmore.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *n. s.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'try
Of old arufpicy and aug'try. *Hudibras.*

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. Merely cant.

For their ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To save their souls, avoid being damn'd.
Hudibras.

God is not to be *flamm'd* off with lyes, who knows exactly what we can't do, and what not.
South.

FLAMBEAU. n. s. [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.
Dryden.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*

FLAME. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is so hot, as to shine? For bodies do not *flame* without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;
In both our English genius is expressed,
Lofty and bold but negligently dressed. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we come,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*.
Pope.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakspeare.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-CO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* stockings. *Shakspeare.*

Augustus bear the form of a young man of a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flame coloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLAMEN. n. s. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.
Pope.

FLAMMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies terrified, that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION. *n. s.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.
Brown.

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue out in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will
Bacon.

FLANK. *n. s.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Menage*, from λαγὼς; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*. *Peacham.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He said, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends.
Pope.

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from their ramparts in front, and from the gallies that lay at sea in *flank*.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Gray was appointed to stand on the left hand, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain
Harris.

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

With faces averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *n. s.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and fair towers. *Fairfax.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*. *Shaksp.*

FLAP. *n. s.* [læppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound would more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A disease in horses.

When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the butters is like the white of an egg: cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it over with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings
Pope.

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flip filmy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickel.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

The dire *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long usher to the sun,
This knows the powder'd footman and with scorn;
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *n. s.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at cuts well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakesp.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

FLA'PEARED *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetle-headed *flapeared* knave. *Shakspeare.*

To FLARE. *v. a.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours, and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH. *n. s.* [φλὲξ, *Minsheu.*]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the arm and very *flash* of it. *Shakspeare.*

We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoak;
The other out of smoak brings glorious light.
Roscommon.

And as Ægon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the lightning from afar,
All fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakspeare.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while tempt to reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

2. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times, almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That fits us all at odds. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Fairy Queen.

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same causeth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *flash.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

FLA'SHILY. *adv.* [from *flashy.*] With empty show; without real power of wit, or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *flash.*]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Digby on the Soul, Ded.*

When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton.

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden.*

2. [from *flaccidus*, *Skinner.*] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon's Ess.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, watereish, or *flashy*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLASK. *n. s.* [*flasque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a slack'd soldier's *flask*
Set on fire. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'SKET. *n. s.* [from *flask.*] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands with golden *flaskets* grac'd.
Pope's Odyssey.

FLAT. *adj.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of bays. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cast thy admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abash't. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

That Christ church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-land people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood.
Fairy Queen.

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince flat on the ground.
Daniel.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tainted piece. *Shakesp.*

Taste so distinct that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*

The many fields
Rejoicing in rich mould, most ample fruit
Or beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue indegust and *flat*. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryden.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shakesp.*

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unsavoury. *Atterb.*

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him that different stays make speedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentious riots. *Spenser.*

You ſtart away,
And lend no ear unto my purpoſes;
Thoſe priſoners you ſhall keep:
——I will, that 's *flat*. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.
Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* deſpair: we muſt exaſperate
Th' Almighty Victor to ſpend all his rage,
And that muſt end us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
If thou ſin in wine or wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by ſubmiſſiveneſs,
But he that boaſts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory,
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy,
With his meer clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky.
Herbert.
You had broke and robb'd his houſe,
And ſtole his taliſmanique louſe;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras*

12. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound.
If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a *flat* noiſe or rattle. *Bacon.*
The upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages and muſcles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or ſharp.
Ray on the Creation.

FLAT. *n. ſ.*

1. A level; an extended plane.
The ſtrings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater ſound, by reaſon of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there where nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*
Becauſe the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expoſe fleſh or fiſh, both upon a ſtake of wood ſome height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon.*
It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers diſtinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of ſhadows, and yet the ſhadows themſelves not to appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*
He has cut the ſide of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waſte earth, that he has found in ſeveral of the neighbouring parts, furniſhed out a kind of luxury for a hermit.
Addiſon on Italy.

2. Even ground; not mountainous.
Now pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Faſt by a mountain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations.
The ocean, overpeering of his liſt,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
All the infections, that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Proſpero fall. *Shakſ.*
Half my pow'rs this night,
Paſſing theſe *flats*, are taken by the tide;
Theſe Lincoln waſhes have devoured them.
Shakſpeare's King John.

4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep enough for ſhips.
I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of *flats*.
Shakſpeare.
The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through ſo many *flats* and ſands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Having newly left theſe grammatick *flats* and ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy.
Milton.
Full in the prince's paſſage hills of ſand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in ſecret ambuſh lay,
Where the falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled depths betray.
Dryden.
Muſt we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation?
Bentley.

5. The broad ſide of a blade.
A dated mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming ſword above 'em to diſplay,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to ſweep the viſions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that ſtay behind.
Dryden.

6. Depreſſion of thought or language.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongſt his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences.
Are there then ſuch raviſhing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a ſufficient compenſation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the laſting hills?
Bentley.

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth.
The ancients ſay, if you take two twigs of ſeveral fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the ſides, and bind them cloſe, and ſet them in the ground, they will come up in one ſtock. *Bacon.*
With horrid ſhapes ſhe does her ſons expoſe,
Diſtends their ſwelling lips, and *flats* their noſe.
Creech.

2. To make vapid.
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moiſt place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwiſe freſh in their colour, but their juice ſomewhat *flatted*. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: oppoſed to *ſwell*.
I burnt it the ſecond time, and obſerved the ſkin ſhrink, and the ſwelling to *flat* yet more than at firſt. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.
Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *King Charles.*

FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downward; not edgewiſe.
What a blow was there given?
—An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shakſp. Tempeſt.*

FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from *flat*.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.
He in theſe wars had *flatly* refuſed his aid.
Sidney.
Thereupon they *flatly* diſavouch
To yield him more obedience, or ſupport. *Dan.*
Unjuſt, thou ſay'ſt,
Flatly unjuſt, to bind with laws the free. *Milton.*
Not any interpreters allow it to be ſpoken of ſuch as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his exiſtence, ſeclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flat*.]

1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.
2. Want of relief or prominence.
It appears ſo very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatneſs* of a figure, as one of the greateſt beauties in ſculpture. *Addiſon on Medals.*
3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs.
Deadneſs or *flatneſs* in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſel.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.
4. Dejection of fortune.
The emperor of Ruſſia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but ſee
The *flatneſs* of my miſery! *Shakſpeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of ſpirit.
How faſt does obſcurity, *flatneſs*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult taſk to talk to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier.*
6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity.
Some of Homer's tranſlators have ſwelled into buſtain, and others ſunk into *flatneſs*. *Pope.*
7. The contrary to ſhrillneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.
Take two ſaucers, and ſtrike the edge of the one againſt the bottom of the other within a pale of water, and you ſhall find the ſound groweth more flat, even while part of the ſaucer is above the water; but that *flatneſs* of ſound is joined with a harſhneſs. *Bacon.*

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [*flatir*, French; from *flat*.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.
If they ſhould lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will riſe again. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and inſipid.
Here joys that endure for ever, freſh and in vigour, are oppoſed to ſatisfactions that are attended with ſatiety and ſurfeits, and *flatten* in the very taſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flat*.] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flater*, French.]

1. To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to gratify with ſervile obſequiouſneſs; to gain by falſe compliments.
When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He ſays he does; being then moſt *flattered*.
Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.
His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;
What his breaſt forges that his tongue muſt vent.
Shakſpeare.
He that *flattereth* his neighbour, ſpreadeth a net for his feet. *Proverbs.*
He *flattereth* himſelf in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pſalms.*
After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*
Averſe alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*
I ſcorn to *flatter* you or any man. *Newton.*

2. To praiſe falſely.
Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our cenſure. *Young.*

3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. This ſenſe is purely Gallick.
A conſort of voices ſupporting themſelves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleaſingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden.*

4. To raiſe falſe hopes.
He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flatt'ring* gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*;
He ſays he does; being then moſt flattered.
Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Some praiſes proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may ſerve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's ſelf. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conſcious to himſelf that he is moſt defective, and is moſt out of countenance in himſelf, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce.
Bacon.

If we from wealth to poverty deſcend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend.
Dryden.

After treating her like a goddeſs, the huſband uſes her like a woman: what is ſtill worſe, the moſt abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greateſt tyrants.
Addiſon's Guardian.

The publick ſhould know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, ſhall be cenſured for a *flatterer*.
Swift.

FLA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conſcious of their greatneſs,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery*.
Rowe.

Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery!*
They languiſh, O! ſupport them with a lye.
Young.

FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs.

Theſe are from three inches over to ſix or ſeven, and of a *flattiſh* ſhape.
Woodward on Foſſils.

FLA'TULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind; turgeſcence by wind confined.

Vegetable ſubſtances contain a great deal of air, which expands itſelf, producing all the diſorders of *flatulency*.
Arbuthnot.

2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs.

Whether moſt of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypotheſis they claim to, may be determined by any that conſiders the natural *flatulency* of that airy ſcheme of notions.
Glanville.

FLA'TULENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Peaſe are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles are *flatulent*, when diſſolved by digeſtion.
Arbuthnot.

Flatulent tumours are ſuch as eaſily yield to the preſſure of the finger; but readily return, by their elaſticity, to a tumid ſtate again.
Quincy.

2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from thoſe few indiſtinct repreſentations which are made to our groſſer faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity.
Glanville.

How many of theſe *flatulent* writers have ſunk in their reputation, after ſeven or eight editions of their works.
Dryden.

FLATUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air.

The cauſe is *flatuoſity*; for wind ſtirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw ſpirit of wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach and belly.
Bacon.

FLA'TUOUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the ſtomach, in a ſmall quantity, doth digeſt and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathſome; and ſo tendeth it to the meſentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

FLATUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration; which is therefore diſcuſſed by warm aromaticks.
Quincy.

FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [*flat* and *wiſe*: ſo it ſhould be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its poſture in the earth was *flatwiſe*, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum in which it was repoſited.
Woodward on Foſſils.

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeyſuckle.
Milton.

Theſe courtiers of applauſe deny themſelves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own deſires to their vanity.
Boyle.

Here, attir'd beyond our purſe, we go,
For uſeleſs ornament and *flaunting* ſhow;
We take on truſt, in purple robes to ſhine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.
Dryden.

You ſot, you loiter about alehouſes, or *flaunt* about the ſtreets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.
Arbuth.

2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. This ſeems not to be proper; the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has ſome ſmall diff'rence made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope.

FLAUNT. *n. ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy.

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he ſay? or how
Should I in theſe my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The ſternneſs of his preſence!
Shakſpeare.

FLA'VOUR. *n. ſ.*

1. Power of pleaſing the taſte.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their firſt appearance, from ſeveral accidental circumſtances, which they may loſe, if not taken early.
Addiſon.

2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the bluſhing roſe,
With bending heaps, ſo nigh their bloom diſcloſe,
Each ſeems to ſmell the *flavour* which the other blows.
Dryden.

FLA'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *flavour*.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their firſt *flav'rous* taſte, renounce their kind.
Dryden.

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. ſ.* [φλαῦ, to break; ꝑloh, Saxon, a fragment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart ſhall break into a thouſand *flaws*
Or ere I weep.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

Wool, new-ſhorn, being laid caſually upon a veſſel of verjuice, after ſome time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the veſſel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bung-hole open.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*.
Boyle.

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd veſſel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring ſound.
Dryd.

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should ſink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it ſhall,
Should gape immenſe, and ruſhing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball.
Dryden.

Whether the nymph ſhall break Diana's law,
Or ſome ſtail china-jar receive a *flaw*.
Pope.

He that would keep his houſe in repair, muſt attend every little breach or *flaw*, and ſupply it immediately, elſe time alone will bring all to ruin.
Swift.

2. A fault; defect; ſomething that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the ſcriveners and brokers do value unſound men to ſerve their own turn.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain ſuch they were, to known:
But ſince ſome *flaws* in long deſcents may be,
They make not truth but probability.
Dryden.

And laid her dowry out in law,
To nail her jointure with a *flaw*.
Hudibras.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires.
Addiſon.

So many *flaws* had this vow in its firſt conception.
Atterbury.

3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. [from *flo*, Latin.] Obſolete.

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humorous as winter, and as ſudden
As *flaws* congealed in the ſpring of day.
Shakſp.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the winter's *flaw*.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

As a huge fiſh, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering ſhore, is with a north *flaw* fraid,
Shoots back; ſo, ſent againſt the ground,
Was foil'd Eurialus.
Chapman's Iliad.

Burſting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, and ſtormy guſt, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods, and ſeas upturn.
Milton.

I heard the rack,
As earth and ſky would mingle; but myſelf
Was diſtant; and theſe *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark baſis underneath,
Are to the main inconſiderable.
Milton.

4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

The fort 's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*:
When firſt it broke, the crowding enſigns ſaw
Which choak'd the paſſage.
Dryden's Aurengz.

5. A ſudden commotion of mind.

Oh theſe *flaws* and ſtarts,
Impoſtors to true fear, would become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire.
Shakſpeare.

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure.

But his *flawed* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to ſupport,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt ſmilingly.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

The cup was *flawed* with ſuch a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a cryſtalline cup.
Boyle.

The brazen cauldrons with the froſts are *flawed*
The garment ſtiff with ice, at hearths is thawed.
Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of uſe.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchant's goods.
Shakſp. Henry VIII.

FLA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A ſtar of the firſt magnitude, which the more high, more vaſt, and more *flawleſs*, ſhines only bright enough to make itſelf conſpicuous.
Boyle.

FLAWN. *n. ſ.* [*flena*, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaye*, Dutch.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh.
Diſt.

Till oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pafs not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.
Tusser.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *n. f.* [ꝼleax, ꝼlex, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.
2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.
   I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,
   T' apply to 's bleeding face. *Shakspeare.*
   Then on the rock a scanty measure place
   Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
   And turning sung. *Dryden's Ovid.*

FLA'XCOMB. *n. f.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *n. f.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *adj.* [from *flax*.]

1. Made of flax.
   The matron at her nightly task,
   With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.
   Thomson's Winter.
   The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use. *Sharp.*
2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.
   I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED. *n. f.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*ad flaa*, Islandick; *flae*, Danish; *vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To strip off the skin.
   I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh.*
   While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices. *South.*
   Then give command the sacrifice to haste;
   Let the *flayed* victims in the plains be cast;
   And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd
   To gastly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*
2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.
   They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mac*
   Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *n. f.* [ꝼlea, Saxon; *vlooe*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.
   While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,
   To save against March to make *flea* to refrain;
   Where chamber is swept, and wormwood is strown,
   No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known.
   Tusser.
   A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*
   Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been little moisture. *Bacon.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *n. f.* [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.
   It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form; the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLE'ABITE. } *n. f.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
FLE'ABITING. }

1. Red marks caused by fleas.
   The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.
   A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or scoring the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*
   The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *adj.* [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean; worthless.
   Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
   Of clerks and elders and, like the rude
   Coates of Presbyters, where laymen guide,
   With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
   Cleaveland.

FLEAK. *v. a.* [from *flecco*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small lock, thread, or twist.
   The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
   More's Antidote against Atheism.

FLEAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from φλεβότομος, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *n. f.* [*flea* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, *Skinner*: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *flake*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick *flake*.] To spot; to streake; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.
   Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
   Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.
   Sandys.
   Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair
   Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.
   Dryden's Juvenal.
   Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.
   The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
   Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
   And darkness *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
   From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shakspeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle; not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.
   Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand. *Esdras.*
   In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
   Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *adj.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.
   We did find
   The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*
   His locks behind,
   Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
   Lay waving round. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.
   The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
   The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence. *Ray.*
   The sandals of celestial mould,
   Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
   Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssy.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, ꝼleo an, *fleoge*, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, ꝼlean, *to run away*. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.
   Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Genesis.*
   Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakspeare.*
   Were men so dull they could not see
   That Lyce paint'd; should they *flee*
   Like simple birds into a net,
   So grossly woven and ill set? *Waller.*
   None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE. *n. f.* [ꝼlȳs, ꝼlees, Saxon; *vleeje*, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.
   Giving account of the annual increase
   Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*.
   Hubbard's Tale.
   So many days my ewes have been with young,
   So many months ere I shall shear the *fleece*.
   Shakspeare's Henry VI.
   I am shepherd to another man,
   And do not sheer the *fleeces* that I graze.
   Shakspeare's As you like it.
   Sailors have used every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have crushed fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
   The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleeces*. *Swift.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.
   Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addison.*

FLEE'CED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool.
   As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
   Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
   Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
   Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
   Astonied both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Q.*

FLEE'CY. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.
   Not all the *fleecy* wealth
   That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
   To that my errand.
   From eastern point
   Of Libra, to the *fleecy* star, that bears
   Andromeda far off Atlantic seas. *Milton.*
   Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn,
   Let *fleecy* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Pope.*
   The good shepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
   Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;
   Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs
   Pope.

To FLEER. *v. n.* [ꝼleardan, to trifle, Sax. *flearden*, Scottish. *Skinner* thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakſpeare.*
Dares the ſlave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and ſcorn at our ſolemnity! *Shakſpeare.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet! *Burton.*

FLEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.
Encave yourſelf,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakſp.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.
He ſhall generally ſpy ſuch falſe lines, and ſuch a ſly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers, that he ſhall be ſure to have a caſt of their eye to warn him, before they give him a caſt of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon fleoz, which ſignifies a bay or gulf. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FLEET. *n. ſ.* [fleoza, Saxon.] A company of ſhips; a navy.
Our pray'rs are heard; our maſter's *fleet* ſhall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. ſ.* [fleot, Saxon, an eſtuary, or arm of the ſea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet priſon and Fleet-ſtreet are named.
They have a very good way in Eſſex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a ſmall creek. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLEET. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Iſlandick.]
1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
Upon that ſtone he ſpied Atin ſtood;
There by his maſter left, when late he ſav'd
In Phœdria's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*
I like him for the better dog:
——Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would eſteem him worth a dozen ſuch. *Shakſ.*
He had in his ſtables one of the *fleeteſt* horſes in England. *Clarendon.*
His fear was greater than his haſte;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Behoves 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*
So fierce they drove, their courſers were ſo *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet.
Dryden
He told us that the welkin would be clear
When ſwallows *fleet* four high and ſport in air.
Gay.

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful.
Mid cope-ground is a cold, ſtiff, wet clay; unleſs where it is very *fleet* for paſture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the ſurface. Cant word.
Thoſe lands muſt be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [flozan, Saxon.]
1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh.
How all the other paſſions *fleet* to air
As doubtful thoughts and raſh embrac'd deſpair! *Shakſpeare.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human ſlaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell ſoul *fleet*. *Shakſpeare*

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate: the ſame with *flit*.
Our underſtanding, to make a complete notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this *fleeting* and unremarkable ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*
O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradiſe, dear bought with laſting woes! *Milton.*
While I liſten to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay;
That powerful noiſe
Calls my *fleeting* ſoul away. *Waller.*
As empty clouds by riſing winds are toſt,
Their *fleeting* forms ſcarce ſooner found than loſt.
Prior.

To FLEET. *v. a.*
1. To ſkim the water.
Who ſwelling ſails in Caſpian ſea doth croſs,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, ſo many evils meet. *Fairy Q.*

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time careleſly as they did in the golden age. *Shakſpeare.*

3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* diſh.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh*.] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity; velocity; ſpeed; quickneſs.

FLESH. *n. ſ.* [flœc, flœrc, Saxon; *vleeſch*, Dutch; *fëol*, Erſe.]
1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul.
As if this *fleſh*, which walls about our life,
Were braſs impregnable. *Shakſp. Rich. II.*
A diſeaſe that 's in my *fleſh*,
Which I muſt needs call mine. *Shakſpeare.*
And thou, my ſoul, which turn'ſt with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'ſt know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *fleſh* of mine.
Davies.

2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons.
A ſpirit hath not *fleſh* and bones. *New Teſta.*

3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable.
Fleſh ſhould be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at leaſt till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*
Fleſh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaleſcent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *fleſh* diet in the nurſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes.
There is another indictment upon thee, for ſuffering *fleſh* to be eaten in thy houſe, contrary to the law. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*
We mortify ourſelves with faſh; and think we fare coarſely, if we abſtain from the *fleſh* of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.
The end of all *fleſh* is come before me. *Gen.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
Name not religion; for thou lov'ſt the *fleſh*.
Shakſpeare.
Faſting ſerves to mortify the *fleſh*, and ſubdue the luſts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons*

7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition: in theology.
They that are in the *fleſh* cannot pleaſe God.
Romans.
The *fleſh* luſteth againſt the ſpirit, and the ſpirit againſt the *fleſh*. *Galatians*

8. Near relation: a ſcriptural uſe.
Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *fleſh*. *Geneſis*
When thou ſeeſt the naked, cover him; and hide not thyſelf from thine own *fleſh*. *Iſaiah*

9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit*. This is frequent in St. *Paul*.
Ye judge after the *fleſh*. *John.*

To FLESH. *v. a.*
1. To initiate; from the ſportſman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firſt game that they take, or training them to purſuit by giving them the *fleſh* of animals.
Full bravely haſt thou *fleſht*
Thy maiden ſword. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*
Every puny ſwordſman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *fleſh* himſelf upon.
Government of the Tongue.

2. To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.
Theſe princes finding them ſo *fleſhed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, ſecretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney.*
The women ran all away, ſaving only one, who was ſo *fleſhed* in malice that neither diſtaſte nor after the fight ſhe gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to ſatiate.
Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of reſtraint; and the wild dog
Shall *fleſh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakſp.*
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman and this night he *fleſhes* his will in the ſpoil of her honour. *Shakſpeare.*
The kindred of him hath been *fleſh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody ſtrain,
That haunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakſp.*

FLE'SHBROATH. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath*.] Broath made by decocting fleſh.
Her leg being emaciated, I adviſed bathing it with *fleſhbroath*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiſeman.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour*.] The colour of fleſh.
A complication of ideas together makes up the ſingle complex idea, which he calls man, where-of white or *fleſhcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*
A looſe earth of a pale *fleſhcolour*, that is, white with a bluſh of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHFLY. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.
I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The ſoft'ſt fly blow my mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
It is a wonderful thing in *fleſhflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days ſpace after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude.
Ray on the Creation.

FLE'SHHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.
All that the *fleſh-hook* brought up the prieſt took.
1 Samuel.

FLE'SHLESS. *adj* [from *fleſh*.] Without fleſh.

FLE'SHLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſhly*.] Carnal paſſions or appetites.
When ſtrong paſſions or weak *fleſhlineſs*
Would from the right way ſeek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and ſtedfaſtneſs,
Teach him the weak to ſtrengthen, and the ſtrong ſuppreſs. *Spenſer.*
Corrupt manners in living, breed falſe judgment in doctrine: ſin and *fleſhlineſs* bring forth ſects and hereſies. *Aſchum.*

FLE'SHLY. *adj.* [from *fleſh*.]
1. Corporeal.

Nothing reſembles death ſo much as ſleep;
Yet then our minds themſelves from ſlumber keep,
When from their *fleſhly* bondage they are free.
Denham.

2. Carnal; laſcivious.
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The ſenſualeſt; and, after Aſmodai,
The *fleſhliеſt* incubus. *Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The ſtores of all ſhe ſhows, and all ſhe hides,
If men with *fleſh'y* morſels muſt be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

4. Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual.
Elſe, never could the force of *fleſh'y* arm
Ne molten metal in his fleſh embrue. *F. Queen.*
Th' eternal Lord in *fleſhly* ſhrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of ſinful crime. *F. Queen.*
Much oſtentation, vain of *fleſhly* arm,
And of frail arms, much inſtrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Par. R.*

FLE'SHMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food.
The moſt convenient diet is that of *fleſhments.*
Hayer.
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleſhmeat* is monſtrouſly dear.
Swift.

FLE'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.
He got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was ſelf-ſubdued;
And in the *fleſhment* of his dread exploit
Drew on me here again. *Shakſpeare.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp.
Was the duke a *fleſhmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakſpeare.*

FLE'SHPOT. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh.
If he takes away the *fleſhpots*, he can alſo alter the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body: a word formed by *Jonſon* in imitation of earthquake.
They may, blood-ſhaken then,
Feel ſuch a *fleſhquake* to poſſeſs their powers,
As they ſhall cry like ours:
In ſound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the ſtars. *Ben Jonſon's New Inn.*

FLE'SHY. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*]
1. Plump; full of fleſh; fat; muſculous.
All Ethiopes are *fleſhy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moiſture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*
We ſay it is a *fleſhy* ſtile when there is much periphraſes and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.
Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.
The ſole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleſhy*, and covered only with a thick ſkin; but very fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray.*
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.
Thoſe fruits that are ſo *fleſhy*, as they cannot make drink by expreſſion, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.
It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLET. The participle paſſive of *To flet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.
They drink *flet* milk, which they juſt warm.
Mortimer.

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*, not of *flee.*
The people *flew* upon the ſpoil. 1 *Samuel*
O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
'Till now the diſtant iſland roſe in view. *Pope.*

FLEW. *n. ſ.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED. *adj.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, ſo ſanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew.
Shakſpeare.

FLEXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind. *Dict.*
That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.
Howel.

FLEXIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*flexibilité*, French; from *flexible.*]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.
Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ alſo in *flexibility?* And are they not, by their different inflexions, ſeparated from one another, ſo as after ſeparation to make the colours.
Newton's Opticks.
Corpuſcles of the ſame ſet agree in every thing: but thoſe that are of diverſe kinds differ in ſpecifick gravity, in hardneſs, and in *flexibility*, as in bigneſs and figure. *Woodward.*
2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.
Reſolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverſeneſs, by meekneſs than by ſelf-love. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]
1. Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; eaſy to be bent; pliant; not ſtiff.
When ſplitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakſ.*
Take a ſtock gilly-flower, tie it upon a ſtick, put them both into a glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the flower be covered: after four or five days you ſhall find the flower freſh, and the ſtalk harder and leſs *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious.
Phocyon was a man of great ſeverity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*
3. Ductile; manageable.
Under whoſe care ſoever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it ſhould be one who thinks Latin and language the leaſt part of education. *Locke.*
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.
This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpoſe. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flexible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent; not ſtiffneſs; pliantneſs; pliancy.
I will rather chuſe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whoſe embaſed *flexibleneſs* ſhall be forced to bend.
King Charles.
Keep thoſe ſlender aerial bodies ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their *flexibleneſs* and weight, would ſag or curl. *Boyle.*
2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.
3 Ductility; manageableneſs.
The *flexibleneſs* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe.
Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blaſt, th' aerial tumult ſwells. *Thomſon.*

FLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.
Of a ſinuous pipe that may have ſome four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
3. A turn towards any part or quarter.
Pity cauſeth ſometimes tears, and a *flexion* or caſt of the eye aſide. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

FLE'XOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.
Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muſcles ſo ſtrong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in ſome meaſure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuthnot*

FLE'XUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuoſus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.
In regard of the ſoul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the reſtrained *flexuous* inſulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby.*
2. Bending; not ſtraight; variable; not ſteady.
The trembling of a candle diſcovers a wind, that others we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth ſhew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.
Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the ſame joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending.
The elephant hath joints, but none for courteſy; His legs are for neceſſity, not *flexure.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. The part bent; the joint.
His mighty ſtrength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys.*
4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. Not uſed.
Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakſ.*

To FLI'CKER. *v. a* [*flicheren*, Dutch; flicceman, Saxon] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.
The wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakſpeare.*
'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the mid' of night,
And Phoſpher, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the ſun, ere day began to ſpring;
The tuneful lark already ſtretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her neſt made ſhort eſſays to ſing. *Dryden.*
At all her ſtretch her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs, the laſt eſſay of love. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.
The gates are ope, now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers.* *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Now the *fliers* from and forſakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt: as in a jack.
The *flier* tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd ſo quick, you ſcarce could ſee't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger.
And now, too late he wiſhes for the fight,
That ſtrength he waſted in ignoble *flight.* *Dank.*
He thinks by *flight* his miſtreſs muſt be won,
And claims the prize becauſe he beſt did run.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the foreſt's verdant limits ſtray'd:
Pan ſaw and lov'd, and, burning with deſire,
Purſu'd her *flight*, her *flight* increas'd his fire.
Pope.

2. The act of uſing wings; volation.
For he ſo ſwift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the cryſtal ſky. *Spenſer.*
The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, ſublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight*. *Dryden.*
Winds that tempeſts brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,
Made wanton with rich odours, loſe their ſpite.
Dryden.

3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.
Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyſter'd *flight*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
The owls ſhall take their *flight* away together.
2 Eſdras.
Fowls, by winter forc'd, forſake the floods,
And wing their haſty *flight* to happier lands.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. A flock of birds flying together.
Flights of angels wing thee to thy reſt. *Shakſ.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their anceſtors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderneſs;
And call ſwift *flights* of angels miniſtrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milton.*

5. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, the harveſt *flight* of pigeons.

6. A volley; a ſhower; as much ſhot as is diſcharged at once.
At the firſt *flight* of arrows ſent,
Full three ſcore Scots they flew. *Chevy Chaſe.*
Above an hundred arrows diſcharged on my left hand, pricked me like ſo many needles; and beſides they ſhot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*

7. The ſpace paſt by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul.
Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on the gale his wings are ſtretcht. *Denham.*
He ſhewed all the ſtretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in ſome of his *flights*, it was becauſe he attempted every thing. *Pope.*
Strange graces ſtill, and ſtranger *flights* ſhe had;
Was juſt not ugly, and was juſt not mad. *Pope.*
Truſt me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and ſcreams and ſcolding fail. *Pope.*

9. Excurſion on the wing.
If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one might imagine that the intereſts of France were but to conſerve its preſent greatneſs. *Temple.*
It is not only the utmoſt pitch of impiety, but the higheſt *flight* of folly, to deride theſe things. *Tillotſon.*

10. The power of flying.
In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft, I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame *flight*.
The ſelf-ſame way. *Shakſpeare.*

FLI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *flight*.]
1. Fleeting; ſwift.
Time, thou anticipat'ſt my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and ſuſpect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]
1. Weak; feeble; without ſtrength of texture.
2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; without force.
Proud of a vaſt extent of *flimſy* lines. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner.*]
1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.
Every martyr could keep one eye ſteadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other: nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South.*
A child, by a conſtant courſe of kindneſs, may be accuſtomed to bear very rough uſage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendſhip, ſhould *flinch* at laſt, and pretend that he can diſburſe no more money. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſignifies to fail.
If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I ſpoke, unpriſed let me die. *Shakſp.*

FLI'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [from *ſligo*, Lat. *Skinner*: according to others from *flying*; ſo to fling is to *ſet flying*.]
1. To caſt from the hand; to throw.
The matrons *fling* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their ſcarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as the *flings*,
Of kings makes peaſants, and of peaſants kings.
Dryden.
2. To dart; to caſt with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' ſpoils; when he, among
A thouſand ſhips, like Jove, his lightning *flung*.
Denham.
3. To ſcatter.
Ev'ry beam new tranſient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence.
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with ſuch a violence as to *fling* them among the higheſt clouds. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly.
The knight ſeeing his habitation reduced to ſo ſmall compaſs, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
6. To caſt; in an ill ſenſe.
I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It ſtraight takes fire. *Addiſon's Cato.*
7. To force into another condition, probably into a worſe.
Squalid fortune, into baſeneſs *flung*,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments.
Spenſer.
8. *To* FLING *away*. To eject; to diſmiſs.
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition;
By that ſin fell the angels. *Shakſpeare.*
9. *To* FLING *down*. To demoliſh; to ruin.
Theſe are ſo far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* ſome of thoſe which were before ſtanding. *Woodward.*
10. *To* FLING *off*. To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.
Theſe men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any falſe ſteps or doubles. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To FLING. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.
The angry beaſt
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if h' had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras.*
Their conſciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon.*
2. *To* FLING *out*. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horſe that throws out his legs.
Duncan's horſes,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakſpeare.*

FLING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a caſt.
2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark.
No little ſcribbler is of wit ſo bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair.
I, who love to have a *fling*,
Both at ſenate-houſe and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to ſhew their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n. ſ.* [linc, Saxon.]
1. A ſemipellucid ſtone, compoſed of ſiliceous earth debaſed, of a blackiſh gray, of a ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. It is ſometimes ſmooth and equal, more frequently rough; its ſize is various. It is well known to ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is uſed in glaſs-making. *Hill on Foſſils.*
Scorching the window for a *flint*, I [illegible]
This paper. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Love melts the rigour which the rock [illegible]
bred;
A *flint* will break upon a feather-bed. [illegible]
There is the ſame force and the ſame [illegible]
ing on the ſame kind of a ſpark from a [illegible]
as if it were kindled by a beam from [illegible]
Shakſpeare.
Take this, and lay your *flint* [illegible]
[illegible]
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring woods,
And ſtrike the ſparkling *flint*, and diſcloſe the fire. [illegible]
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.
Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenſer.*
Through my heart
Againſt the *flint* and hardneſs of my fault.
Shakſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

FLI'NTY. *adj.* [from *flint*.]
1. Made of flint; ſtrong.
Tyrant cuſtom
Hath made the *flinty* and ſteel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakſpeare.*
A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountains back.
Dryden.
2. Full of ſtones.
The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them in heaps is no good huſbandry.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable.
Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's boſom, would peep forth,
And anſwer thanks. *Shakſpeare.*

FLIPP. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar.
The ſprawlin and ſwabber is lolling at Madagaſcar, with ſome drunken ſunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip flap*.
1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech.
An excellent anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices which render it ſo wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addiſon.*

2. Pert; petulant; waggiſh.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the ſound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion.
Dick the ſcavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickneſs.
Permit ſome happier man
To kiſs your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elaſtick motion.
In unfurling the fan are ſeveral little *flirts* and vibrations, as alſo gradual and deliberate openings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Before you paſs th' imaginary ſights
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give the *flirt*, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*
2. A ſudden trick.
Have I once e to play,
At the herge a *flirt*,
For a ſheet or a ſhirt *Ben Jonſon's Gypſies.*
3. A pert young huſſey.
Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his ſkuins mates. *Shakſpeare.*
Several young *flirts* about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

FLIRTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *flirt.*] A quick ſprightly motion. A cant word among women.
A muſlin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Daniſh, to remove.]
1. To fly away.
Liteſt it ſeemeth, in my ſimple wit,
Unto the fair ſunſhine in ſummer's day,
That when a dreadful ſtorm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth ſpread his goodly ray. *Spenſer.*
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is ſtill uſed for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the uſual term.
His grudging ghoſt did ſtrive
With the frail fleſh; at laſt it *flitted* is,
Whither the ſouls do die of men that live amiſs. *Fairy Queen.*
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native manſion to return. *Fairy Queen.*
It became a received opinion, that the ſouls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into ſome other. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo narrow that he cut the cord
Which faſtened, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryd.*
Fear the juſt gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and ſent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*
4. To be flux or unſtable.
Himſelf upon the lifted from the ground,
And with ſtrong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unſound. *Fairy Queen.*
He ſtopt at once the paſſage of his wind,
And the free ſoul to *flitting* air reſign'd. *Dryd.*

FLIT. *adj.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in uſe.
And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly ſharp, he held; whoſe heads were dight,
In poiſon and in blood, of malice and deſpight. *Fairy Queen.*

FLITCH. *n. ſ.* [flicce, Sax. *flycke*, Dan. *fleche*, *floche*, French, *Skinner.*] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured.
But heretofore 'twas thought a ſumptuous feaſt,
On birthdays, feſtivals, or days of ſtate,
A ſalt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had freſh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
While he from out the chimney took,
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large ſlices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He ſometimes accompanies the preſent with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addiſon.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*veſpertilio*; from *flit* and *mouſe.*] The bat; the winged mouſe.

FLI'TTING. *n. ſ.* [flit, Saxon, ſcandal.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a deſert.
Thou telleſt my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Pſalms.*

FLIX. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *flax.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair.
With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as ſhe lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beſeeching eyes *Dryden*

FLI'XWOOD. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water.
When the ſea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd maſterſhip in *floating*. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*
The ark no more now *floats*, but ſeems on ground,
Faſt on the top of ſome high mountain fix'd. *Milton.*
That men being drowned and ſunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular aſſirmations, *Brown.*
Three ſtorming nights, born by the ſouthern blaſt,
I *floated*; and diſcover'd land at laſt. *Dryden.*
His roſy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and floating on the floor. *Dryden.*
On frothy billows thouſands *float* the ſtream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*
Carp are very apt to *float* away with freſh water. *Mortimer.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine monſters, O ye gods, were theſe
That *float* in air, and fly upon the ſeas! *Dryd.*
Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*
3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe: perhaps miſtaken for *fleet* or *flit.*
Floating viſions make not deep impreſſions enough to leave in the mind clear, diſtinct, laſting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.
Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden ſands. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Venice looks, at a diſtance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Now ſmoaks with ſhow'rs the miſty mountain-ground,
And *floated* fields lie undiſtinguiſh'd round. *Pope's Statius.*
The vaſt parterres a thouſand hands ſhall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

FLOAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb*. A ſenſe now out of uſe.
Our truſt in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their higheſt *float*. *Hooker.*
There is ſome diſpoſition of bodies to rotation, particularly from eaſt to weſt; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the ſea is, which is by conſent of the univerſe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water.
They took it for a ſhip, and as it came nearer, for a boat; but it prove a *float* of weeds and ruſhes. *L'Eſtrange.*
A paſſage for the weary people make;
With oſier *floats* the ſtanding water ſtow,
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite of a fiſh.
You will find this to be a very choice hair, ſometimes caſting a little of it into the place where your *float* ſwims. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are meaſured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot ſquare and one deep. *Mortim.*

FLO'ATY. *adj.* Buoyant and ſwimming on the ſurface.
The hindrance to ſtay well is the extreme length of a ſhip, eſpecially if ſhe be *floaty*, and want ſharpneſs of way forwards. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *n. ſ.* [flocc, Saxon.]
1. A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will ſhe love when the rich golden ſhaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections elſe
That live in her. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are of oxen.
The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in *flocks*
Purſuing at once, and in broad leads appear. *Milton.*
Fierce has a ſheep by her, to ſhew the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in *flocks* of paſturage. *Addiſon.*
3. A body of men.
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor's *flocks* 2 *Maccabees.*
4. [from *floccus.*] A lock of wool.
A houſe-wife's wit ſhall be mine to keep,
And, for a *flock* bed, I can ſheer my ſheep. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.
Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and feed the time until fly. *Shakſpeare.*
Upon the return of the ambaſſador, there *flocked* together to the great miniſter's houſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
Others ran *flocking* out of their houſes to the general ſupplication. 2 *Maccabees.*
Scipio, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one ſaid, The people come wondering to you, as if it were to ſee ſome ſtrange beaſt: ſo ſaith he, it is to ſee a man which Diogenes hunted with his lanthorn at noon day. *Bacon.*
Seeing his ſpirits faſcling the nerves of the arm's motion, upon its reſiſtance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it *Digby on Bodies.*
The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas ſtrange to ſee how they *flock'd* together;
Each ſtrongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Sucklings.*
Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder or to pity, or to mock. *Dryden.*
People do not *flock* to courts ſo much for their majeſties ſervice, as for making their fortunes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To laſh; to whip; to chaſtiſe.
The ſchoolmaſter's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*

FLONG. *particip. paſſive*, from *To fling*, uſed by *Spenſer.*

FLOOD. *n. ſ.* [flod, Saxon; *flot*, Fr.]
1. A body of water; the ſea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?* *Shakſpeare.*

His dominion ſhall be alſo from the one ſea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Pſalm.*

Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus. *Milton.*

All dwellings elſe
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleaſing *floods.*
Dryden's Virgil.

A deluge; an inundation.

You ſee this confluence; this great *flood* of viſitors. *Shakſpeare.*

By ſudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is diſperſed and ſcatter'd. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the ſwelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We took to know the moving of each ſphere,
And the ſtrange cauſe o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

The general deluge.

When went there by an age ſince the great *flood*,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakſpeare.*

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was plainly inhabited before the *flood.* *Brown.*

Catamenia.

Thoſe who have the good fortune of miſcarrying, or being delivered, eſcape by means of their *floods*, revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Were meadows are *flooded* late in ſpring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer.*

FLO'DGATE. *n. ſ.* [*flood* and *gate.*] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened ſome great *floodgate* of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe ſunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not; but inly bate
Deep in his *fleſh*, and opened wide a red *floodgate.*
Spenſer.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime affairs, had (perchance) been the cauſe he touched, even before the ſluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet ſet open. *Hooker.*

The rain deſcended ſix forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Ducaſe.*

FLOOK. *n. ſ.* [*pflug*, a plough, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
2. A flounder; a flat river fiſh.

FLOOR. *n. ſ.* [flor, ; lor, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of ſtone, the floor of wood or ſtone; the part on which one treads.

His ſtepmother, making all her geſtures counterfeit affliction, lay almoſt groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He ſcorn'd to enter in a door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep deſcent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen.*

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakſ.*

The ground lay ſtrewed with pikes ſo thick as a *floor* is uſually ſtrewed with ruſhes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threſhing *floor.* *Ruth.*

2. A ſtory; a flight of rooms.

He that building ſtays at one
Floor, or the ſecond, hath erected none. *Jonſon.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn ſtone and timber to *floor* the houſes.
2 Chronicles.

FLOO'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; pavement.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaiſter made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar *Addiſon.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noiſe; to play with any noiſy motion of a broad body.

A pickerel was frighted almoſt to death with a huge *flopping* kite that ſhe ſaw over her head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO'RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated ſports and *floral* play
Be conſecrate. *Prior.*

FLO'RIN. *n. ſ.* [So named, ſays *Camden*, becauſe made by *Florentines.*] A gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RENCE *n. ſ.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth. *Dict.*

FLO'RET. *n. ſ.* [*fleurette*, French.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is moſt *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowneſs and leanneſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be *florid*, when let out of the veſſel, the red part congealing ſtrongly and ſoon *Arbuthnot.*

3. Embelliſhed; ſplendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the paſſions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the ſoul, by ſhewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whoſe ſpeech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *florid.*] Freſhneſs of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good diſpoſition of the red part of the blood. *Bacon.*

FLO'RIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *florid.*]

1. Freſhneſs of colour.
2. Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance.

Though a poet of ſuperiour need not delight readers with his *floridneſs*, yet he may take a care that he diſguſt them not by flatness. *Clarke.*

FLORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*florifer*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. n. ſ. [French.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Holland 2*s.*

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have but a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every ſubſtantial piece's. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. *n. ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botaniſts or *floriſts* at the leaſt. *Ducaſe.*

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *floriſt* marks
With ſecret pride the wonders of his hand.
Thomſon.

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*floſculus*, Latin.] Compoſed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the ſecond a dry and *floſculous* coat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim.

Such cheeſes, good Ciſley, ye *floted* too nigh. *Tuſſer.*

FLO'TSON. *n. ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim without an owner on the ſea.

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to ſtruggle or daſh in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The riſing ſurge, and *flounces* in the waves.
Addiſon's Ovid.

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with paſſionate agitation.

When I'm cruſh'd than a poſt,
Not can the plaineſt word pronounce,
You neither ſume, nor fret, nor *flounce.* *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon.*

They have got into the faſhion of *flouncing* the petticoat to very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of luteſtring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muſlin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlynder*, Daniſh; *flule*, Scottiſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camden.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horſe in the mire.

Down goes at once the horſeman and the horſe;
That gouts a ſtumbling ſon the fallen ſteed,
And *flaunting* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The more reform'd, the leſs he underſtands,
And deeper ſinks by *flouncing* in the mud *Dryden.*

He plung'd for ſenſe, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on in mere deſpair. *Pope.*

To FLO'URISH *v. n.* [*floreo*, *floreſco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like the palm-tree. *Pſalms.*

Where'er you tread, the blaſhing flow'rs ſhall riſe,
And all things *flouriſh* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a proſperous ſtate.

If I could find example
Of thouſands, that had ſtruck anointed kings,
And *flouriſh'd* after, I'd not do't; but ſince
Nor braſs, nor ſtone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itſelf forſwear't. *Shakſpeare.*

Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and *flourish*.
Shakspeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourished* in the opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my fortune. *Dryden.*

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.

When Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long upon trifle incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts' Logick.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smokes, *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In musick.] To play some prelude without any settled rule.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the platform push. *Dryden.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth, the consent of all nations and ages in the application of the exemplating and debellating giants, monsters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*

As they are likely to over-*flourish* their own cause, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. *Cowley.*

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring your sons together, 'tis no fine,
Unless at the same time to him
Doth *flourish* the accuser. *Shakspeare.*

FLO'URISH *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was. *Shakspeare.*

The *flourish* of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; far-fetched elegance.

This is a *flourish*: there follow excellent parallels. *Bacon.*

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly fetch the correspondence of this creature. *Brown.*

The opinion is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out. *More.*

Villains have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetorick interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Estrange.*

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, though least believed by them. *South's Sermons.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be plain'd and hang; *Dryden.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for judicious ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

FLO'URISHER. *n. s.* [from *flourish*.] One that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may say, or in his flower;
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouwe*, Frisick.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must *flout* my insufficiency. *Shakspeare.*
The Norwey in banners *flout* the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakspeare.*
She rail'd at her, that she should be so immodest to write to one she knew would *flout* her. *Shakspeare.*
Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakspeare.*
With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;
When you pert'ly toss your snout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*
She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*
Their dogs no barb'ring will a butter *spoil*;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*
How many *flouts* and jeers must I expect myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLO'UTER *n. s.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [flo an, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water *flows*
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift.*

2. To run: opposed to standing waters.

Without or fixed or standing water throw;
Of muddy stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakspeare.*

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. *Isaiah.*

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from't,
I shall do good. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse. *South.*

6. To glide smoothly without asperity; as, a *flowing* period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill on Period.*

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*
Did sweeter sounds adorn thy *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung. *Pope.*

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*
There every eye with flumb'rous charm is bound,
And dash'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the phænomena of these seas, illustrating the matter as if it were in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The ebb of tides, and their myster'ous *flow*,
We as arts elements shall understand. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of eloquence, brandishing her sword above that of enterprising gravity, as much inclined conference and inferiour to ability, above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or the present tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the discovering of an hidden sight; but an effectual persuading that a man knows something which he knew not before, or to know it better.

FLO'WER. *n. s.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *floris*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex, and stylus; and what any *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into single ones, which are not compoted of other small and which usually have but one single body compounded, which consist of many flowers making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the flower all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petals or leaves; as in borage, bugloss: or polypetalous which have distinct petala, and those falling singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petals of monopetalous *flowers* always do; but these are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike, but the difform have no such regularity as in the *flowers* of sage and deadnettle. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further

vided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the aristolochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and to turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galericulate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Cumculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinum, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are first discous, or discoidal; that is, whose flocculi are set to close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is plainly indented, notched, and jagged, as the lactuca. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petals, are called flosculous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the ouli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them coralul. The term campanaceous is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller*

Good men's vices
Appear before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakesp. Merch.*

With *flowers* interwoven both the temples bound. *Milton*

Nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.

Beauteous *flowers*! why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead. *Cowley.*

Through the time fun which all diseases cures
Both order life, and in the cheerful hours,
We pluck the strongest efflux of his powers,
And always let the gem above the *flower*. *Dyer.*

If the bottom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Mortimer.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The admiration of persons to find places fit to adorn and inseparable a *flower* of the crown, he would retrieve to be cut off. *Carew.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent use of such matter in it, drew him to say, he was a scholar and perverted to it. *Hayward.*

To hear him *flowers* of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can't be long:
In *flower* of age you perish for a song. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in *flower*, so as it might be baked fully to serve them needfully, want. *Spenser on Ireland*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare.*

The *flower* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in wort, and firm those urns be seal'd;
Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flour*
Prepared, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyss.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakesp.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb *Shakspeare.*

Flo'wer *de Luce*. *n. s.* A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Chop'd in the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shak.*

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*

To Flo'wer. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers

So fer'd they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herds of every leaf, that sudden *flowered*,
Op'ning their various colours *Milton.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If od'rous bloems the bearing branches load. *Dryden's Virg.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palm succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Welcome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of blood is bold me did to roar,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cute device and real my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine *Sandys.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little: whereas that under water did rot, though it were fresh *Bacon.*

An exterior clarification doth spread the pores so much that they become dull, and the drink dead, which thought to have a little *flowered*. *Bacon's Natural History*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowed* off, and are, as it were, the skimming of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of *Milton*

To Flo'wer. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

Flo'werage. *n. s.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

Flo'weret. *n. s.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudy garlands, of fresh *flowerets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flowerets* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakspeare.*

So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Then hugely the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And lushly perfumes the field around;
But no soft natural nourishment receives,
Inform the stalks, unfed the leaves. *Dryd*

Flo'wergarden. *n. s.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try the shells in my *flower-garden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Flo'weriness. *n. s.* [from *flowery*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridness of speech.

Flo'weringbush. *n. s.* A plant.

Flo'wery. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the Sirens three,
Amidst the *flow'ry* kirtled Naiades. *Milton*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw *Pope.*

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains no delight could yield. *Pope.*

Flo'wingly. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

Flowk. *n. s.* [*fluke*, Scottish.] A sloan-fish; the name of a fish.

Among these the *pearl*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew.*

Flo'wkwort. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

Flown. The participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.

1. Gone away.

They fled,
Appointed to sit there, and left their charge,
Where they had flown with weapons of mischief
Which they might easily use against the throat
Of David's throne *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

At whose coming
Darkness the streets of Rome with horror filled
Of prodigies: fearful and unusual
To hear thunder on the right hand,
Or see the flight of birds to the left:
Comets, flown with meteors of war *Ben.*

Flu'ctuant. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Waving; uncertain.

To be going for the thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change designs for fortune, and to find within a small inkering or a certain new motion or petulk for a man to be at rest in himself, wandering humour and opinion. *Wotton.*

To Flu'ctuate. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The *fluctuating* folds of liquid air,
With all the colours new as entering there,
And the white regions of the land, produce
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty mass. *Pope.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

Harry, that prophesied thou should'ſt be king,
Doth comfort thee in ſleep; live thou and *flouriſh*.
Shakſpeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flouriſhed* in the opinion of the world, though with ſmall advantage to my fortune. *Dryden.*

Bad men as frequently proſper and *flouriſh*, and that by the means of their wickedneſs.
Nelſon.

3. To uſe florid language; to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs and elegance.

Whilſt Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he debates and *flouriſhes*, and gives example inſtead of rule. *Baker.*

They debate ſometimes and *flouriſh* long upon trifle incidents, and they ſkip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme.
Watts' Logick.

4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous ſpread
The ſtream, and inſtant, *flouriſh'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boaſt; to brag.

6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude without any ſettled rule.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With ſhadowy verdure *flouriſh'd* high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I ſhall ſay will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flouriſhed* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applauſe
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſs'd their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the plaſtron puſh.
Dryden.

5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language; to grace with eloquence oſtentatiouſly diffuſive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flouriſhed* with much fabulous matter; yet notably ſet forth, the conſent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and diſbellating giants, monſters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*

As they are likely to over-*flouriſh* their own caſe, ſo their flattery is hardeſt to be diſcovered.
Collier.

6. To adorn; to embelliſh; to grace.

To bring your laws together, 'tis no ſin,
Unleſs it be juſtice of your title to him
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakſpeare.*

FLO'URISH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious ſplendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flouriſh* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was. *Shakſpeare.*

The *flouriſh* of his ſober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſhaw.*

2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs; far-fetched elegance.

This is a *flouriſh*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*

We can excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow the *flouriſh* of poetry thereon, or thoſe commendatory conceits which popularly ſet forth the excellence of this creature. *Brown.*

The opinion is ſo deeply rivited into my mind, that ſuch rhetorical *flouriſhes* cannot at all looſen or bruſh it out. *More.*

Villanies have not the ſame countenance, when there are great intereſts, plauſible colours, and *flouriſhes* of wit and rhetorick interpoſed between the ſight and the object. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſo much repeated ornament and *flouriſh* of their former ſpeeches was commonly the trueſt word they ſpoke, though leaſt believed by them.
South's Sermons.

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he ſtuffs his crimes;
He lards with *flouriſhes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, ſay'ſt thou; what, to be prais'd and hang; *Dryden.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes ſome pleaſure in beholding the neat characters and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flouriſhes* about a great letter that ſignify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

FLO'URISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One that is in prime or in proſperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they envy, or miſs his flower;
For not our greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouwe*, Friſick.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You muſt *flout* my inſufficiency. *Shakſpeare.*

The Norweyan banners *flout* the ſky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakſpeare.*

She rail'd at her, that ſhe ſhould be ſo immodeſt to write to one ſhe knew would *flout* her.
Shakſpeare.

Philida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune ſent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakſpeare.*

With talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude;
When you pert'ly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt.

He would aſk of thoſe that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a ſmile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*

Then do not be hurt'd againſt a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you pleaſe; but you ſhall ſnarl without.
Dryden.

How many *ſcoffs* and *jeers* muſt I expoſe myſelf to by this repentance? How ſhall I anſwer ſuch an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLO'UTER *n. ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [flo, an, Saxon.]

1. To run or ſpread as water.

The god am I, whoſe yellow water *flows*
Around theſe fields, and fattens as it goes.
Dryden's Æneid.

Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.*

2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters.

Without ſo much as ſtaying ſtanding water throw;
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

3. To riſe; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between.
Shakſpeare.

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldſt rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy preſence.
Iſaiah.

5. To proceed; to iſſue.

I'll uſe that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from't,
I ſhall do good. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from ſpeculation or diſcourſe. *South.*

6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity; as, a *flowing* period.

This ſcourge of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill on Preud.*

7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.

Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden.

Did ſweeter ſounds adorn thy *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels ſung.
Pope.

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry ſtreets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then ſhall our names,
Be in their *flowing* cups freſhly remember'd.
Shakſpeare's Henry V.

There every eye with ſlumb'rous chains the bound,
And daſh'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground.
Pope's Odyſſey.

10. To hang looſe and waving.

He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green ſilk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is ſcarce practicable, unleſs you have a ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

FLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The riſe of water; not the ebb.

Some from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to ſolve the flows and reflections of theſe ſeas, illuſtrating the matter by a bowl, that riſes or falls according to the motion of the veſſel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ebb of tides, and their myſterious flow,
We aſtre's elements ſhall underſtand. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of ſuffering bravely is far above that of enterprizing gretly, as a well-ordered conſcience and inflexible reſolution do above an accidental flow of ſpirits, or a tide of blood. *Decay of Piety.*

3. A ſtream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a flow of words, but the opening of an underſtanding; but an effectual proceſs that a man know ſomething which he knew not before, or to know it better.

FLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *floris*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a ſtamen, apex, and ſtylus; and which *flower* wants either of theſe is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into ſingle ones, which are not compoſed of other ſmaller and which uſually have but one ſingle petalum; compounded, which conſiſt of many ſmall ones making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into many ſeeming petala or leaves; as in borage, bugloſs: or polypetalous, which have diſtinct petala, and thoſe inſerted ſingly, and not altogether, as the ſeeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do; but theſe are further divided into uniform and diſuniform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike, but the diſuniform have no ſuch regularity as in the *flowers* of ſage and deadnettle. A monopetalous diſform *flower* is likewiſe further di-

vided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the antholochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monkshood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galeniculate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is entire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the ipharia, delphinum, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are first discous, or discoidal; that is, whose flosculi are set to close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the plants of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, plantifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the lactuca. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petals, are called flosculous, apetalous, and capilliceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the oak, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cat's tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller*

Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

With *flowers* inwoven tresses torn
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton*

Beauteous *flowers* why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead. *Cowley.*

Though the time sun with all disclosing rays
Both calls it forth, and in the cowslip blazes,
We prize the stronger effort of his power,
And always let the gem above the *flower*. *Id.*

If the blossom of the plant be of no importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Mortimer.*

2. Ornament; an embellishment.

The examination of persons to those places being diligent and inseparable *flowers* of the crown, he would not give to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent observations in it, drew him to make from a rude and unpolished author. *Bacon's Life.*

Tully does *flowers* recommend
In speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas young man, your days can't be long:
In flow'r of age you perish for a song. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have my power, to use it might be baked fine to serve their needful want. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare.*

The *flower* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in wort, and firm those urns be seal'd;
Betwixt ten measures of the choicest *flour*
Prepared, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakesp.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb *Shakspeare.*

Flo'wer *de Luce. n. s.* A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakesp.*

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*

To Flo'wer. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers

So for her many mercies in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crowned. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flow'r'd*,
Op'ning their various colours *Milton.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful prime,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did to stray,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This crude distain'd meadows *flow'ring* youth,
Without the tithsome tangent there to pine *Sid.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little: whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon.*

An external clarification doth spread the spirits so far in beer that they become dull, and the drink dead, which brought it to have a little *flowering*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the blossoming of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton*

To Flo'wer. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

Flo'werage. *n. s.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

Flo'weret. *n. s.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes he hedged the fertile would agrise
With gaudy garlands, of fresh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flowerets* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakspeare.*

So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And liberally perfumes the smiling ground;
But no kind seasons nourish our sincerer joys,
Amidst the flatt'ries, cold as our declining days. *Dryden.*

Flo'wergarden. *n. s.* [*flower* and *garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try these shells in my *flower-garden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Flo'weriness. *n. s.* [from *flowery.*]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

Flo'weringbush. *n. s.* A plant.

Flo'wery. *adj.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the sirens three,
Amidst the *flow'ry* kirtled Naiades. *Milton*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw. *Pope.*

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains no delight could yield. *Pope.*

Flo'wingly. *adv.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

Flowk. *n. s.* [*fluke*, Scottish.] A flounder; the name of a fish.

Amongst these the *flowke*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up to the fresh waters. *Carew.*

Flo'wkwort *n. s.* The name of a plant.

Flown. The participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.

1. Gone away.

Death fly,
Approached not, and left their cloister,
Long after known in paradise
Where the high mistress of David's throne *Pope.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

At wrestlings
Or running swift, or throwing the huge stone,
Or fighting hand to hand, I was not slow
To bring the proudest and the strongest foe
Down to the ground, and make his arrogance know
That I in manhood all the rest outgrow.
Or my more graceful nimbleness of wit,
Or sharply *flown* with disputation hot,
Or else in subtle counsels profiting
More than the wisest aged seniory. *Spenser.*

To FLUCTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The *flow'ring* fields of Enna plain,
With all the colours precious covering there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the magic scene. *Pope.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion.

The tempter
New parts puts on; and, as to paſſion mov'd
Fluctuates diſturb'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To be in an uncertain ſtate; to feel ſudden viciſſitudes.

As the greateſt part of my eſtate has hitherto been of an unſteady and volatile nature, either laid upon ſeas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and ſettled in ſubſtantial acres and tenements. *Addiſon.*

To be irreſolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French; from *fluctuate*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions inteſtine, which winds, ſtorms, ſhores, ſhelves, and every inequality irregulates. *Brown.*

They were cauſed by the impulſe and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proſelyte of a perſon, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eaſed of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *n. ſ.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unleſs it be derived from *fleta* of *fly*.

1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or ſmoke.

2. Soft down or fur, ſuch as may fly in the wind.

FLUE'WEED. *n. ſ.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity.

Delicacy of numbers, and moſt expreſſive figures for the poet, morals for the ſerious, and pleaſantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid*

2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility.

Our publick liturgy muſt be collected, the better to pleaſe thoſe mens who glaried in their extemporary veins and *fluency*. *King Charles*

We reaſon with ſuch *fluency* and fire,
As beaux we battle, and the learned tire. *Tickel*

The common *fluency* of ſpeech in many men, and moſt women, is owing to a ſcarcity of matter, and a ſcarcity of words; for whoever is a maſter of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in ſpeaking, to heſitate upon the choice of both. *Swift*

3. Affluence; abundance. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Thoſe who grow old in *fluency* and eaſe,
Behold him toſt on ſeas. *Sandys' Paraph. on Job.*

God riches and renown to men impaits,
Even all they wiſh; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot ſo great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a ſtranger leave. *Sandys*

FLU'ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but fuſible. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; influx.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being dependent upon another, it cannot follow that becauſe any thing moves this moment, it muſt do ſo the next. *Ray.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Theſe have more natural diſpoſitions, which have better grace in youth than in age, ſuch as is a *fluent* and luxurious ſpeech. *Bacon.*

I will lay before you all that 's within me,
And with moſt *fluent* utterance. *Denham.*

FLU'ENT. *n. ſ.* Stream; running water.

Corroding in their hands, that fed'rous ſtrive
To ſtop the outrageous *fluent*; in this diſtreſs,
Even at the ſight of death. *Philips.*

FLU'ENTLY. *adv.* [from *fluent*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obſtruction or difficulty.

FLU'ID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid.

Or ſerve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* ſkirts of that ſame watʼry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and ſhow'r the earth? *Milton*

If particles ſlip eaſily, and are of a ſmall ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing not ſolid.

2. [In phyſick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Conſider how luxury hath introduced new diſeaſes, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole courſe of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus*

FLUI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much by diminiſhing the tenacity of bodies; it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increaſes the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby decreaſes their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

A diſeaſe oppoſite to this ſpiſſitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot*

FLU'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

What if we ſhould ſay that *fluidneſs* and ſtability depends ſo much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the ſame parts may be made to conſtitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *n. ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke*

FLUNG. The participle and preterit of *fling*. Thrown; caſt.

Several ſtones the Romans themſelves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themſelves. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FLU'OR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid ſtate.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too ſtrongly, and are of ſuch a ſmallneſs as renders them moſt ſuſceptible of theſe agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are moſt eaſily ſeparated and ruſhed into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *n. ſ.*

1. A guſt or ſtorm of wind; a haſty blaſt.

The boat was overſet by a ſudden *flurry* from the north. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch, to flow; *fluſs*, or *fluxe*, French.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulſe of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and ſudden expanſion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to ſuch a degree, doth ſuddenly, and all at once, *fluſh* up and run over the veſſel. *Ray.*

It *fluſhes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then ſtops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To come in haſte.

If the place but affords
Any ſtore of lucky birds,
As I make him to *fluſh*
Each owl out of his buſh. *Ben Jonſon's Owls*

3. To glow in the ſkin; to produce a colour in the face by a ſudden afflux of blood. It is properly uſed of a ſudden or tranſient heat of countenance; not of a ſettled complexion.

Eve yet the fact of moſt unrighteous tears
Had left the *fluſhing* on her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with count'nance bluſhe her ſtory told,
But in her cheek diſtemper *fluſhing* glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more ſignificant than the ſudden *fluſhing* and confuſion of a bluſh? *Collier*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood which *fluſhes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *fluſhing* year,
The gaudy game. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. To ſhine ſuddenly. Obſolete.

A ſtake of fire that *fluſhing* in his hand,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenſer.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden ſuddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *fluſh'd* with more exalted charms
Addiſon's Cato.

Some court, or ſecret corner ſeek,
Nor *fluſh* with ſhame the paſſing virgin's cheek.
Gay's Trivia

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of ſudden joy.

A proſperous people, *fluſhed* with great victories and ſucceſſes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FLUSH. *adj.*

1. Freſh; full of vigour.

He took my father groſſly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *fluſh* as May;
And how his audit ſtands, who knows, ſave Heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

I love to wear clothes that are *fluſh*,
Nor preferring old rags with pluſh. *Cleveland*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *fluſh* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *n. ſ.*

1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *fluſh*: as, a *fluſh* of water.

Now I hear any man ſuch a loſs, cries a widower, in the *fluſh* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Eſtrange.*

The pulſe of the arteries is not only excited by the pulſation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *fluſh*, but by the coats of the arteries themſelves. *Ray.*

Succeſs may give him a preſent *fluſh* of joy; but when the ſhort tranſport is over, the apprehenſion of loſing ſucceeds to the care of ſecuring. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh*.] To make hot and roſy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble ſwelling ſpirits,
Have I to-night *fluſter'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. ſ.* [*fluſte*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch.]

1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers.

Th' oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept ſtroke. *Shakſp.*

The ſoft complaining *flute*
In dying notes diſcovers
The woes of hopeleſs lovers,
Whoſe dirge is whiſpered by the warbling lute.
Dryden.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute ſplit.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [flotepan, Saxon; *flotter*, Fr.]

1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, *fluttereth* over her young, and ſpreadeth abroad her wings, ſo the Lord alone did lead him. *Deuteronomy.*
Think you 've an angel by the wings!
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-ſigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed prayer. *Craſhaw*
They fed, and, *fluttering*, by degrees withdrew.
Dryden

2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle without conſequence.
Exceſs muddles the beſt wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*
No rag, no ſcrap of all the beau or wit,
That once ſo *flutter'd*, and that once ſo writ.
Pope's Dunciad.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
Ye ſpirits, to your charge repair;
The *fluttering* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope*
They the tall maſt above the veſſel rear,
Or reach the *fluttering* ſail to float in air. *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long the *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful events, he was not ſurprized. *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.*
It is impoſſible that men ſhould certainly diſcover the agreement or diſagreement of ideas, would their thoughts *flutter* about, or ſtick only in ſome of the doubtful gradations. *Locke.*
Eileen we theſe, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *fluttering* dance!
Prior
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas ſucceſſively. *Watts.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly roufed.
Like an eagle in a dovecot, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made uſe of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modeſt *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Addiſon's Spectator*

2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.

3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; paſſage.
The ſimple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuth.*

2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others.
Whether the heat of the ſun in animals whoſe parts are ſucceſſive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloſs of blackneſs.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
What the ſtated rate of intereſt ſhould be, in the conſtant change of affairs and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke*
In the conſtituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the ſtock or fund can never be exhauſted, nor the *flux* and alteration ſenſible. *Woodward.*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and ſtand in need of recruits to ſupply thoſe words that are continually falling. *Felton.*

3. Any flow or iſſue of matter.
Quinces ſtop *fluxes* of blood *Arbuthnot.*

4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.
Eat eaſtern ſpice, ſecure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture *Halifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat.
Shakſpeare.

6. Concourſe; confluence.
Left and abandoned of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakſp. as you like it.*

7. The ſtate of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.
He might fathonably and gentecly have been ducked or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLUXI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts; poſſibility of liquefaction.
Experiments ſeem to teach, that the ſuppoſed averſion of nature to a vacuum is but a reſpective, or in conſequence; rely of the weight and ſtickiness, or at leaſt *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.
The *fluxion* increaſed, and abſceſſes were raiſed.
Wiſeman.

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite ſmall or infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*
A penetration into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign the learned profeſſions as the buſineſs of life. *Watts*

To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. [fleo an, Saxon. To *fly* is properly *to uſe wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *eſcape*, or *to go away*, flean, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.
Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloiſter'd flight. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heav'n. *Geneſis.*
Theſe mens haſtineſs the warier ſort of you do not commend: ye wiſh they had held themſelves longer in, and not *flown* ſo dangerouſly abroad before the feathers of the cauſe had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To paſs through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the ſparks *fly* upward. *Job.*

3. To paſs away, with the idea of ſwiftneſs or eſcape.
Ev'n romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to paſs the tedious time,
Which elſe would on thy hand remain:
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To paſs ſwiftly.
The hours with *flying* ſpeed
Return, and through the city ſpread the news.
Dryden.
Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* ſled. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.
As ſtrings whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryd.*

6. To part with violence.
Glad to catch this good occaſion,
Moſt thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn ſhall *fly* aſunder. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*
He baffles' heeds, to ſave his own, made *fly*;
And now, the ſultan to preſerve, muſt die.
Waller.

7. To break; to ſhiver; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion.
Behold, a frothy ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies* *Swift.*

8. [flean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt eſcape. In this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, whence *fled* is formed; but the following examples ſhow that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the preſent than in the preter tenſe.
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenſer.*
Ye ſhall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech.*
Abiathar eſcaped, and *fled* after David. 1 *Sam.*
What wonder if the kindly beams he ſhed,
Revis'd the drooping ſtraggler,
It ſo once rais'd her head,
And ſent humanity, that from rebellion *fled.*
Dryden
He oft deſir'd to *fly* from Iſrael's throne,
And live in ſhades with her and love alone.
Prior.
I'll *fly* from ſhepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From ſhepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forſake mankind, and all the world but love.
Pope.

9. *To* FLY *at.* To ſpring with violence upon; to fall on ſuddenly.
A ſervant that he bred, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppoſed againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongſt them fell'd him dead.
Shakſpeare.
Though the dogs have never ſeen the dog-killer, yet they will come ſnuffing and bark, and *fly at* him. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miſerable, when an enraged conſcience ſhall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat.
South's Sermons.
This is an age that *flies at* all learning, and enquires diligently into faults. *South.*

10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To inſult.
This would diſcourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*; and he muſt expect only danger to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

11. *To* FLY *in the face.* To act in defiance.
Fly in nature's *face:*
—But how, if nature *fly in my face* firſt?
—Then nature's the aggreſſor. *Dryden.*

12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt.
Deny to ſpeak to me? They're ſick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean ſcratches;
The images of revolt and *flying off.* *Shakſp.*

The traytor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horſe.
Addiſon's Cato.

13. *To* FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion.
How eaſy is a noble ſpirit diſcera'd,
From harſh and ſulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noiſe, and ſtinks.
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.
Paſſion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friendſhip*

14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence.
You uſe me like a courſer ſpurr'd and rein'd;
If I *fly out*, my fierceneſs you command. *Dryd.*
Papiſts, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worſhip; but when they are hard preſſed by arguments, he cloſe intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Locke*

15. *To* FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction.
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not reſtrained. *Bentley's Sermons*

16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge.
The noiſy culverin, o'erchang'd, *lets fly*,
And burſts, unarming, in the rended ſky. *Granville*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a *flying* camp.

To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline.
Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love purſues:
Purſuing that which flies, and *flying* what purſues. *Shakſpeare*
O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; ſuch I mean
Where they ſhould be reliev'd *Shakſpeare*
If you *fly* phyſick in health altogether, it will be too ſtrange for your body when you ſhall need it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
O whither ſhall I run, or which way *fly*
The ſight of this ſo horrid ſpectacle. *Milton*

2. To refuſe aſſociation with,
Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppreſt,
And his toſs'd limbs are weary'd into reſt,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal*
Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground *Dryd*

3. To quit by flight.
Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The firſt who tail'd in air. *Dryden's Æneid*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.
If a man can tame this monſter, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is ſomewhat worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterit of *fly*, when it ſignified volation, and *fled* when it ſignified eſcape; *flown* ſhould be confined likewiſe to volation; but theſe diſtinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the ſcriptures in which *fly* and *flee* are carefully kept ſeparate.

FLY. *n. ſ.* [fleoge, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged inſect of many ſpecies.
As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakſp. K. Lear.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their ſheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke*
To prevent the *fly*, ſome purpoſe to ſow aſhes with the ſeed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*
To heedleſs *flies* the window proves
A conſtant death. *Thomſon's Summer*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equaliſes the motion of the reſt.
If we ſuppoſe a man tied in the place of the weight, it were eaſy, by a ſingle hair faſtened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.
I am unwilling to believe that he deſigns to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others diſtaſte them. *Stilling fleet*
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*
So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *fly blow* in the ſetting ſun. *Pope*

FLY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies.
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dryden.*
The ſwallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the ſpider. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier.*
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flyer*. *Sandys.*
He grieves ſo many Britons ſhould be loſt;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To ſave the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uſes wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong ſquare figure, whoſe fore and back ſides are parallel to each other, and ſo are their ends: the ſecond of theſe *flyers* ſtands parallel behind the firſt, the third behind the ſecond, and ſo are ſaid to fly off from one another. *Moxon.*

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.
I ſhall give you ſome directions for *fly-fiſhing*. *Walton.*

FOAL. *n. ſ.* [fola, Saxon.] The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burden.
Alſo flew his ſteed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegaſus's kind. *Fairy Queen.*
Twenty ſhe-aſſes and ten *foals*. *Geneſis*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Uſed of mares.
Give my horſe to Timon; it *foals* me ſtraight
Ten able horſes. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*
Such colts as are
Of generous race, ſtraight, when they firſt are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*

To FOAL. *v. n.* To be diſburdened of the fetus. Uſed of beaſts of burden.
About September take your mares into the houſe, where keep them till they *foal*. *Mortim.*

FO'ALBIT. } *n. ſ.* Plants.
FO'ALFOOT. }

FOAM. *n. ſ.* [fam, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume.
The *foam* upon the water. *Hoſea.*
Whitening down their moſſy tinctured ſtream
Deſcends the riſſowy *foam*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam.
What a beard of the generals cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-waſhed wits is wonderful. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*
Cæſar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was ſpeechleſs. *Shakſp.*
To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd
And ſprinkl'd large libations on the ground,
Pope's Odyſſey.
Upon a *foaming* horſe
There follow'd ſtrait a man of royal port. *Pope.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He *foameth*, and gnaſheth with his teeth. *Mar.*

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When ſtruggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney*
Behold how high the *foaming* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the battle ſide.
Dryden.

FOB. *n. ſ.* [*fuppe, fupſacke,* German.] A ſmall pocket.
Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth. *Hudib.*
When were the dice with more profuſion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone.
Dryden's Juvenal
He put his hand into his *fob*, and preſented me in his name with a tobacco ſtopper. *Addiſon.*
Two pockets he called his *fobs*: they were two large flits ſqueezed cloſe by the preſſure of his belly. *Swift.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer ſees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purſe, watching for a job,
Fancies his finger's in the cully's *fob*. *Swift.*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen,* German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is ſcurvy, and begin to find myſelf *fobb'd* in it. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus*
Shall there be a gallows ſtanding in England when thou art king, and reſolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the ruſty curb of old father antick the law. *Shakſpeare's Henry iv.*
He goes preſſing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. *To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice; to delude by a trick.
You muſt not think
To *fob off* our diſgraces with a tale. *Shakſpeare.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But theſe will not be *fobb'd off* ſo,
They muſt have wealth and power too. *Hudib.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rateal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addiſon*
Being a great lover of country ſports, I abſolutely determined not to be a miniſter of ſtate, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter. *Addiſon.*

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. See FOCUS.
Schlhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or ſcatters them. *Derham.*

FO'CIL. *n. ſ.* [*focile,* French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt.
The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wiſeman.*

FOCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*focillo,* Latin.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FO'CUS n. ſ [Latin.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs.
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. FOCUS *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.* *Harris.*

3. Focus *of an Ellipsis*. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. Focus *of the Hyperbola*. A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER. *n. f.* [fodre, foden, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a necessity of *fodder*. *Temple.*

Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs
Dryden's Virgil.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn.*

From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep.
Dryden's Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortimer.*

FO'DDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. f.* [fah, Saxon; *fae*, Scottish.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Q.*

Never but one more was either like
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakspeare*

Fore'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb.
Dryden's Fables.

Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope*

3. An opponent; an ill wisher.

He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts on the Mind.*

FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antagonist. Obsolete.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Q.*

What valiant *foeman*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

FOETUS. n. f. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before it is called embrio. *Quincy.*

A *fœtus* in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG. *n. f.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd *fogs* drawn by the pow'rful sun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh.*

Fly, fly, prophane *fogs!* far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.

Fogs we frequently observe after sunsetting, even in our hottest months. *Woodward.*

FOG. *n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foresta regis locatur pro* fogagio. *Leges foresl. Scoticæ.*] Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our ill love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist.
Sidney.

And Phœbus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in *foggy* clouds implys,
And hides for shame. *Spenser.*

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull?
Shakspeare's Henry V.

As cleere Phœbus, when some *foggy* cloud
His brightnesse from the world a while doth shrowd,
Doth by degrees beginne to shew his light.
Brown.

Let not air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.
Wotton's Arch tecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, reture your rarest plants. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from fah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out a *foe!*

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shaksp.*

FOIBLE. n. f. [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Friend*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. *Watts.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus *foil'd* their mightiest. *Milton.*

Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*.
Milton.

Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*,
Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Variously representing: yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve.
Milton.

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

If their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*, that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd.
Dryden.

But I, the consort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryd.*

2. [*fouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and offic'd instruments. *Shaksp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Would I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addison.*

FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shakf.*

Whosoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the full: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is call'd a *foil*.
Carew.

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fail. *Milt.*

When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*.
Southern.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate to near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*feuille*, French.] Leaf gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *Fairy Q.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering *foil*
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies.
Milton.

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him began
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shakf.*

The sullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to raise the *foil* closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Museum.*

Hector has a *foil* to set him off; we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. [from *fouille*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target. *Shakspeare.*

FO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr. *skinner*.] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Q.*

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child.
Shakspeare's Henry VII.

Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They hoth, they *join*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets, and the thinneſt parts explore.
Dryden

FOIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a puſhing manner.

FO'ISON. *n. ſ.* [poiſon, Sax.] Plenty; abundance. Out of uſe.

Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee.
Tuſſer.

Be wilful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer.*

Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakſpeare's Temp.*

As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shakſp.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French] To inſert by forgery.

Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*

Forge law, and *foiſt* into ſome by place
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don. Sebaſt.*

FOI'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foiſty*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.

Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſer.*

FO'ISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑalꝺ, ꝑalꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth, whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *folds*.
Milton.

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where ſheep are houſed.

Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh*

3. The flock of ſheep.

And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryd.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

5. [ꝑilꝺ, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakſpeare.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrowded in a number of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Not with indented wave, the ſerpent then
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton.*

Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts ſhould be often traverſed by the flowing of the *folds*.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; ſome an *hundred fold*, ſome *ſixty fold*, ſome *thirty fold*. *Matthew.*

At laſt appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates; *three folds* were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milton.*

Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.

The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*

We ſee that the *folding* of ſheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compoſt.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. To encloſe; to include; to ſhut.

We will deſcend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakſpeare*

The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people!
Shakſpeare's Coriolanus

3. [ꝑalꝺan, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.

As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.*

Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the hands to ſleep. *Proverbs.*

They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nahum*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again return to bed. *Shakſp.*

Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair, and ſits curſing in a corner.
Collier of Envy.

Both furl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd.*

To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to join with another of the ſame kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*.
1 *Kings*

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, conſiſting of an outer cruſt, of a ruddy talky ſpar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* ſpar. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FO'LIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twiſting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

When ſwelling buds their od'rous *foliage* ſhed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wife
Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philips*

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminæ or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greeniſh blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

FOLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of a flower, being the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower; and ſometimes guard the fruit which ſucceeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and ſometimes ſtand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for theſe, being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the ſpring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.
Dict.

FO'LIO. n. ſ. [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbius and Plumco made leſs progreſs in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*. *Watts on the Mind.*

FO'LIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot*.

A thinny pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour.
Woodward on Foſſils.

FOLK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑolc, Saxon, *volk*, Dutch: it is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with aſking queſtions, or feeding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous diſcourſes of their own and other *folk's* miſfortune. *Sidney.*

Dardanus having married his ſiſter, and his marriage in ſhort time bleſt, for ſo are *folk* wont to ſay, now unhappy ſo ever the children after grow, with a ſon. *Sidney.*

When with greateſt art he ſpoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou ſhalt judge the *folk* righteouſly, and govern the nations upon earth. *Pſalms.*

3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did ſo a little time before. *Shakſpeare.*

Anger is a kind of baſeneſs: as it appears well in the weakneſs of children, women, old *folks*, and ſick *folks*. *Bacon.*

4. It is now uſed only in familiar or burleſque language.

Old good man Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the tree has ſeen,
And goes with *folks* to ſhew the ſight. *Swift.*

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other *folk*.
Swift.

FO'LKMOTE. *n. ſ.* [from *folk* and *mote*.]

Thoſe hills were appointed for two ſpecialties, and built by two ſeveral nations: the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and ſignifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.
Spenſer on Ireland.

FO'LLICLE. *n. ſ.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or veſicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifeſt receptacle from the liver into the guts.
Brown.

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pediculariſ, &c. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ɒolgian, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before, or ſide by ſide.
I had rather, forſooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakſpeare.*
Him and all his train
Follow'd in bright proceſſion, to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*
What could I do,
But *follow* ſtrait, inviſibly thus led? *Milton.*

2. To purſue as an enemy; to chaſe.
Where ranks fell thickeſt was indeed the place
To ſeek Sebaſtian, through a track of death
I *follow'd* him by groans of dying foes. *Dryd.*

3. To accompany; not to forſake.
Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Preſent, and of his preſence many a ſign
Still *following* thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love, his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton.*
Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps that tun'd,
Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

4. To attend as a dependant.
And the three eldeſt ſons of Jeſſe went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Samuel.*
Let not the muſe then flatter lawleſs ſway,
Nor *follow* fortune where ſhe leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher.
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*
Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting ſhade.
Dryden's Æneid.
We *follow* fate, which does too faſt purſue.
Dryden.

6. To ſucceed in order of time.
Such *follow* him as ſhall be regiſter'd,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer ſcroll. *Milton.*
Signs *following* ſigns, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be conſequential in argument, as effects to cauſes.
I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, ſhrink and fear
What yet they know muſt *follow*, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.
Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worſe, we had rather *follow* the imperfections of them whom we like not, than in defects reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*
Ill patterns are ſure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke.*

9. To obey; to obſerve, as a guide or direction.
If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*
Moſt men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Par. Regain'd.*
Fair virtue ſhould I *follow* thee,
I ſhould be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And ſcarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To purſue as an object of deſire.
Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.*
Follow not that which is evil. *John.*

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.
They bound themſelves to his laws and obedience; and in caſe it had been *followed* upon them, as it ſhould have been, they ſhould have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenſer.*

12. To attend to; to be buſied with.
He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's buſineſs for gain, ſhall fall into ſuits. *Eccluſ.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.
The famine ſhall *follow* cloſe after you. *Jer.*
Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To attend ſervilely.
Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels;
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

3. To be poſteriour in time.

4. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.
If the neglect or abuſe of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happineſs miſlead him, the miſcarriages that *follow* on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*
To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of thoſe under their care, great miſchiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*

5. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes.
Though there are or have been ſometimes dwarfs, and ſometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there muſt be ſuch in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*
Dangerous doctrine muſt neceſſarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing elſe but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to perſevere.
Then ſhall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hoſea.*

FO'LLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *follow.*]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide.
Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your maſter's heels? *Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
No ſtop, no ſtay, but clouds of ſand ariſe,
Spurn'd and caſt backward on the *follower's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who obſerves a guide or leader.
The underſtanding that ſhould be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itſelf; and ſo brings all the inconveniencies that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*

3. An attendant or dependant.
No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An aſſociate; a companion.
How accompanied, can'ſt thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers.*
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

5. One under the command of another.
I hold it no wiſdom to leave unto the Iriſh chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
And fore'd Æneas, when his ſhips were loſt,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coaſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copier.
Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Chriſt. 1 *Corinthians.*
The true profeſſion of chriſtianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Every one's idea of identity will not be the ſame that Pythagoras and thouſands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*
The church of Smyrna profeſſed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the diſciples and *followers* of our Lord; and becauſe of their exceeding great affection to their king and their maſter. *Nelſon.*
The ſtudious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, roſe but to reſtore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*

7. One of the ſame faction or party.

FO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.
This is *folly* childhood's guide,
This is childhood at her ſide. *Hawkſworth.*

2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.
Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhould have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to *folly* falls, *Shakſp.*

3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. In this ſenſe it has a plural.
Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty *follies* that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakſp.*
Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleaſing *folly*,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*
Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly pleaſes, or whoſe *follies* pleaſe. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]

1. To cheriſh with heat.
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.
He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure ſleep, and a ſolution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh.
They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no leſs than parents do their children. *Wotton.*
Blame then thyſelf, as reaſon's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'ſt* my fires.
Dryden.
They are troubled with thoſe ill humours, which they themſelves infuſed and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment.*]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the ſteams breathe into the parts, and diſcuſs obſtructed humours. *Quincy.*
Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poulis, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of ſome ſtupefactive. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.
The medicines were prepared by the phyſicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurſes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *foment.*] One that foments; an encourager; a ſupporter.
Theſe fatal diſtempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours ſtirred in the natural without evacuation, ſo did they produce diſaſtrous contagious effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raiſers and *fomenters* of them had never ſprung up. *Daniel.*

FON. *n. ſ.* [Scott. A word now obſolete.] A fool; an idiot.
Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

FOND. *adj.* [*fon*, Scottiſh. A word of which I have found no ſatisfactory ety-

mology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be fooliſh.]

1. Fooliſh; filly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to ſeek men's converſion by ſermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* ſchool-maſter. *Aſcham.*

Tell theſe ſad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable ſtrokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakſpeare's Coriol.*

Grant I may never prove ſo *fond*
To truſt man on his oath or bond. *Shakſpeare.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than ſleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakſp.*

Fond thoughts may fall into ſome idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wiſe. *Davies.*

Thou ſee'ſt
How ſubtly to detain thee I deviſe,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton.*

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite. *Milton.*

'Twas not revenge for grieved Apollo's wrong
Thoſe aſs's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his hapleſs wiſh. *Waller.*

But reaſon with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites. *Dryden.*

This is *fond*, becauſe it is the way to cheat thyſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* ſhekels of the teſted gold,
Or ſtones, whoſe rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

3. Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent.

I'm a fooliſh *fond* wife. *Addiſon.*

Like Venus I'll ſhine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addiſon.*

4. Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted: with *of*.

Fame is in itſelf a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond of* it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond of* my well-choſen ſeat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are ſo *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldneſs before they thoroughly underſtand them. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
To FO'NDLE. } To treat with great indulgence; to careſs; to cocker.

How e'er unjuſt your jealouſy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden*

When midſt the fervour of the feaſt,
The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breaſt,
And with ſweet kiſſes in her arms entwines,
Thou may'ſt infuſe the venom in her veins. *Dryden's Æneid*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to uſe any *fondling* expreſſions. *Swift.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

How will this fadge? My maſter loves her dearly:
And I, poor monſter *fond* as much on him;
And ſhe, miſtaken, ſeems to dote on me. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles

FO'NDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fondle.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are leaſt cockered make the beſt and wiſeſt men. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may ſhew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under a cruel ſtepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heireſs,
Dreſs'd like any lady may'reſs:
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciouſly.

Moſt ſhallowly did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him ſpeak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakſpeare's Richard* II.

Ferinus *fondly* adviſeth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of ſome wholeſome young man, and the blood to be ſucked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The military mound
The Britiſh ſlies tranſcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own ſide or mind,
Still make themſelves the meaſure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope.*

Under thoſe ſacred leaves, ſecure
From common lightning of the ſkies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flaſhes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderneſs.

Ev'n before the fatal engine cloſ'd,
A wretched ſylph too *fondly* interpoſ'd:
Fate urg'd the ſheers, and cut the ſylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or ſeverely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe; want of judgment.

Fondneſs it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenſer.*

2. Fooliſh tenderneſs.

My heart partial ſome fooliſh *fondneſs* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Heedleſs mother!
Whoſe *fondneſs* could compare her mortal offſpring
To thoſe which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender paſſion.

Your jealouſy perverts my meaning quite;
My very hate is conſtrued into *fondneſs*. *A. Philips' Diſtreſt Mother.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to ſpare:
Her *fondneſs* for a cert'in earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreaſonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondneſs* to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing that is leſs than a ſincere reſolution of new obedience, a tended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FONE. *n. ſ.* Plural of *foe*. Obſolete.

A barbarous troop of clownish *fone*. *Spenſer.*

FONT. *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church.

The preſenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title:
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakſpeare's Richard* II.

FON'TANEL. *n. ſ.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body.

A perſon plethorick, ſubject to hot defluxions, was adviſed to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiſeman.*

FONTANGE. *n. ſ.* [from the name of the firſt wearer.] A knot of ribands on the top of the headdreſs. Out of uſe.

Thoſe old-fashioned *fontanges* roſe an ell above the head: they were pointed like ſteeples, and had long looſe pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addiſon.*

FOOD. *n. ſ.* [fœban, Saxon; *veeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scottiſh.]

1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakſpeare.*

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prior.*

Under my lowly roof thou haſt vouchſaf'd
To enter, and theſe earthly fruits to taſte;
Food not of angels, yet accepted ſo,
As that more willingly thou could'ſt not feem
At heav'n's high feaſts t' have fed. *Milton.*

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the abſent ſun ſupply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nouriſhes.

Give me ſome muſick: muſick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakſpeare.*

O dear ſon Edgar,
The *food* of thy abuſed father's wrath,
Might I but live to ſee thee in my touch,
I'd ſay, I had eyes again. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

FOO'DFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

There Tityus was to ſee, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nurſing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *adj.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food.

To veſſels, wine ſhe drew;
And into well ſew'd ſacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſfol*, Welch; *fol*, Iſlandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an ideot.

Do'ſt thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All the parts thou haſt given away that thou waſt born with. *Shakſpeare.*

The *fool* multiplies, that chuſe by ſhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shakſpeare.*

If may be aſked, whether the eldeſt ſon, being a *fool*, ſhall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wiſe man. *Locke.*

He thanks his ſtars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath ſaid in his heart there is no God. *Pſalms.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you muſt firſt put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter.

Where's my knave, my *fool*? Go you and call
my *fool* hither. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſcorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jeſter. *Milton.*

If this diſguiſe ſit not naturally on ſo grave a perſon, yet it may become him better than that *fool*'s coat. *Denham.*

5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jeſter; to jeſt; to make ſport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another inſtead thereof, and armed myſelf therein to *play the fool*. *Sidney.*

6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common underſtanding.

Well, thus we *play the fools* with the time, and the ſpirits of the wiſe ſit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

It is worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw ſhame and miſery upon a man's ſelf? *Locke.*

1. *To make a* Fool *of.* To disappoint; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of* him. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

To Fool. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave.
Herbert.

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange*

Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

To Fool. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off?
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Him over-weening
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat:
Yet *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryd.*

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old
Dryden.

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lack'st a cause:
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.
Ben Jonson

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so *fooled* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all mirth and pleasures: I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermons.*

A boor of Holland, whose rates of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

Foo'lborn. *adj.* [*fool* and *born.*] Foolish from the birth.

Rely not to me with a *foolborn* jest. *Shakspeare.*

Foo'lery. *n. s.* [from *fool.*]

1. Habitual folly.

Bedlam, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be loth, sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shakspeare.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is meer *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh's History*

We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange*

Foolha'ppy. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *fool-happy* oversight. *Fairy Queen.*

Foolha'rdiness. *n. s.* [from *foolhardy*] Mad rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*

A false glozing parasite would call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly because blindly. *South.*

Foolha'rdise. *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *Fairy Queen.*

Foolha'rdy. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd.
Fairy Queen.

Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howel.*

If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a maim. *Hudibras.*

Foo'lish. *adj.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Impudent woman, feest thou not our mourning? 2 *Esdras*

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *foolish* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakspeare.*

He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off
Like Romans: neither *foolish* in our stands
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakspeare.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. 2 *Maccabees.*

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he must make;
Too not unlike that sleepy lake. *Prior.*

He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Law.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

Foo'lishly *adv.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it at its height;
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

Foo'lishness. *n. s.* [from *foolish.*]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

Foolstones. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Foo'ltrap. *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts at the first, were *foultraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.
Dryden.

Foot. *n. s.* plural *feet.* [fot, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fut*, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it, till both it and he were over-run and trod under *foot*. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, *the* foot *of a table.*

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' tow'rs, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own *feet*. *Shakspeare*

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops and sides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewill.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?
—Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
Now added to the *feet* of thy account:
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away.
Dryden's Cleomenes.

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*. 2 *Maccabees.*

6. *On* Foot. Walking; without carriage.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand *on foot*. *Exodus.*

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billetted already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Lysias gathered threescore thousand choice men of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen. 1 *Mac.*

Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon.*

Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead.
Dryden.

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we stand; a sandy shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden.*

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow-subjects in England. *Swift.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addison.*

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no well-wisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. *Swift.*

Talk, whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed? *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase.

If such a tradition were at any time *set on foot*, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, *par-*

Were it not for this eaſy borrowing upon intereſt, men's neceſſities would draw upon them a moſt ſudden undoing, in that they would be forced to ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. A certain number of ſyllables, conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.

Feet, in our Engliſh verſifying, without quantity and joints, be ſure ſigns that the verſe is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Didſt thou hear theſe verſes?

—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for ſome o' them had in them more *feet* than the verſes would bear. *Shakſpeare.*

And Sidney's verſe halts ill on Roman *feet*. *Pope.*

14. Motion; action.

While other jeſts are ſomething rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakſpeare.*

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the ſecret nature of moſt things to which they relate, muſt make a diſtinct remark of their congruity, in ſome caſes very difficult, and in ſome unattainable. *Grew.*

15. Step.

This man's ſon would, every *foot* and anon, be taking ſome of his companions into the orchard. *L'Eſtrange*

16. A meaſure containing twelve inches: ſuppoſed to be the length of a man's foot. When it ſignifies meaſure, it has often, but vitiouſly, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's ſpace four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror ſtood,
Brown with the ſhade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light:
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beaſt drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haſte. *Fairy Queen.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shakſpeare.*

The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and *footed* it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

With them a man ſometimes cannot be a penitent, unleſs he alſo turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jeruſalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to viſit the ſhrine of ſuch or ſuch a pretended ſaint. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threſhold. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſettle; to begin to fix.

What conſed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakſpeare.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shakſ.*

There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickel.*

4. To hold with the foot. Not in uſe.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much leſs give out. *Herbert.*

FOO'TBALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball*.]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do ſpurn me thus? *Shakſpeare.*

Such a winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breaſt to breaſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. The ſport or practice of kicking the football.

He was ſenſible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TBOY. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a lowſy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Though I had nobody to aſſiſt but a *footboy*, yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloth*.] A ſumpter cloth.

Three times a day my *footcloth* horſe did ſtumble,
And ſtarted when he looked upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the ſlaughterhouſe *Shakſ.*

FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

So began our *footfight*, in ſuch ſort, that we were well entered to blood of both ſides. *Sidney.*

FOO'THOLD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little *foothold*, that the firſt blaſt laid it flat on the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's at the top; he has nothing above him to aſpire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *foot*.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear. *Shakſpeare.*

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In aſcents, every ſtep gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Support; root.

Set cloven ſtakes; and wond'rous to behold,
Their ſharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryden.*

3. Baſis; foundation.

All thoſe ſublime thoughts take their riſe and *footing* here: the mind ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reaſoning faculties of the ſoul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men; who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

4. Place; poſſeſſion.

Whether the unctuous exhalations are
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone;
Or each ſome more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes footing when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryden*

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward moved his *footing* old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenſer.*

I would outnight you, did nobody come;
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakſp.*

Break off, break off; I feel the different ſound
Of ſome chaſte *footing* near about this ground. *Milton.*

6. Dance.

Make holyday; your ryeſtraw hats put on,
And theſe freſh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew ſtrong among the Iriſh; and in his *footing* his ſon continuing, hath increaſed his full name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root, or like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

8. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.

Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land, the ſtate of England did deſire to perfect the conqueſt. *Davies.*

The defeat of colonel Bellaſis gave them their firſt *footing* in Yorkſhire. *Clarendon.*

No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and ſavage does appear. *Dryden.*

9. State; condition; ſettlement.

Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLICKER. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good miſchief which may make this iſland
Thine own for ever: and I thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FOO'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man*.]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. A low menial ſervant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot litterwiſe, with two horſes at either end, and two *footmen* on each ſide. *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Iriſh archers eipying this, ſuddenly broke up, and committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip*. *Hayward.*

Yet, ſays the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and ſhifts than ever you did with your *footmanſhip*. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TPACE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace*.]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſtairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

Foo'tpad. *n. f.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

Foo'tpath. *n. f.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath.*
Shakſpeare's King Lear

Foo'tpost. *n. f.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

For carrying ſuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appoint the *footpoſt*, whoſe diſpatch is well near as ſpeedy as the horſes. *Carew*

Foo'tstall. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

Foo'tstep. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot

Clear-ſighted reaſon, wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her *footſteps* treads.
Denham

A man ſhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footſteps* of others to follow
Locke.

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thought to the frame of our ſyſtem, if there we may trace any viſible *footſteps* of Divine wiſdom and beneficence.
Bentley's Sermons.

3. Example.

Foo'tstool. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet

Thus have we ſwept ſuſpicion from our ſeat,
And made our *footſtool* of ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*
They whoſe face and office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their King,
By theſe myſterious links to fix and tye
Man to the *footſtool* of the Deity. *Denham.*
Let echoing anthems make his praiſes known
On earth, his *footſtool*, as in heaven his throne
Roſcommon.

By the phraſe of worſhipping his *footſtool*, no more is meant than worſhipping God at his *footſtool.* *Stilling fleet.*

Fop. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'twixt aſleep and wake. *Shakſpeare.*
When ſuch a poſitive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous abſurdities,
Stumbles upon ſome tolerable line,
I fret to ſee them in ſuch company. *Roſcommon.*
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Eſtrange.*
In a dull ſtream, which moving ſlow,
You hardly ſee the current flow;
When a ſmall breeze obſtructs the courſe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with every wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and ſtraws.
Swift.

Fo'ppoodle. *n. f.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch.

Where ſturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.* *Hudibras.*

Fo'ppery. *n. f.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter
My ſober houſe. *Shakſpeare's Mercht of Venice.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurpriſe of my powers, drove the groſſneſs of the *foppery* into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all rhyme and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakſpeare.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are ſick in fortune, often the ſurfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.

3 Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be ſuffered to break looſe from that ſubjection which your ſuperſtition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of time and modes of dance,
Our ſturdy Britons ſcorn to borrow ſenſe.
Granville.

I wiſh I could ſay our nation's *fopperies* were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift.*

Fo'ppish. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Fooliſh; idle; vain.

Fools never had leſs grace in a year;
For wiſe men are grown *foppiſh*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are ſo apiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Vain in ſhow; fooliſhly oſtentatious; vain of dreſs.

With him the preſent ſtill ſome virtues have;
The vain are ſprightly, and the ſtupid grave;
The ſlothful negligent, the *foppiſh* neat;
The few'd are airy, and the fly diſcreet. *Garth.*
The Romans grew extremely expenſive and *foppiſh*; ſo that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their ſhoes, allowing it ſtill to women. *Arbuthnot.*
You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppiſh*, who lives too high, and who is in debt. *Law.*

Fo'ppishly. *adv.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

Fo'ppishness. *n. f.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.

Fo'ppling. *n. f.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

My works in Celoe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his taylor, ſhare the *fopling*'s heart.
Tickel.

For. *prep.* [for, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch.]

1. Becauſe of.

That which we *for* our unworthineſs are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthineſs of his Son would notwithſtanding vouchſafe to grant. *Hooker*

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes ſparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length *Shakſpeare.*

For as much as the queſtion cannot be ſcanned, unleſs the time of Abraham's journey be conſidered of, I will ſearch into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

An aſtrologer ſaith, if it were not *for* two things that are conſtant, no individual would laſt one moment. *Bacon*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkiſh empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon chriſtendom for the propagation of their laws; ſo the chriſtians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain*

The governour ſallying out, took great ſtore of victual and warlike proviſion, which the Turks had *for* haſte left behind them. *Knolles' Hiſt*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days *for* lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* ſhame; this will not move,
This cannot take her;
If of herſelf ſhe will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*
Care not *for* frowns or ſmiles. *Denham.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppreſſing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

Perſons who have loſt moſt of their grinders, having been compelled to uſe three or four only in chewing, wore them ſo low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make uſe of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; diſdain'd, betray'd,
And ſuff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid.
Dryden.

Sole on the barren ſands, the ſuff'ring chief,
Roar'd out *for* anguiſh and indulg'd his grief.
Dryden.

For his long abſence church and ſtate did groan,
Madneſs the pulpit, faction ſeiz'd the throne.
Dryden.

Nor with a ſuperſtitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home or what abroad. *Dryd.*
I, my own judge, condemn'd myſelf before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Struck'd *for* the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, diſcountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the careſſes of fooliſh flatterers. *Locke.*

A ſound mind in a ſound body is a ſhort but full deſcription of a happy ſtate in this world: he that has theſe two has little more to wiſh *for*, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better *for* anything elſe. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempeſts. *Addiſon.*

My open'd thought to joyous proſpect raiſe,
And *for* thy mercy let me ſing thy praiſe. *Prior.*
Which beſt or worſt you could not think;
And die you muſt *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a moſt infamous ſcandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* ſomething, which they have ſo many years exerciſed *for* nothing, of railing and ſcribbling againſt us. *Swift.*

Your ſermons will be leſs valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With reſpect to; with regard to.

Rather our ſtate's defective *for* requital,
Than we to ſtretch it out. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That ſhe did give me, whoſe poeſy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakſp.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shak.*

It was young counſel *for* the perſons, and violent counſel *for* the matters. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath *for* the politick. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

For me, if there be ſuch a thing as I. *Waller.*

He ſaith theſe honours conſiſted in preſerving their memories, and praiſing their virtues; but *for* any matter of worſhip towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is abſolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's commands. *Temple.*

For me no other happineſs I own,
Than to have born no iſſue to the throne. *Dryd.*
For me, my ſtormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death ſecurely tend. *Dryden's Æneis.*

After death, we spring up just such natures We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite; For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but for particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope.*

Lo, some are vellom, and the rest as good, For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no just cause to mistake him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Philips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carrer,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Milton.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Headward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

The counsel-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself: but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refused not to die for those that killed him, and shed his blood *for* some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd. *Dryden.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confide in;
Though meerly writ at first *for* filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison's Spectator.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For bulks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve *for* summer: prick him; *for* we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakspeare.*

12. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shakspeare.*

13. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a lofty person to be humble, *for* one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tusser.*

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day
In this self place. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor at the further end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon's Essays.*

She wrapped him close *for* catching cold. *Lovelace.*

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretson.*

20. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

21. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line *for* line is impossible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

23. Through a certain duration.

Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Roscom.*

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Since, bir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels whatsoe'er they cost. *Prior.*

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth's Ovid.*

24. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotson.*

25. According to.

Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakspeare.*

If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryd.*

27. In hope of; for the sake of: noting the final cause.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this engross'd
The cankerd heaps of strong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercise. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we shall see, a sight worthy dying *for*, that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for* company. *Tillotson.*

Even death 's become to me no dreadful name,
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contemn'd him first *for* you. *Dryden.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain,
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

Let them who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine for noble ends. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

28. Of tendency to; toward.

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with its upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Preface.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge.*

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought sufficient, in this case, *for* those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts even of the justice of God. *Tillotson.*

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatic and Mediterranean. *Addison on Italy.*

Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Felton.*

31. With intention of.

And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent,
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntsmen with delight may read,
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*

God hath made some things for as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

For this, from Trivia's ample and her wood,
Are courſes driv'n, who ſhed their maſters blood.
Dryden.

Such examples ſhould be ſet before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next queſtion uſually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*

Achilles is for revenging himſelf upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome.*

3. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honeſty, and wiſdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakſpeare.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take.
Daniel.

It were more *for* his honour to raiſe his ſiege, than to ſpend ſo many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*

Jeſts *for* Dutchmen and Engliſh boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to raviſh ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command! *Dryd.*

His fire already ſigns him for the ſkies,
And marks the ſeat amidſt the deities. *Dryden.*

It is a reaſonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greateſt part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and periſh with them. *Tillotſon.*

33. Notwithſtanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the ſelf-ſame form which Philojudæus expreſſeth. *Hooker.*

God's deſertion ſhall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute ſupervene. *Decay of Piety*

Probability ſuppoſes that a thing may or may not be ſo, *for* any thing yet certainly determined on either ſide. *South.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us *Swift.*

If ſuch vaſt maſſes of matter had been ſituated nearer to the ſun, or to each other, as they might as eaſily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they muſt neceſſarily have cauſed a conſiderable diſorder in the whole ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

34. To the uſe of; to be uſed in.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The oſier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill.
Spenſer.

Your underſtandings are not bright enough *for* the exerciſe of the higheſt acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

35. In conſequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the ſteepy hills and ſtem the flood.
Dryden.

36. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, *for* ſo many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæſar's health;
Beſides, in gratitude *for* ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.
Dryden's Perſius

Firſt the wily wizard muſt be caught;
For unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught.
Dryden's Virgil.

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall
Shakſpeare.

As he could ſee clear, *for* thoſe times, through ſuperſtition; ſo he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he feil, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

38. By means of; by interpoſition of.

Moral conſideration can no way move the ſenſible appetite, were it not *for* the will.
Hale's Origin of Mankind

Of ſome calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in ſuch a caſe, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotſon.*

39. In regard of; in preſervation of. *I cannot* for *my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakſpeare.*

I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers paſted upon the walls. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

40. For *all*; notwithſtanding.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womaniſh? ſince I aſſure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man in this enterprize. *Sidney*

For all the careſulneſs of the chriſtians, the Engliſh bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which returned no more,
Did ſhew the footing found *for all* the flood.
Davies.

They reſolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greateſt things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home. *Stilling fleet*

Though that very ingenious perſon has anticipated part of what I ſhould ſay, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I ſhou'd give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours*

She might have paſſed over my buſineſſes; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in ſilence, *for all* her pertneſs. *Dryden*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

41. For *to*. In the language uſed two centuries ago, *for* was commonly uſed before *to*, the ſign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cauſe. As I come, *for to* ſee you, for I love to ſee you: in the ſame ſenſe with the French *pour*. Thus it is uſed in the tranſlation of the Bible. But this diſtinction was by the beſt writers ſometimes forgotten; and, *for*, by wrong uſe, appearing ſuperfluous, is now always omitted.

Who ſhall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong!
Fairy Queen.

A large poſterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints *for to* increaſe the count. *Spenſer*

Theſe things may ſerve *for to* repreſent how juſt cauſe of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

FOR. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reaſon is introduced of ſomething advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themſelves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakſpeare.*

Old huſbandmen at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and ſow;
For never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one winter more would hold.
Denham.

Tell me what kind of thing is wit;
For the firſt matter loves variety leſs. *Cowley.*

Thus does he fooliſhly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to diſpleaſe God; *for* in ſo doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotſon.*

2. **Becauſe; on this account that.** It is in this ſenſe properly followed by *that*, and without it is elliptical. This ſenſe is almoſt obſolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; *yet for that* the worſt men are moſt ready to remove, I would wiſh them choſen by diſcretion of wiſe men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Jealous ſouls will not be anſwered ſo;
They are not ever jealous for a cauſe,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakſpeare.*

Heaven defend your good ſouls, that you think I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant;
For ſhe is with me. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Nor ſwell'd his breaſt with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the ſame,
His will increas'd: ſo fire augmenteth flame.
Fairfax.

Many excreſcences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for that* the natural ſap of the tree corrupteth into ſome preternatural ſubſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. **For *as much*.** In regard to that; in conſideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to conſider what is needful, in reſpect of God; but there is alſo in men that which we muſt regard: we ſomewhat incline to length, leſt over-quick diſpatch ſhould give occaſion to deem, that the thing itſelf is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*

For as much as the thirſt is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free uſe of ſnaw water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. **For *why*. Becauſe; for this reaſon that.**

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Solyman purpoſing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

***To* Fo'RAGE.** *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance. Not in uſe.

Forage, and run
To meet diſpleaſure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come ſo nigh.
Shakſpeare's King John.

2. To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions.

As in a ſtormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them.
L'Eſtrange.

Nor dare they ſtray
When rain is promiſ'd or a ſtormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but ſhort excurſions make. *Dryd.*

3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil.

His moſt mighty father on a hill
Stood ſmiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakſpear*

***To* Fo'RAGE.** *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip; to ſpoil.

They will both ſtrengthen all the country round, and alſo be as continual holds for her majeſty, if the people ſhould revolt; for without ſuch it is eaſy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenſer on Ireland.

The victorious Philiſtines were worſted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

FO'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fourage*, German and French; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band ſelect from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Proviſions ſought abroad.

Some o'er the public magazines preſide,
And ſome are ſent new *forage* to provide. *Dryd.*

3. Proviſions in general.

Provided *forage*, our ſpent arms renew'd.
Dryden's Fables.

FORA'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the firſt creation of the ſound, will deaden it; but in the paſſage of the ſound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn* [ꝑopbæꝛan, Saxon. *For* has in compoſition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as, *forſwear*, and other powers not eaſily explained.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in ſcales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pauſe; to delay.

I pray you, tarry: pauſe a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abſtain.

He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Samuel.*

At this he ſtarted, and *forbore* to ſwear;
Not out of conſcience of the ſin, but fear. *Dryden.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themſelves *forbear*. *Denham.*

4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince perſuaded, and a ſoft tongue breaketh the bone. *Proverbs.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his preſence, until time hath qualified the heat of his diſpleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abſtain from; to ſhun to do; to omit.

If it paſſed only by the houſe of peers, it ſhould be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution ſhould be thereupon *forborn* or ſuſpended. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatſoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To ſpare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowlineſs and meekneſs, with long ſuffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.*

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he deſtroy thee not. 2 *Chronicles.*

FORBE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleneſs would
Learn him *forbearance* from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

This may convince us how vaſtly greater a pleaſure is conſequent upon the *forbearance* of ſin, than can poſſibly accompany the commiſſion of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs.

Nor do I take notice of this inſtance of ſeverity in our own country to juſtify ſuch a proceeding, but only to diſplay the mildneſs and *forbearance* made uſe of under the reign of his preſent majeſty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindneſs and beneficence, of long ſuffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing

The weſt as a father all goodneſs doth bring,
The eaſt a *forbearer* no manner of thing. *Tuſſer.*

To FORBI'D. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [ꝑoꝛbeoðan, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my houſe? *Shakſpeare.*

It is
The practice and the purpoſe of the king,
From whoſe obedience I *forbid* my ſoul. *Shakſp.*

By taſting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reaſon, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a ſtrict obſervance of what it commands, but eſpecially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of perſons, by very many chriſtian principles, we are moſt ſolemnly and indiſpenſably *forbid*. *Sprat.*

The chaſte and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden.*

2. To command; to forbear any thing.

She with ſo ſweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durſt not rebel *Sidney.*

They have determined to conſume all thoſe things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith.*

3. To oppoſe; to hinder.

The moiſture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, ſtayeth longer in the root, and ſo dilateth it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The plaſter alone would pen the humour, and ſo exaſperate it, as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bac.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the ſight!
O teach me to believe thee thus co ceal'd,
And ſearch no farther than thyſelf reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accuſe; to blaſt. Now obſolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curſe*.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid;
He ſhall live a man *forbid*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FORBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakſpeare.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict againſt any thing.

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The ſacred fruit forbidden? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he ſwears, as he had ſeen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakſpeare.*

FORBI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accuſation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FORBI'DDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raiſing abhorrence; repelling approach; cauſing averſion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. ſ.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſhip, which hath ſtruck ſail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the houſe of Lancaſter the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſhepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free conſent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifeſt it is, that the very majeſty and holineſs of the place where God is worſhipped, hath in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it ſerveth as a ſenſible help to ſtir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no ſuppoſitions of any ſect, are of *force* enough to deſtroy conſtant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validneſs; power of law.

A teſtament is of *force* after men are dead. *Hebrews.*

Not long in *force* this charter ſtood;
Wanting that ſeal, it muſt be ſeal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakſ.*

The ſecret of the power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of miſcellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er preſs'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Thoſe victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to ſuſtain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to conſtrain.

Dangers are light, if they once ſeem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to uſe the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the ſingle idea. *Broome.*

2. To overpower by ſtrength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought ſuch wonders with an aſs's jaw,
I ſhould have *forc'd* thee ſoon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To *force* their monarch, and inſult the court. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To impel; to preſs; to draw or puſh by main ſtrength.

Thou ſhalt not deſtroy the trees by *forcing* an ax againſt them. *Deuteronomy.*

Stooping, the ſpear deſcended on his chine,
Juſt where the bone diſtinguiſhed either loin:
It ſtuck ſo faſt, ſo deeply bury'd lay,
That ſcarce the victor *forc'd* the ſteel away. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three bluſt'ring nights, born by the ſouthern blaſt,
I floated, and diſcovered land at laſt;
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ſtrength, and gath'ring to the ſhore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſere,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with *forc'd* fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of party contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

To *free* the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan gueſts; leſt, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and ſtate. *Dryden.*

6. To gain by violence or power.
My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to thoſe tyrants hope and fear;
If they *force'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that ſmall part afford? *Dryden.*

7. To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd ſo high,
Atrides might as well have *force'd* the ſky. *Waller.*
Heav'n from all ages wiſely did provide
This wealth, and for the braveſt nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horſe,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

8. To raviſh; to violate by force.
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To conſtrain; to diſtort; not to obtain naturally or with eaſe.
Our general taſte in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forc'd* conceits. *Addiſon.*

10. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon.
Here let them lye
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with thoſe that ſhould be our's,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. *Shakſpeare.*
If you find that any great number of ſoldiers be newly ſent into Oroonoque, and that the paſſages be already *forced*, then be well adviſed how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort.
The heat of the diſpute had *forced out* from Luther expreſſions that ſeemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n* To lay ſtreſs upon. This word I have only found in the following paſſage.
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before and his breaſtplate behind; the which being eſpied by ſome that ſtood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore adviſed him not to fight that day; to whom the duke anſwered, I *force* not of ſuch fooleries, but if I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in ſooth I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth moſt aptly agree to that ſtructure of the abyſs and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the preſent form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

FO'RCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; driven with great might; impetuous.
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* inſtigation? *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*
Againſt the ſteed he threw
His *forceful* ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*
Were it by chance, or *forceful* deſtiny,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be,
Aſſiſted by a friend, one moonleſs night,
This Palemon from priſon took his flight. *Dryd.*
He pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent,
Through Paris' ſhield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *adj.* [from *force.*] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FO'RCEPS. n. ſ. [Latin.]
Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occaſions. *Quincy*

FO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion, in contradiſtinction to a ſucker, which acts by attraction.
The uſual means for the aſcent of water is either by ſuckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

FO'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty; oppoſed to *weak.*
That puniſhment, which hath been ſometimes *forcible* to bridle ſin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*
Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton*
2. Violent; impetuous.
Jerſey, belov'd by all: for all muſt feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and conſtant virtue dwell,
Like ming'd ſtreams more *forcible* when join'd:
Jerſey ſhall at thy altars ſtand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*
3. Efficacious; active; powerful.
Sweet ſmells are moſt *forcible* in dry ſubſtances, when broken; and ſo likewiſe in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
4. Prevalent; of great influence.
How *forcible* are right words. *Job.*
God hath aſſured us, that there is no inclination or temptation ſo *forcible* which our humble prayers and deſires may not fruſtrate and break aſunder. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
5. Done by force; ſuffered by force.
He ſwifter far
Me overtook, his mother all diſmay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*
The abdication of king James, the advocates on that ſide look upon to have been *forcible* and unjuſt, and conſequently void. *Swift.*
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly; powerfully.
The goſpel offers ſuch conſiderations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the moſt ſwaying and governing paſſions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impetouſly; with great ſtrength.
3. By violence; by force.
He himſelf with greedy great deſire
Into the caſtle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen.*
The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and againſt their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital *Bacon.*
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horſe and mule, whoſe mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond*

FO'RCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and encloſe.
The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown.*
When they have ſeized their prey, they will ſo tenaciouſly hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼonb, Saxon, from ꝼapan, to paſs.]
1. A ſhallow part of a river where it may be paſſed without ſwimming.
Her men the paths rode through made by her ſword;
They paſs the ſtream, when ſhe had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*
2. It ſometimes ſignifies the ſtream, the current, without any conſideration of paſſage or ſhallowneſs.
Meduſa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itſelf the water flies
All taſte of living wight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Riſe, wretched widow! riſe; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the ſtygian *ford*:
But riſe, prepar'd in black to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paſs without ſwimming.
Adam's ſhin-bones muſt have contained a thouſand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
Fording his current where thou find'ſt it low. *Denham.*

FO'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming.
Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the ſame beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh.*
A countryman ſounded a river up and down, to try where it was moſt *fordable*; and where the water ran too ſmooth, he found it deepeſt: and, on the contrary, ſhalloweſt where it made moſt noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [ꝼope, Saxon.]
1. Anteriour; that which is before; not behind.
Though there is an orb or ſpherical area of the ſound, yet they move ſtrongeſt and go fartheſt in the *fore* lines from the firſt local impreſſion. *Bacon.*
2. That which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.
Reſiſtance in fluids ariſes from their greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.*
1. Anteriourly; in the part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it.
Each of them will bear ſix demiculverins and four ſakers, needing no other addition than a ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft, which is a ſlight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time, of which ſome examples ſhall be given. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *fore* in compoſition.

To FOREADVI'SE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *advice.*] To counſel early; to counſel before the time of action, or the event.
Thus to have ſaid,
As you were *foreadviſ'd*, had touch'd his ſpirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPO'INT. *v. n* [*fore* and *appoint.*] To order beforehand.

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.
A man ſhould no more *forearm* his mind with this perſuaſion, that, during his paſſion, whatſoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South.*
He *forearms* his care
With rules to puſh his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]
1. To prognoſticate; to foretell.
An ancient augur, ſkill'd in future fate,
With theſe *foreboding* words reſtrains their hate. *Dryden.*
2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of; to feel a ſecret ſenſe of ſomething future.
Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forbodes* I ne'er ſhall ſee you more. *Dryden.*
My ſoul *forbodes* I ſhould find the bow'r
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

Foredo'der. *n. ſ.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer.
Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of ſmall prophet; a crow that had obſerved the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, ſets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A foreknower.

Foreby' *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by.
Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *F. Queen.*

To **Foreca'ſt.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]
1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution.
He ſhall *forecaſt* his devices againſt the ſtrong holds. *Daniel.*
2. To adjuſt; to contrive antecedently.
The feaſt was ſerv'd; the time to well *forecaſt*,
That juſt when the deſſert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden.*
3. To foreſee; to provide againſt.
It is wiſdom to conſider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecaſt* conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Foreca'ſt.** *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand.
And whatſo heavens in their ſecret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleſhy wight
Forecaſt, but it muſt needs to iſſue come? *Spenſer.*
When broad awake, ſhe finds in troublous fit,
Forecaſting how his ſoe he might annoy. *F. Queen*

Fo'recaſt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; ſcheme; plan; antecedent policy.
Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecaſt*,
But while he thought to ſteal the ſingle ten,
The king was ſlily finger'd from the deck!
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.
He makes this difference to ariſe from the *foreceaſt* and predetermination of the gods.
Addiſon on Medals.
The laſt, ſcarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpleſs him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecaſt* juſt returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

Foreca'ſter. *n. ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand.

Fo'recaſtle. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, is that part where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulkhead: that part of the *forecaſtle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*
The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be ſo great, as that, in all their ſhips, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecaſtles*, contrary to that which had been anciently uſed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Forecho'ſen. *part.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre-elected.

Foreci'ted *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.
Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *foreciied* paſſage is continued.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

To **Foreclo'ſe.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe.*]
1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent.
The embargo with Spain *foreclo ſed* this trade.
Carew.
2. *To* **Foreclose** *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

Fo'redeck. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip.
I to he *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For rock Scylla. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

To **Foredeſi'gn.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand.
All the ſteps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreſeen and *foredeſigned* by the wiſe Author of nature. *Cheyne.*

To **Foredo'** *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]
1. To ruin; to deſtroy. A word obſolete. Oppoſed to making happy.
Beſeeching him, if either ſalves or oils,
A *foredone* wight from dool of death might raiſe,
He would at her requeſt prolong her nephew's days. *Fairy Queen.*
That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many ſouls in dolours had *foredone*. *F. Queen.*
This doth betoken,
The corſe they follow did with deſperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakſpeare's Ham'et.*
This is the night
That either makes me, or *foredoes* me quite.
Shakſpeare.
2. To overdo; to weary; to haraſs.
Whilſt the heavy plowman roars,
All with weary taſk *foredone*. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Foredo'om.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand.
Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove.
Dryden's Æneid
The willing metal will obey thy hand
Following with eaſe: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the ſtygian ſtate.
Dryden.
Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By courſe of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*
Here Britain's ſtateſmen oft the faſt *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

Fore-e'nd. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part.
I have liv'd at honeſt freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakſpeare*
In the *fore end* of it, which was towards him, grew a ſmall green branch of palm. *Bacon.*

Forefa'ther. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *father*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.
The cuſtom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching thoſe things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*
If it be a generous deſire in men to knew from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be diſpleaſing to underſtand the place of our firſt anceſtor. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
Conceit is ſtill deriv'd
From ſome *forefather* grief; mine is not ſo. *Shakſ.*
Shall I not be diſtraught,
And madly play with my *forefathers* joints.
Shakſpeare.
Our great *forefathers*,
Had left him nought to conquer but his country.
Addiſon.
When a man ſees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been inſtructed in the right way. *Addiſon.*
Bleſt peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To **Forefe'nd.** *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend.* If from *fore*, it applies antecedent proviſion; as *forearm*: if from *for*, prohibitory ſecurity; as *forbid.* Of the two following examples one favours *for*, and the other *fore.*
1. To prohibit; to avert.
I would not kill thy unprepared ſpirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy ſoul.
Shakſpeare.
Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to ſome untimely end.
Dryden.
2. To provide for; to ſecure.
Down with the noſe,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakſpeare.*

Forefi'nger. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.
An agate ſtone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shakſpeare.*
Polymnia ſhall be drawn, as it were, acting her ſpeech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham.*
Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the antient Gauls and Britons; and ſome upon the *fore-finger*. *Brown.*

Fo'refoot. *n. ſ.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.
Give me thy fiſt; thy *forefoot* to me give.
Shakſpeare.
He ran fiercely, and ſmote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*. *2 Maccabees.*
I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breaſt with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finiſh. *Peacham.*

To **Forego'.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]
1. To quit; to give up; to reſign.
Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If will, then ſhe at will may will *forego*. *Spenſer.*
Having all before abſolutely in his power, it remaineth ſo ſtill, he having already neither forgiven nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received ſomething from them
Spenſer.
He is a great adventurer, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard eſſay *foregone*;
And now hath vowed 'till he avenged be
Of that deſpite, never to wearen none. *F Queen.*
Special reaſon oftentimes cauſeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's ſake, to *forego* meanes for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*
Muſt I then leave you? Muſt I needs *forego*
So good, ſo noble, and ſo true a maſter? *Shakſ.*
Let us not *forego*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood.
Shakſpeare.
How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy ſweet converſe and love ſo dearly join'd,
To live again in theſe wild woods forlorn!
Milton.
This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repoſe for the publick benefit.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedic.
What they have enjoyed with great pleaſure at one time, has proved inſipid or nauſeous at another; and therefore they ſee nothing in it, for which they ſhould *forego* a preſent enjoyment. *Locke.*
2. To go before; to be paſt. [from *fore* and *go*]
By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults; O! then we thought them not. *Shakſpeare.*
It is to be underſtood of Cain, that many years *foregone* and when his people were increaſed, he built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh.*
Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections.
Boyle on Colours.
This *foregoing* remark gives the reaſon why imitation pleaſes *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
I was ſeated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* ſpeculations. *Addiſon.*
In the *foregoing* part of this work I propoſed proofs. *Woodward.*
3. To loſe.
This is the very ecſtacy of love,
Whoſe violent property *foregoes* itſelf,
And leads the will to deſperate undertakings.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

Forego'er. *n. ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor; progenitor.

Honours beſt thrive
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*. *Shakſpeare.*

Fo'REGROUND. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can ſubſiſt on the *foreground* of the picture: the queſtion therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being univerſal, and the figures ſuppoſed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

Fo'REHAND. *n ſ.* [*fore* and *hand.*]

1. The part of a horſe which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in uſe.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The ſinew and the *forehand* of our hoſt. *Shakſp*

Fo'REHAND. *adj.* Done ſooner than is regular.

You'll ſay ſhe did embrace me as a huſband,
And ſo extenuate the *forehand* ſin. *Shakſpeare*

Forehanded. *adj.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not ſecured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be ſure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He 's a ſubſtantial true-bred beaſt, bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanneſs of his ſhapes too. *Dryden*

Fo'REHEAD *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

In breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did rockle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords contending. *Shakſpeare.*
Some angel copy'd, while I ſlept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majeſty does from her *forehead* riſe,
Her cheeks ſuch bluſhes call, ſuch rays her eyes.
Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs; audacity. The forehead is the part on which ſhame viſibly operates.

A man of confidence preſſeth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: theſe men of *forehead* are magnificent in promiſes, and infallible in their preſcriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legiſlature they can have the *forehead* to apply.
Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.

Forehо'lding. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts; ſuperſtitious prognoſtications.

How do ſuperſtitious men hugged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives tales! *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'REIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, French; *foraño*, Spaniſh; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domeſtick.

Your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in *foreign* ſoil,
This fair alliance quickly ſhall call home.
Shakſpeare.

The learned correſpondence you hold in *foreign* parts *Milton.*

The poſitions are ſo far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domeſtick and *foreign* writers.
Atterbury

The parties and diviſions amongſt us may ſeveral ways bring deſtruction upon our country, at the ſame time that our united force would ſecure us againſt all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often uſed with *to*; but more properly with *from.*

I muſt diſſemble,
And ſpeak a language *foreign to* my heart.
Addiſon's Cato

Fame is a good ſo wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the ſoul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to reliſh it, placed out of the poſſibility of fruition. *Addiſon.*

This deſign is not *foreign from* ſome peoples thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a diſtance.

They will not ſtick to ſay you envied him;
And fearing he would riſe, he was ſo virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man ſtill; which ſo griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died *Shakſp. Hen.* VIII.

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinſecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich *foreign* mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

Fo'REIGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a ſtranger.

Joy is ſuch a *foreigner*,
So mere a ſtranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this falſe *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinſman, and a ſon.
Dryden's Æneid.

Water is the only native of England made uſe of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the ſugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners Addiſon.*

Nor could the majeſty of the Engliſh crown appear in a greater luſtre, either to *foreigners* or ſubjects. *Swift.*

Fo'REIGNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteneſs; want of relation to ſomething.

Let not the *foreignneſs* of the ſubject hinder you from endeavouring to ſet me right *Locke.*

To **Forejma'gine.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compaſs of a *foreimagined* poſſibility in that behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Foreju'dge.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed; to prejudge.

To **Forekno'w** *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee.

We *foreknow* that the ſun will riſe and ſet, that all men born in the world ſhall die again; that after winter the ſpring ſhall come; after the ſpring, ſummer and harveſt; yet is not our foreknowledge the cauſe of any of thoſe. *Raleigh.*

He *foreknew* John ſhould not ſuffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Prideaux.*

Calchas the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come
foreknew. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miſeries of man *foreknow?*
Not knowing, we but ſhare our part of woe.
Dryden.

Forekno'wable. *adj.* [from *foreknow*] Poſſible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in ſuch and ſuch circumſtances. *More.*

Forekno'wledge. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Chriſt by eternal *foreknowledge*, ſaveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowſhip of his ſaints in this preſent world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was aſleep: he ſeems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuſes to ſpeak with you. *Shakſpeare.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no leſs prov'd certain unforeknown.
Milton.

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my eſteem for you, is the reaſon that you do not diſlike my letters. *Pope.*

Fo'RELAND. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape.

As when a ſhip, by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo ſteers, and ſhifts her ſails.
Milton.

To **Fo'RELAY.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambuſh.

A ſerpent ſhoots his ſting at unawares;
An ambuſh'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and ſnake,
One gains the thickets, and one tinrids the brake.
Dryden.

2. To contrive antecedently.

To **Fo'RELIFT** *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft any anteriour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt;
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Spenſer.*

Fo'RELOCK. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be ſtaid,
Unleſs ſhe do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenſer.*
Hyacinthine locks,
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Cluſt'ring, but not beneath his ſhoulders broad.
Milton.

Zeal and duty are not ſlow,
But on occaſion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milton.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, ſignifying thereby that we muſt take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once paſt, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

Fo'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon.

He is a very ſenſible man, ſhoots flying, and has been ſeveral times *foreman* of the petty jury.
Addiſon's Spectator.

Foreme'ntioned. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before.

It is obſervable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs have no ſuch compoſition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar.
Addiſon on Italy.

Fo'REMOST. *adj.* [from *fore.*]

1. Firſt in place.

All three were ſet among the *foremoſt* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the *foremoſt* ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your miſtreſs there.
Dryden.

The bold Sempronius,
That ſtill broke *foremoſt* through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal tranſported,
And virtuous even to madneſs! *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Firſt in dignity.

The firſt aſide *forem oſt* in the field,
As they the *foremoſt* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

Forena'med. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

And ſuch are ſure ones,
As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus.
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.

Fo'RENOON. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian; oppoſed to *afternoon.*

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they ſhould run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the ſtrangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, conſiſting of two parts, turning on hinges, according to the poſition of the ſun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diverſion. *Arbuthnot on Coin.*

FORENO'TICE *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So ſtrange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives ſome *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORE'NSICK. *n. ſ.* [*forenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perſon is a *forenſick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and ſo belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery. This perſonality extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal caſes: thence all ſorts of diſputations in courts of juſtice, where ſeveral perſons make their diſtinct ſpeeches, may come under the name of *forenſick* diſputes. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can diſcharge, in manner convenient, a work of ſo great importance, by *foreordaining* ſome ſhort collect, wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*]

1. The part firſt in time.

Had it been ſo raiſed, it would deprive us of the ſun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. The part anteriour in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breaſt are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray.*

FOREPA'ST. *adj.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time.

Now ceaſe, ye damſels, your delights *forepaſt*;
Enough it is that all the day is yours. *Spenſer.*

My *forepaſt* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakſpeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negociates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepaſt* ſins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; pre-engaged.

The teſtimony either of the ancient fathers or of other claſſical divines, may be clearly and abundantly anſwered, to the ſatisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepoſſeſſed* with prejudice. *Sanderſon.*

FO'REPART. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front.

Yet have our couſin Catherine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles *Shakſpear.*

FORERECI'TED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakſp.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to introduce as a harbinger.

Againſt chances man are ever merry;
But heavi *foreruns* the good event. *Shakſp.*

The ſ
Was ſet, and twilight from the eaſt came
Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

She bids me hope; oh heav'ns, ſhe pities me!
And pity ſtill *forerunns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

2. To precede; to have the ſtart of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiſed in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *forerun.*]

1. A harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow.

The ſix ſtrangers ſeek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a ſeventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakſpeare*

A cock was ſacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the ſun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stilling fleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill deſign'd, and lame:
Blown off, like bloſſoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finiſh'd, her laſt labour'd care.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

O Eve! ſome further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by theſe mute ſigns in nature, ſhews
Forerunners of his purpoſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping inſenſible perſpiration up in due meaſure is the cauſe as well as ſign of health, and the leaſt deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Already Opera prepares the way,
The ſure *forerunner* of her gentle ſway. *Pope.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to prophely; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foreſay* it. *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*]

1. To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened; to have preſcience; to foreknow.

The firſt of them could things to come *foreſee*;
The next, could of things preſent beſt adviſe;
The third, things paſt, could keep in memory.
Fairy Queen.

If there be any thing *foreſeen* that is not uſual, be armed for it by any hearty, though a ſhort prayer, and an earneſt reſolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreſeen* approach, already quake
The Caſpian kingdoms and Meotian lake;
Their ſeers behold the tempeſt from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryd*

2. To provide for; with *to.* Out of uſe.

A king againſt a ſtorm muſt *foreſee to* a convenient ſtock of treaſure. *Bacon.*

To FORE'SHAME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh hill, *foreſhaming*
Thoſe rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*

To FO'RESHEW. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip.

The ſhipmen would have caſt anchors out of the *foreſhip*. *Acts*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhowing thoſe behind.

The greateſt parts of the body ought to appear foremoſt; and he forbids the *foreſhortenings*, becauſe they make the parts appear little. *Dryden.*

To FO'RESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate.

Chriſt had called him to be a witneſs of his death, and reſurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moſes had *foreſhowed.* *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenſer roſe,
Whoſe purple bluſh the day *foreſhows.* *Denham.*

You choſe to withdraw yourſelf from publick buſineſs, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent ſhifting of the wind *foreſhowed* a ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent before it comes.

What elſe is the law but the goſpel *foreſhowed?*
What other the goſpel than the law fulfilled?
Hooker.

FO'RESIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laſt ſyllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here ſleep below, while thou to *foreſight* wak'ſt;
As once thou ſlept'ſt, whilſt ſhe to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a ſharp *foreſight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could reſt a whit.
Spenſer.

In matters of arms he was both ſkilful and induſtrious, and as well in *foreſight* as reſolution, preſent and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more eaſily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foreſight* we arm ourſelves againſt them. *Rogers*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident.

Death gave him no ſuch pangs as the *foreſightful* care he had of his ſilly ſucceſſor *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify.

Diſcoveries of Chriſt already preſent, whoſe future coming the Pſalms did but *foreſignify.* *Hooker.*

Yet as being paſt times noxious, where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent
They of *foreſignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a dow'r their hundred *foreſkins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Crowley's Pſalter.*

FO'RESKIRT. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

A thouſand pounds a year for pure reſpect!
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreſkirt.* *Shakſpeare.*

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect by idleneſs.

It is a great pity that ſo good an opportunity was omitted, and ſo happy an occaſion *foreſlacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obſtruct.

No ſtream, no wood, no mountain could *foreſlow*
Their haſty pace. *Fairfax.*

Now the illuſtrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no ſtorm,
Foreſlow'd her paſſage to behold her form. *Dryd.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it ſtood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldneſs in *foreſlowing*, but wiſdom in chuſing his time, reſolved with ſpeed to aſſail them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Our good purpoſes *foreſlowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Biſhop Hall.*

Chremes how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time nor tide *foreslow?*
Some such have been: but ah! by tempests spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher.

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer make we hence amain. *Shakſp.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]

1. To predict; to foresay; to foreshow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names. *Camden's Rem.*

2. To forbid. [from *for* and *ſpeak.*]

Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars,
And sayst it is not fit. *Shakſpeare.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*for* and *ſpent.*]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shakſ.*

2. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *ſpent.*]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent?* *F. Queen.*
You shall find his vanities *forespent*,
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakſp.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shakſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shapſ.*

FO'REST. *n. ſ.* [*foreſt*, French; *foreſta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because in a *foreſt* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnham-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
——That will never be:
Who can impress the *foreſt*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakſpeare.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grasing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *foreſts.* *Bacon.*

How the first *foreſt* rais'd its shady head.
Roscommon.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure.

The manner of making *foreſts* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest; which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *foreſt* by matter of record. The properties of a *foreſt* are these: a *foreſt*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *foreſt*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the *foreſt*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beedles. The chief property of a *foreſt* is the swainmote which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowell.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [ꝑonerrallan, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be waste gunner, spend not all
That thou can'ſt speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech; do not *foreſtall*
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'ſt thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *foreſtall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid.
Milton.

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mish p *foreſtall.*
Fairy Queen.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *foreſtalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

But for my tears,
I had *foreſtall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be *foreſtall'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I will not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt.
Pope

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *foreſtalled* place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *F. Queen.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with *of.* Not in use.

May
This night *foreſtall* him *of* the coming day. *Shak*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foreſtall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve, whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or *foreſtallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *adj.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild.

This boy is *foreſtborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shakſpear's As you like it.*

FO'RESTER. *n. ſ.* [*foreſtier*, French; from *foreſt.*]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we stand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shakſpeare.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [from *for* and *ſwat*,
FO'RESWART. } from *ſweat.*] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa like a couple of *foreſwat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

1. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, *foretaſted* fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd, ere our taste.
Milton.

FO'RETASTE. *n. ſ.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury; it is the *foretaſte* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORET'LL. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *foretold.* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

I found
The new created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold.* *Milton.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder'd ſon *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*:
Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days. *Acts.*

FORETE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Predicter; foreshower.

Others are propoſed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accompliſhment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foreſee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakſpeare.*

I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom,
For thought by heav'n *Shakſpeare's King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his game, *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician!
Smith.

FORETHO'UGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *forethink*]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of overſights, or evil counsel. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FOR TO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good:
Whilst strange prodigious signs *fore token* blood.
Daniel.

FORETO'KEN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune *Sidney.*

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confeſſor, than that he was Frenchified, and accounted the desire of foreign language there to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign power, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

FORETOO'TH. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The

tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the inciſor.

The *foreteeth* ſhould be formed broad, and with a thin ſharp edge like chizzles. *Ray*

FO'RETOP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your *foretops* never preſs,
Untouch'd your ribbons, ſacred be your dreſs. *Dryden.*

FOREVO'UCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

FO'REWARD. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Maccabees.*

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admoniſh beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you ſhall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell. *Luke*

2. To inform previouſly of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour ſent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might elſe have been our loſs
Unknown. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd.*
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and diſdain'd
Not to be truſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Tho' Phœbus had *forewarned* him of ſinging wars, yet the ſcarch of nature was free. *Dryden.*

Young Chorœbus, who by love was led,
To win renown nd fair Caſſandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid.
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dry.*

To FOREWA'STE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy. Out of uſe.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all, until gemiſſa gent
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her cap ive parents dear,
And their *forewaſted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Q.*

To FOREWEA'RY. *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*] To diſpirit with labour.

By your toil
And labour long, through which he hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you reſt, and to your bowers recoil.
Fairy Queen.

To FOREWI'SH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand.

The wiſer ſort ceaſed not to what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewiſhed* might in time come to effect. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe.

Neither the light was enough to read the words: and the ink was already *forewore*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [*forfait*, Fr. *ffforfed*, Welſh.]

1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; ſomething paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy ſlanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits.* *Shakſpeare.*

Th' execution leave to high diſpoſal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyſelf. *Milton.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treaſon does a *forfeit* make. *Wal.*

2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment; one whoſe life is forfeited by his offence. Now obſolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waſte your words. *Shakſpeare.*

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath ſentenced him. *Shakſpeare.*

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great eſtate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeits* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver?
Dawies.

Men diſpleaſed God, and conſequently *forfeited* all right to happineſs. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to ſome degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FO'RFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime; loſt either as to the right or poſſeſſion, by breach of conditions.

All the ſouls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage beſt have took
Found out the remedy. *Shakſpeare*

Beg that thou may'ſt have leave to hang thyſelf;
And yet thy wealth being *forfeit* to the ſtate,
Thou haſt not left the value of a cord. *Shakſp.*

This now fenceleſs world,
Forfeit to death *Milton.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty ſmoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look *Dryd*

Methought with wond'rous eaſe he ſwallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*

Here the murd'rer pay'd his *forfeit* breath;
What lands ſo diſtant from that ſcene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyſſ*

FO'RFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FO'RFEITURE. *n. ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French; from *forfeit.*]

1. The act of forfeiting; the puniſhment diſcharged by loſs of ſomething poſſeſſed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to ſave and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if imperial *forfeitures* ſhould go for good titles.
Bacon's War with Spain

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, muſt not, without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurr'd. *Swift.*

FO'RGAVE. The preterit of *forgive.*

FORGE. *n. ſ.* [*forge*, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we uſe *forge* for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall; but in books the diſtinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-houſe of thought.
How London doth pour out her citizens.
Shakſpeare's Henry V.

In other part ſtood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two maſſy clods of iron and braſs
Had melted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' o'er labour'd Cyclop from his taſk retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhauſted of its fires. *Pope.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a ſtrange conceit, that to ſerve God with any ſet form of common prayer is ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was eaſy, the matter being ductile and ſequacious and obedient to the ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Baron.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into ſhape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himſelf conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Muſt needs have golden furniture. *Chapman.*

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offenſive and defenſive join'd;
But lawleſs man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that ſteel by which a man is ſlain,
Which earth at firſt for plough-ſhares did afford,
Nor yet the ſmith had learn'd to form a ſword.
Tate's Juvenal

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleleſs,
'Till he had *forg'd* himſelf a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His heart 's his mouth:
What his breaſt *forges*, that his tongue muſt vent,
Shakſpeare.

Thoſe names that the ſchools *forged*, and put into the mouths of ſcholars, could never get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the licence of publick approbation *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falſify.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my mere having would be but as ſauce
To make me hunger more; that I ſhould *forge*
Quarrels u juſt againſt the good and loyal
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falſifier.

As in ſtealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves: ſo in ſlander, if there were fewer ſpreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furniſhes out the means of his own detection.
Weſt on the Reſurrection.

FO'RGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*] The crime of fallification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to ſooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to perſuade me patience.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Nothing could have been eaſier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jeſus Chriſt, to have diſproved theſe facts had they been falſe, to have ſhewn their falſehood, and to have convicted them of *forgery.* *Stephens' Sermons.*

A *forgery*, in ſetting a falſe name to a writing which may prejudice another's fortune, the law puniſhes with the loſs of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the ſame thing in print, though books ſold under a falſe name are ſo many *forgeries.* *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the *forgery*
Of braſen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [forgytan, Saxon; vergeten, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*
Which never I did remember: to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakspeare.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
A sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shakspeare.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclus.*

No sooner was our deliverance completed, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Attersbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isaiah.*

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*

The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

FORGE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebrews.*

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
In our long absence. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*! *Shaksp.*

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away
The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

FO'RGETIVE. *adj* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

Good sherris sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit. *Shakspeare.*

FORGE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*; part. pass. *forgiven*. [ꝑoꝛȝiꝑan, Sax.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakspeare.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shaksp.*

Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Isaiah.*

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmer sex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Matthew.*

FORGI'VENESS. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛȝiꝑennyꝛꝛe, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manass.*

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakspeare.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt.*

Mercy above did hourly plead
For her resemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGI'VER. *n. s.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } [part. pass. of *forget*.]
FORGO'TTEN. } Not remembered.

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.*

Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though ill
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denh.*

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harass, tear, torment.

All this long tale
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhail*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FORK. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

At midsummer down with the brambles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tusser.*

The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift*

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on Medals.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer.*

FO'RKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shaksp.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaksp.*

He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Roscommon.

FO'RKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FO'RKHEAD. *n. s.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Fairy Queen.*

FO'RKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with them *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLO'RE. [The preterit and participle of the Sax. ꝑoꝛleoꝛan, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Q.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.
Fairy Queen.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

FORLO'RN. *adj.* [ꝑoꝛleoꝛen, from ꝑoꝛleoꝛan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubb. Tale.*

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yborn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorn*? *Spenser.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heavinesse of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*. *Knolles' History.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*. *Milt.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows,
Threats the *forlorn* and wand'ring passenger.
Milton.

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milton.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd.
Dryden's Iliad.

Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*
As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope.*

2. Taken away. This ſenſe ſhows that it is the participle of an active verb, now loſt.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wiſh that day would ſhortly reaſcend. *Spenſer.*
What is become of great Acrates' ſon!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath ſo many haughty conqueſts won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?
Fairy Queen.

3. Small; deſpicable: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

He was ſo *forlorn*, that his dimenſions to any thick ſight were invincible. *Shakſpeare's Hen.* IV.

FORLO'RN. *n. ſ.*

1. A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.

Henry
Is of a king become a baniſh'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shakſp.*

2. FORLORN *Hope*. The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremoſt benches ſit,
And ſtill charge firſt, the true *forlorn* of wit.
Dryden.

FORLO'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forlorn*.] Deſtitution; miſery; ſolitude.

Men diſpleaſed God, and conſequently forfeited all right to happineſs; even whilſt they compleated the *forlorneſs* of their condition by the lethargy of not being ſenſible of it. *Boyle.*

To FORLI'E. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.] To lie before.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her ſnowy breaſt, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little gan to ſwell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only ſignify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

FORM. *n. ſ.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape.

Nay, women are frail too,
——Ay, as the glaſſes where they view themſelves,
Which are as eaſy broke as they make *forms*.
Shakſpeare.

It ſtood ſtill; but I could not diſcern the *form* thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts; yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear again in its *form*.
Grew's Coſmol. Sac.

Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a *form* ſubſiſt;
And *form*, ſay I as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no griſt. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape.

When noble benefits ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, ſleep,
Forms terrible to view, their ſentry keep;
With anxious pleaſures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there perhaps as acutely as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm, nor can reduce any one argument to thoſe *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worſhip. *Addiſon.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comelineſs. *Iſaiah.*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he ſpoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madneſs. *Shakſp. Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow.

Then thoſe whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs ſent only for *forms* from ſchools, where they were not ſuffered to ſtay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not paſs upon his life,
Without the *form* of juſtice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakſpeare.*

A long table, and a ſquare table, or a ſeat about the walls, ſeem things of *form*, but are things of ſubſtance: for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, ſway all the buſineſs; but in the other form, there is more uſe of the counſellors opinions that ſit lower. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* uſed in England, he cauſed a particular act to paſs, that the lords of Ireland ſhould appear in parliament robes.
Davies.

Their general uſed, in all diſpatches made by himſelf, to obſerve all decency in their *forms*.
Clarendon.

How am I to interpret, ſir, this viſit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Philips.*

8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice; ritual and preſcribed mode.

He who affirmeth ſpeech to be neceſſary amongſt all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men muſt neceſſarily ſpeak one kind of language; even ſo the neceſſity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be neceſſary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are conſtant *forms* of prayer more likely to ſtat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *King Charles.*

Nor ſeek to know
Their proceſs, or the *forms* of law below.
Dryden's Æneid.

9. A long ſeat.

If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back; and a *form* is a ſeat for ſeveral perſons, without a back.
Watts' Logick.

I was ſeen with her in the manorhouſe, ſitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakſpeare.*

10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents.

It will be neceſſary to ſee and examine thoſe works which have given ſo great a reputation to the maſters of the firſt *form*. *Dryden.*

11. The ſeat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel ſquirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love. *Sidney.*

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Litt'ning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing modification of the matter of which any thing is compoſed, ſo as thereby to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Harris.*

In diſtinctions, whether they be framed large to augment, or ſtrict to abridge the number of ſacraments, we find grace expreſſly mentioned as their true eſſential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itſelf.
Hooker.

3. A formal cauſe; that which gives eſſence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul and ſpirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity beſides, but only the ſoul or eſſential *form* of the univerſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*forma*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the duſt of the ground.
Geneſis.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he *form'd*
Firſt his own tools: then, what might elſe be wrought
Fuſil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton.*

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air.
Pope.

2. To model to a particular ſhape or ſtate.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to fight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or ſweet. *Milton.*

Let Eve, for I have drenched her eyes,
Here ſleep below, while thou to foreſight wak'ſt;
As once thou ſlept'ſt, while ſhe to life was *form'd*. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety of valour for his manners.
Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjuſt; to ſettle.

Our differences with the Romaniſts are thus *formed* into an intereſt, and become the deſign not of ſingle perſons, but of corporations and ſucceſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The deſeat of the deſign is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too ſoon;
And fate, if poſſible, muſt be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time.
Rowe.

7. To model by education or inſtitution.

Let him to this with eaſy pains be brought,
And ſeem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for ſpeed, he challenges the wind
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.
Dryden's Virgil.

FO'RMAL. *adj.* [*formal*, Fr. *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation.

The juſtice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakſpeare.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance ſurely like a father.
Shakſpeare.

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to ſtrangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminiſh the credit of him that ſpeaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to eſtabliſhed rules and methods; not irregular; not ſudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* expreſs conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation, as in cuſtom, it cometh to paſs, but may be taken away if occaſion ſerve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, reſpective to certain enemies; ſo there is a natural and tacit confederation amongſt all men againſt the common enemies of human ſociety, ſo as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all theſe formalities the law of nature ſuppliea, as in the caſe of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* ſtars do travel ſo,
As we their names and courſes know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books.
Waller.

4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boaſt;
Thou diſobey'ſt where it concerns me moſt.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.

Still in conſtraint your ſuffering ſex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; conſtituent; eſſential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is conſtituted by the motions and figure of the organs of ſpeech affecting breath with a peculiar ſound, by which each letter is diſcriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour! but withal he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the *formal* reaſon of it: whereas mere excellency, without ſuperiority, doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation.
Stilling fleet.

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* eſſence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick; regular; proper.

Thou ſhould'ſt come like a fury cover'd with ſnakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakſpeare.*

I will not let him ſtir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholeſome ſyrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakſp.*

FO'RMALIST. *n. ſ.* [*formaliſte*, French; from *form*.] One who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who ſeems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a ſatyr to perſons of judgment, to ſee what ſhifts *formaliſts* have, and what proſpectives to make ſuperficies to ſeem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, ſtaunch, ſkilfully managed face, ſet upon a graſping aſpiring mind, having got many a fly *formaliſt* the reputation of a primitive and ſevere piety. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*formalité*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the miniſter of God is by order to uſe at times of divine ſervice, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet ſuch as for comelineſs ſake hath hitherto been judged not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate than in deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man ſacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners.
L'Eſtrange.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and cuſtom, but of conſcience.
Atterbury.

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dreſs.

If men forſwear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though ſign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the ſigning and the ſeal proclaim
The baſeface perjury, and ſix the ſhame. *Dryd.*

The pretender would have infallibly lauded in our northern parts, and found them all ſat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman ſenators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impoſture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

4. Eſſence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pounds to an hoſpital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witneſſes to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promiſe made to God. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formaliſer*, Fr. from *formal*. A word not now in uſe.]

1. To model; to modify.

The ſame ſpirit which anointed the bleſſed ſoul of our Saviour Chriſt, doth ſo *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were ſo many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FO'RMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depoſe him. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtiffly; preciſely.

To be ſtiff and *formally* reſerved, as if the company did not deſerve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier.*

3. In open appearance; in a viſible and apparent ſtate.

You and your followers do ſtand *formally* divided againſt the authoriſed guides of the church, and the reſt of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it.
South.

The heathens and the chriſtians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a chriſtian grace, is the ſpring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*formation*, French; from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter diſcharged forth of vulcanoes, and other ſpiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The ſolids are originally formed of a fluid, from a ſmall point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under obſervation, give not the ſame confuſion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your obſerving the original and *formation* of them.
Watts.

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear aſunder. *Brown.*

FO'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick.

As we have eſtabliſhed our aſſertion of the ſeminal production of all kinds of animals; ſo likewiſe we aſſirm, that the meaneſt plant cannot be raiſed without ſeed, by any *formative* power reſiding in the ſoil. *Berkley's Sermons.*

FO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he muſt have in the formation of ſeveral parts for ſeveral uſes. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *adj.* [from ponma, Sax. firſt; whence *former*, and *formoſt*, now commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremoſt* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we ſay the laſt rank of the proceſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which we ſaw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the firſt:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom in* former *times*.

The preſent point of time is all thou haſt,
The future doubtful, and the *former* paſt. *Harte.*

FO'RMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times paſt.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they uſed to hide themſelves among the woods and mountains, during the exceſſive heats of their ſummer.
Addiſon.

As an animal degenerates by diſeaſes, the animal ſalts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Lat. *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.

I ſwell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you ſee ſo many pages behind.
Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

They ſeem'd to fear the *formidable* ſight,
And roll'd their billows on, to ſpeed his flight.
Dryden.

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terrour or dread.

2. The thing cauſing dread.

They rather chuſe to be ſhewed the *formidableneſs* of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to periſh. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter ſhores,
A conquering navy proudly ſpread;
The Britiſh cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeleſs; wanting regularity of form.

All form is *formleſs*, order orderleſs,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakſp.*

FO'RMULARY. *n. ſ.* [*formulaire*, French; from *formule*.] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models or ſet forms.

FO'RMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; preſcribed; ſtated.

FO'RMULE. *n. ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdneſs.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a diſtance.
Brown.

FO'RNICATION. *n. ſ.* [*fornication*, French; *forniciatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bleſs me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakſpeare.*

The law ought to be ſtrict againſt *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were univerſal liberty, the increaſe of mankind would be but like that of foxes at beſt. *Graunt.*

2. In ſcripture, ſometimes idolatry.

Thou didſt truſt in thine own beauty, and playedſt the harlot, becauſe of thy renown, and pouredſt out thy *fornications* on every one that paſſed by. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer ſteals the ſoul, as well as diſhonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatreſs* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not laviſh means. *Shakſpeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* pret. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook* or *forſaken*. [*verſaken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike.

'Twas now the time when firſt Saul God *forſook*,
God Saul; the room in 's heart wild paſſions took. *Cowley.*

Oreſtes comes in time
To ſave your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falſhood, and *forſake* him firſt;
I know you hate him. *A. Philips' Diſtreſt Mother.*

Daughter of Jove, who'ſ arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and ſhake the dreadful ſhield,
Forſook by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid. *Pope.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forſook* your friendly ſtate,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To deſert; to fail.

Truth, modeſty, and ſhame the world *forſook*;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying fails were ſeen no more,
Forſaken of all ſight ſhe left the ſhore. *Dryden*

Their purple majeſty,
And all thoſe outward ſhows which we call greatneſs,
Languiſh and droop, ſeem empty and *forſaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe*

FORSA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſake*.] Deſerter; one that forſakes.

Thou didſt deliver us into the hands of lawleſs enemies, moſt hateful *forſakers* of God. *Apocryp.*

FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [ꝑoꝛꝛoꝺe, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is uſed almoſt always in an ironical or contemptuous ſenſe.

Wherefore doth Lyſander
Deny your love, ſo rich within his ſoul,
And tend me, *forſooth*, affection! *Shakſpeare.*

A fit man, *forſooth*, to govern a realm, who had ſo goodly government in his own eſtate, *Hayward*

Unlearned perſons uſe ſuch letters as juſtly expreſs the power or ſound of their ſpeech; yet *forſooth*, we ſay, write not true Engliſh, or true French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the Eaſt Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herſelf into the flames of her huſband's funeral pile, to ſhew, *forſooth*, that ſhe is faithful to the memory of her deceaſed lord. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and diſturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the ſtairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forſooth*, only her maid had ſtuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuthnot.*

Some queſtion the genuineneſs of his books; becauſe, *forſooth*, they cannot diſcover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero ſpeaks of. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is ſuppoſed to have been once a word of honour in addreſs to women. It is probable that an inferiour, being called, ſhowed his attention by anſwering in the words yes, *forſooth*, which in time loſt its true meaning; and inſtead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was ſuppoſed a compellation. It appears in *Shakſpeare* to have been uſed likewiſe to men.

Our old Engliſh word *forſooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn*. [ꝑoꝛꝛþæꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to woo her more; but do *forſwear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakſp.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that ſelf chain about his neck,
Which he *forſwore* moſt monſtrouſly to have. *Shakſpeare.*

Obſerve the wretch who hath his faith forſook,
How clear his voice, and how aſſur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as ſerenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forſwears* thy gold! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely.

To leave my Julia, ſhall I be *forſworn*?
To leave fair Sylvia, ſhall I be *forſworn*?
To wrong my friends, ſhall I be much *forſworn*?
And ev'n that power which gave me firſt my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakſp.*

One ſays, he never ſhould endure the ſight
Of that *forſworn*, that wrongs both land and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have ſworn, ev'n at the altar ſworn,
Eternal love and endleſs faith to Theſeus;
And yet am falſe, *forſworn*: the hallow'd ſhrine,
That heard me ſwear, is witneſs to my falſhood. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that ſame vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For falſe *forſwearing*, and for murder too. *Shakſp.*

FORSWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſwear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort d' For*; and from thence they bolted like beaſts of the foreſt. *Bacon*

Now to their *fort* they are about to ſend
For the loud engines which their iſle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainſt the weakeſt part. *Denham's Sophy.*

My fury dogs, like jealous *forts*, purſue
With death ev'n ſtrangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FO'RTED. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. Not uſed now.

Your deſert ſpeaks loud; and I ſhould wrong,
To lock it in the wards of covert boſom,
When it deſerves with characters of braſs
A *forted* reſidence 'gainſt the tooth of time
And raſure of oblivion *Shakſpeare*

FORTH. *adv.* [ꝑoꝛꝺ, Saxon; whence *further* and *furtheſt*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I caſt in careful mind
To ſeek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the ſecond admonition, and ſo *forth*, where they ſpeak in moſt unchriſtian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus ſteps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I muſt come *forth*. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
I have no mind of feaſting *forth* to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

Attend you here the door of our ſtern daughter?
Will ſhe not *forth*? *Shakſpeare.*

When winter paſt, and ſummer ſcarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the ſun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will ſend the enemy ſecret advertiſements; and they will not alſo ſtick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenſer.*

Ev'n that ſunſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Out into a public character; publick view.

You may ſet *forth* the ſame with farmhouſes. *Peacham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchleſs worth,
To fierce contention gave a proſp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of uſe.

You, couſin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as ſeems you beſt. *Shakſp.*

7. To a certain degree. Obſolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect juſtification and ſalvation from the ſufferings of Chriſt; no *further* than we are wrought into his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of uſe.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquiſitor bad me ſay *forth*: I ſaid I was taught no more. *Memoirs of Stype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here 's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the ſtreets of Pomfret. *Shakſp.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling aſk what news, and do hear ſo
As jealous huſbands, what they would not know. *Donne*

FORTHCO'MING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not abſconding; not loſt.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you ſee that he be *forth-coming*. *Shakſpeare.*

We'll ſee your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

FORTHI'SSUING. *adj.* [*forth* and *iſſue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthiſſuing thus, the gave him firſt to wield
A weighty ax, with trueſt temper ſteel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FORTHRI'GHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Straight forward; without flexions. Not in uſe.

He ever going ſo juſt with the horſe, either *forthright* or turning, that it ſeemed as he borrowed the horſe's body, ſo he lent the horſe his mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almoſt continually winding, as if the lower ſtreams would return to their ſpring, or that the river had a mind to go back with itſelf. *Sidney*

Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide.
Fairy Queen.

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey.
Dryden.

FORTHRI'GHT. *n. s.* A straight path.

Here 's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakspeare.*

FORTHWI'TH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous sights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound repast.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker.*

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds;
The notes of wrath, the musick brought from hell,
The rattling drums *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim,
A solemn counsel *forthwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South.*

FO'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fortification*, French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Brownc.*

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimble nets of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote. *Government of the Tongue.*

FO'RTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunfinane he strongly *fortifies*. *Shakſp.*

He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Ecclus.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned. *Raleigh.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But unborn worth that fortune can controul,
New strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face.
Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues *Locke.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. n.* To raise strong places.

Thou us impower'd
To *fortify* thus far and overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss.
Milton.

FO'RTILAGE. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a block-house.

Yet was the fence of them but weak and thin
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser.

In all straights and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FO'RTIN. n. s. [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege. *Hanmer.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of Palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets *Shakspeare.*

FO'RTITUDE. *n. s.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unsung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and *fortitude*, and partly that that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

FO'RTLET. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, peopre zehe niht, Sax. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-night*. So *Tacitus, Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant*. The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, That should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some *fortnight's* space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FO'RTRESS. *n. s.* [*fortresse*, French.] A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave.
Fairfax.

God is our *fortress*, in whose conqu'ring name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. *Ray.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arise,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore.

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakspeare.*

He sigh'd; and could not but then fate deplore,
So wretched now, to *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why all to the brave bold man is *fortunate*.
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
Tyrus, with a narrow path that leads to bliss,
Burns bright before: there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their foot-
ing miss. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *n. s.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortune*, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to the poor. *Shakspeare.*

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prince.
Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance, as diſtinguiſhed from *fortune*, in that the latter is underſtood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.
His father dying, he was driven to London to ſeek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Succeſs, good or bad; event.
This terreſtrial globe has been ſurrounded by the *fortune* and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*
No, he ſhall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes ſhall equal *fortune* give. *Dryd.*

5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions.
If thou do'ſt,
As this inſtructs thee, thou do'ſt make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my *fortunes*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preſerv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryd.*
The fate which governs poets thought it fit
He ſhould not raiſe his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryd.*
He was younger ſon to a gentleman of a good birth, but ſmall *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.
I am thought ſome heireſs rich in lands,
Fled to eſcape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a ſtory worth the telling,
Of the next ſparks that go a *fortune* ſtealing.
Prologue to Orphan.
The *fortune* hunters have already caſt their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themſelves in her view. *Spectator.*
When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.
You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my deſtiny. *Cowley.*

To Fo'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs.
It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unweeting, where he ſtood
Of ancient time there was a ſpringing well,
From which faſt trickled forth a ſilver flood.
Fairy Queen.
It *fortuned* the ſame night that a chriſtian, ſerving a Turk in the camp, ſecretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*
I'll tell you as we paſs along
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shakſ.*
Here *fortun'd* Curl to ſlide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Fo'RTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.
Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full *fortun'd* Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakſpeare.*

Fo'RTUNEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *book*.] A book conſulted to know fortune or future events
Thou know'ſt a face, in whoſe each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*;
On whoſe fair revelutions wait
The obſequious motions of love's fate. *Craſhaw.*

FORTUNEHU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt*.] A man whoſe employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himſelf by marrying them.
We muſt, however, diſtinguiſh between *fortunehunters* and fortuneſtealers. *Spectator.*

To Fo'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell*.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.
We are ſimple men; we do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of *fortunetelling*. *Shakſpeare.*
I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shakſp.*
The gypſies were to divide the money got by ſtealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Walton.*

2. To reveal futurity.
Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

Fo'RTUNETELLER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller*.] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.
They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortunetel'er*. *Shakſ.*
A Welchman being at a ſeſſions-houſe, and ſeeing the priſoners hold up their hands at the bar, related to ſome of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetell'rs*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they ſhould live or die. *Bacon.*
Haſt thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any ſecret things by lot? *Duppa.*
There needs no more than impudence on one ſide, and a ſuperſtitious credulity on the other, to the ſetting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Long ago a *fortune-teller*
Exactly ſaid what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO'RTY. *adj.* [ꝓeopeꝛtiȝ, Saxon.] Four times ten.
On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shakſpeare.*
He that upon levity quits his ſtation in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'RUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Any publick place.
The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal caſes, to accuſe or excuſe, to complain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*
Cloſe to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble ſhrines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to ſtore,
Shape the broad ſail, or ſmooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To FORWA'NDER. *v. a* [*for* and *wander*.] To wander wildly and wearily.
The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travell'd had, when as they eſpy'd
A weary wight, *forwand'ring* by the way. *Fairy Queen.*

FO'RWARD } *adv.* [ꝓopeaꝛb, Saxon.]
Fo'RWARDS. } Toward a part or place before; onward; progreſſively; ſtraight before.
When fervent ſorrow ſlaked was,
She up aroſe, reſolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth paſs. *Fairy Queen.*
From ſmaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the loweſt to the higheſt things. *Hooker.*
He that is uſed to go *forward*, and findeth a ſtop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
The Rhodian ſhip paſſed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* ſeveral times, carrying intelligence to Depranum. *Arbuthnot*

Fo'RWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earneſt; not backward.
They would that we ſhould remember the poor, which I alſo was *forwarded* to do. *Gal.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.
You'll ſtill be too *forward*. *Shakſpeare.*
Unſkill'd to dart the pointed ſpear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous.
Old Bute's form he took, Anchiſes ſquire,
Now left to rule Aſcanius by his fire;
And thus ſalutes the boy too *forward* for his years. *Dryd. n.*

4. Not reſerved; not over modeſt.
'Tis a peeviſh boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He 's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

5. Premature; early ripe.
Short ſummer lightly has a *forward* ſpring.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

6. Quick; ready; haſty.
The mind makes not that benefit it ſhould of the information it receives from civil or natural hiſtorians, in being too *forward* or too ſlow in making obſervations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*
Had they, who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, conſidered ſeparately the parts out of which theſe propoſitions are made, they would not perhaps have been ſo *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anteriour: oppoſed to poſterior.
Let us take the inſtant by the *forward* top,
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' inauſpicious and noiteleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them *Shakſpeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.
My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakſpeare.*

To Fo'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.
As we houſe hot country plants, as lemons, to ſave them; ſo we may houſe our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold ſeaſons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Whenever I ſhine,
I *forward* the graſs and I ripen the vine. *Swift*

2. To patroniſe; to advance.

Fo'RWARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.

Fo'RWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily; quickly.
The ſudden and ſurpriſing turns we ourſelves have felt, ſhould not ſuffer us too *forwardly* to admit preſumption. *Atterbury*

Fo'RWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forward*.]

1. Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act.
Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot abſolutely approve either willingneſs to live, or *forwardneſs* to die *Hooker.*
Is it to ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a ſimilar intent and purpoſe, whoſe *forwardneſs* is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker.*
The great ones were in ſo *forwardneſs*, the people in fury, entertaining this any phantaſm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickneſs; readineſs.
He had ſuch a dextrous pliableneſs, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his *forwardneſs* that his brothers, who were under the ſame training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.

4. Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty.
In France it is uſual to bring their children into company, and to cheriſh in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardneſs* and aſſurance *Addiſon on Italy.*

FOSSE. *n. ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin; *foſſe*, Welch.] A ditch; a moat.

Fo'SSET. See FAUCET.

Fo'SSEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way*.] One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO'SSIL. *adj.* [*foſſilis*, Latin; *foſſile*, French.] That is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward.*

Fossil or rock salt, and fall gem, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural History.*

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'SSIL. *n. s.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Math. Med.*

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils*. *Pemberton*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛꝺꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shakspeare.*

Our kingdom's earth should not be so inur'd
With that dear blood which it hath *foster'd*. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

That base wretch,
Bred but on arms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom since that cots plantation. *Cleve and.*

The son of Mu'ciber,
Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *foster'd* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes blow;
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.
Thomson.

FO'STERAGE. *n. s.* [from *foster.*] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child. *Raleigh's History.*

FOSTERBRO'THER. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ bꝛoꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ cilꝺ, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguil'd,
With peasant stories, her false *fosterchild*. *Addis*

FOSTERDA'M. *n. s.* [*foster* and *dam.*] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins;
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* lull'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden's Æneid.

FOSTERE'ARTH. *n. s.* [*foster* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

FO'STERER. *n. s.* [from *foster.*] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFA'THER. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ ꝼaꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon.*

Tyrrheus the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden.*

FOSTERMO'THER. *n. s.* [*foster* and *mother.*] A nurse.

FOSTERNU'RSE. *n. s.* [*foster* and *nurse.* This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

FOSTERSO'N. *n. s.* [*foster* and *son.*] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O foster-son of Jove! *Dryden.*

FOUGADE. n. s. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterit and participle of *fight.*

Though unknown to me, they sure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born. *Dryden.*

FO'UGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight.* Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FOUL. *adj.* [*ful*, Gothick; ꝼul, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair.*

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job.*

It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakspeare.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson.*

The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addis.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakspeare.*

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, lustful, and inactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mark.*

He hates *foul* leasings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubb. Tale.*

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly helped hither. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects, and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Reason half extinct
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking. *Felton on the Classicks.*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most unquietly. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd in spite of fate are mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa sat'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [ꝼulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens. *Evelyn.*

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift.*

FO'ULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

Fo'ully. *adv.* [from *foul.*]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shaksp.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice, and ambition. *Hayward.*
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.
Thou play'dst most *foully* for't. *Shakspeare.*

Foulmo'uthed. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.
My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

Fo'ulness. *n. s.* [from *foul.*]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Watkins.*

2. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakspeare.*
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.
Consul, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy. *Ben Jonson.*
It is the wickedness of a whole life, collecting all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*
He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakspeare.*
The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
Th' *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that perfumed devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised. *Hammond.*

Found. The pret. and part. pass. of *find.*
I am sought of them that asked not for me:
I am found of them that sought me not. *Isaiah*
Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,
The whole is mortal if a part's unsound. *Young.*

To Found. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Matthew*
He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

2. To build; to raise.
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*
They Gabian walls and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To establish; to erect.
This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*
He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*
A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*
Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*
The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope.*

6. To fix firm.
Pleasure is escaped,
—Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect.
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shaksp.*

To Found. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.
A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, scum'd the bullion dross. *Milton.*

Founda'tion. *n. s.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which nourisheth the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*
That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
O Jove! think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakspeare.*
I draw a line along the shore:
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me the city call. *Dryden.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.
Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest. *Dryden.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.
If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotson.*
That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.
Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.
He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

Fo'under. *n. s.* [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city.
Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor was Pœneste's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber. *Dryden.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.
The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders* charity in the dust laid low. *Dryd.*
This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.
And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules
Roscommon.
When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden.*
King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.
Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver. *Grew's Museum.*

To Fo'under. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.
Pœnus' steeds are *founder'd*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakspeare.*
I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts: and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the undiscerning eyes nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift finn'd racers of the flood. *Dryden.*
Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *foundered* horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five bar'd gate. *Swift.*
If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain. *Swift.*
Men of discretion, whom neither to power mixed with little ceremony and as heavy as they please drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither restive nor vicious. *Swift.*

To Fo'under. *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.
New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.
In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakspeare's Com. of Err.*

Fo'undery. *n. s.* [*fonderie*, Fr. from *found.*] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.

Fo'undling. *n. s.* [from *found* of *find.*]

A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like baſtards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and ſorrow. *Sidney.*

I paſs the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameleſs iſſue; the blind work of chance.
Dryden's Juvenal.

A piece of charity practiſed by moſt of the nations about us, is a proviſion for *foundlings*, or for thoſe children who are expoſed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs long had mark'd the child's diſtreſs,
And long had fought his ſuff'rings to redreſs;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling*'s part,
To teach his hands ſome beneficial art. *Gay.*

FO'UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

For of their order ſhe was patroneſs,
Albe Clariſſa was their chief'ſt *foundreſs*.
Fairy Queen.

For zeal like hers, her ſervants were to ſhow;
She was the firſt, where need requir'd to go;
Herſelf the *foundreſs*, and attendant too. *Dryden.*

FOUNT. } *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fon-*
FOUNTAIN. } *taine*, French.]

1. A well; a ſpring.

He ſet before him ſpread
A table of celeſtial food divine,
Ambroſial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambroſial drink. *Milt.*

2. A ſmall baſin of ſpringing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We ſee each grain of gravel. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with marble, than when it ſwells over the green turf? *Taylor.*

Narciſſus on the graſſy verdure lies;
But whilſt within the cryſtal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat ariſe.
Addiſon.

3. A jet; a ſpout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that ſprinkleth or ſpouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fiſh, or ſlime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compaſſion is general, and has the ſame effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodneſs.
Common Prayer.

You may reduce many thouſand bodies to theſe few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*. *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the ſeat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and faſhions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *Spratt's Sermons.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain*.] Having no fountain; wanting a ſpring.

So large
The proſpect was, that here and there was room
For barren deſert *fountainleſs* and dry. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*fount* and *full*.] Full of ſprings.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they ſcal'd
With utmoſt haſte,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman.*

FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity. Out of uſe.

We pronounce, by the confeſſion of ſtrangers, as ſmoothly and as accurately as any of the nor-

thren nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full ſpirits. *Camden.*

FOUR. *adj.* [ꝓeoꝓeꝛ, Saxon.] Twice two.

Juſt as I wiſh'd, the lots were caſt on *four*;
Myſelf the fifth. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FOURBE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in uſe.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings diſmal tidings; as if ſuch low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repoſe diſturb!
Thou art a falſe impoſtor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *adj* [*four* and *fold*.] Four times told.

He ſhall reſtore the lamb *fourfold*, becauſe he had no pity. 2 *Samuel.*

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having four feet.

Augur Aſtylos, whoſe art in vain
From fight diſſuaded the *four-footed* train
Now beat the hoof with Neſſus on the plain.
Dryden.

FOURSCO'RE. *adj.* [*four* and *ſcore*.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach they turned and croſſed the ocean to Spain, having loſt *fourſcore* of their ſhips, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Chiots were firſt a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourſcore* ſhips. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourſcore* years, obtained great veneration from all ſober proteſtants. *Clarendon.*

2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years in numbering the age of man.

At ſeventeen years many their fortunes ſeek;
But at *fourſcore* it is too late a week. *Shakſpeare.*

Some few might be of uſe in counſel upon great occaſions 'till after threeſcore and ten; and the two late minuters in Spain were ſo 'till *fourſcore*. *Temple.*

FOURSQUA'RE. *adj.* [*four* and *ſquare*.] Quadrangular; having four ſides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *fourſquare*, of great height and beauty; and on each ſquare certain braſen gates curiouſly engraven. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [ꝓeoꝓenꝛ̄n, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice ſeven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the ſcore for ſheer ale. *Shakſpeare.*

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that ſee the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of ſome not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy bags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A *fourth*? ſtart eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shakſpeare.*

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their ſeed and ſeminal parts uppermoſt, and living creatures have them lowermoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel*.] Running upon four wheels.

Scarce twenty *four-wheel'd* cars, compact and ſtrong,
The maſſy load could bear, and roll along.
Pope's Odyſſey.

FO'UTRA. *n. ſ.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff: a word of contempt. Not uſed.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings baſe.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

FOWL. *n. ſ.* [ꝓuzel, ꝓuhl, Saxon; *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially uſed of edible birds; but in books, of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is uſed collectively: as, we dined upon fiſh and *fowl*.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their male ſubjects, and at their controuls.
Shakſpeare.

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent houſe: Pompey ſaid, this is a marvellous houſe for the ſummer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus anſwered, do you not think me as wiſe as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the winter ſeaſon? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Inſtructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fowl*.] A ſportſman who purſues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By thoſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offenſive to the birds. *Philips.*

With ſlaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When froſts have whiten'd all the naked groves.
Pope.

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for birds.

'Tis neceſſary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *n. ſ.* [ꝓox, Saxon; *vos*, *voſcb*, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears, and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would ſteal the lamb. *Shakſpeare.*

He that truſts to you
Where he ſhould find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geeſe. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortreſſes of fair warriours. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe*.] A fox's ſkin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *fox-caſe* for a fox, than be deſtroyed by taking a live fox for a caſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe*.] The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

See the ſame man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at buſineſs, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchaſe*, wiſe at a debate. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *evil*.] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.

FO'XFISH. *n. ſ.* [*vulpecula piſcis*.] A fiſh.

FO'XGLOVE. *n. ſ.* [*digitalis*.] A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHUNTER. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter*.] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhow his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach uſed of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out ſteals the fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a ſix-bar gate. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP, *n. ſ.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning miſchievous art.

Had'ſt thou *foxſhip*
To baniſh him that ſtruck more blows for Rome
Than thou haſt ſpoken words. *Shakſpeare.*

FOXEARTH. *n. s.* [*foxe* and *earth*.] A plant.

FOXTRAP. *n. s.* [*fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*? *Tatler.*

FOY. *n. s.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
Fairy Queen.

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

FRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shakspeare.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'CTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FRA'CTURE. *n. s.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*

Fractures of the scull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp.*

To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FRA'GILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakesp. Timon.*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much attenuation, vain of fleshly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milton.*

FRAGI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fragile*.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles's History.*

3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT. *n. s.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.
Dryden.

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Davideis, has shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts on the Mind.*

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some on painted wood
Transfix'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food.
Pope's Od. Joy.

FRA'GMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. Not elegant, nor in use.

She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.
Donne.

FRAGOR. n. s. [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used.

Pursu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.
Sandys.

FRA'GRANCE. } *n. s.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood
Half spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*.
Garth.

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

FRA'GRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton.*

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mort.*

FRAIL. *n. s.*

1. A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*

When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss; man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FRA'ILNESS. *n. s.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY. *n. s.* [from *frail*.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakspeare.*

Nor should'it thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milt.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dry.*

Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse.
Dryden.

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain,
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine.
Pope.

That christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAISCHEUR. n. s. [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.

Hither in summer-evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. n. s. [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight. *Abbot.*

Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together. *Mortimer.*

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses *frame*.
Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee warn to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shakspeare.

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if while we *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form to any rule or method by ſtudy or precept.
Thou art their ſoldier, and, being bred in broils,
Haſt not the ſoft way; but thou will *frame*
Thyſelf forſooth hereafter theirs. *Shakſpeare.*
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

6. To form and digeſt by thought.
The moſt abſtruſe ideas are only ſuch as the underſtanding *frames* to itſelf, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of ſenſe or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*
Full of that flame his tender ſcenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms.
Granville.
Urge him with truth to *frame* his ſure replies,
And ſure he will; for wiſdom never lies. *Pope.*
How many excellent reaſonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wiſdom and ſtudy in a length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.
Unpardonable the preſumption and inſolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Claren.*

8. To ſettle; to ſcheme out.
Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakſp. Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad ſenſe; as, to *frame* a ſtory or lie.
Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phænomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members.
If the *frame* of the heavenly arch ſhould diſſolve itſelf, if celeſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility, turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*
Caſtles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*
Theſe are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal *frame*. *Milton.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*
The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himſelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it ſtrong.
Dryden.
We ſee this vaſt *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it, all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotſon.*

2. Any thing made ſo as to encloſe or admit ſomething elſe.
Put both the tube and the veſſel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from miſchances. *Boyle.*
His picture ſcarcely would deſerve a *frame*
Dryden's Juvenal.
A globe of glaſs, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be ſwiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, ſhine, where it rubs againſt the palm of one's hand. *Newton.*

3 Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition.
A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakſpeare.*
Your ſteddy ſoul preſerves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the ſame. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.
Another party did reſolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in ſtate as well as church. *Clarendon*

5. Contrivance; projection.
John the baſtard,
Whoſe ſpirits toil in *frame* of villanies. *Shakſp.*

6. Mechanical conſtruction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.
A bear's a ſavage beaſt,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into ſhape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *frame*; *ꝑꝛemman*, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer.
The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, ſhould be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*
There was want of accurateneſs in experiments in the firſt original *framer* of thoſe medals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'MPOLD. *adj.* [This word is written by Dr. *Hacket*, *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged; croſſgrained.
Her huſband! Alas, the ſweet woman leads an ill life with him! ſhe leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakſpeare.*
The *frampul* man could not be pacified.
Hacket's Life of Williams.

FRA'NCHISE. *n. ſ* [*franchiſe*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.
They granted them markets, and other *franchiſes*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*
His gracious edict the ſame *franchiſe* yields,
To all the wild increaſe of woods and fields.
Dryden.

3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction.
There are other privileges granted unto moſt of the corporations, that they ſhall not be travelled forth of their own *franchiſes*. *Spenſer.*

To FRANCHI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free; to keep free.
I loſe no honour
In ſeeking to augment it; but ſtill keep
My boſom *franchiſ'd*, and allegiance clear.
Shakſpear.'s Macbeth.

FRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken.
Though it ſeems the ſolideſt wood, if wrought before it be well ſeaſoned, it will ſhew itſelf very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.
Juſt by her ſide did ſit the bold Sanſloy,
Fit mate for ſuch a mincing minion,
Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Fairy Q.*

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
The moiſter ſorts of trees yield little moſs for the reaſon of the *frank* putting up of the ſap into the boughs. *Bacon.*
They were left deſtitute, either by narrow proviſion, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Sprett.*
'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that coſt them nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; ſincere; not reſerved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.
Thou haſt it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the reſt to ſhift. *Hub. Ta.*

4. Not reſtrained; licentious. Not in uſe.
Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenſ.*

FRANK *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty: ſo called from liberality of food.
Where ſups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shakſp. Henry* IV.

2. A letter which pays no poſtage.
You'll have immediately, by ſeveral *franks*, my epiſtle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Hanmer.*
In the ſty of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold.
Shakſpeare.

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius* and *Ainſworth.*

3. To exempt letters from poſtage.
My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you ſee I ſend this under his cover, or at leaſt *franked* by him. *Swift.*
Gazettes ſent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron 's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOI'GNE. *n. ſ.* The ſame which we in Latin call *libera eleemoſyna*, or free alms in Engliſh; whence that tenure is commonly known among our Engliſh lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to *Britton*, is a tenure by divine ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *n ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe*; ſo called perhaps from its liberal diſtribution of odour.]
Frankincenſe is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. The earlieſt hiſtories inform us, that *frankincenſe* was uſed among the ſacred rites and ſacrifices, as it continues to be in many places. We are ſtill uncertain as to the place whence *frankincenſe* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it. *Hill.*
Take unto thee ſweet ſpices, with pure *frankincenſe*. *Exodus.*
I find in Dioſcorides record of *frankincenſe* gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*
Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincenſe* on the Saboean bough.
Dryden's Virgil.
Cedar and *frankincenſe*, an od'rous pile,
Heap'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the iſle. *Pope.*

FRA'NKLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *frank*.] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. It ſignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Engliſhed a gentleman ſervant. Not in uſe.
A ſpacious court they ſee,
Both plain and pleaſant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free.
Fairy Queen.

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.
Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againſt me, now forgive me *frankly*.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.
When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Luke.*
By the toughneſs of the earth, the ſap cannot get up to ſpread ſo *frankly* as it ſhould do. *Bacon.*
I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their ſongs. *Spectator.*

2. Without conſtraint.
The lords mounted their ſervants upon their own horſes; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* liſted themſelves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horſe. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reſerve.
He entered very *frankly* into thoſe new deſigns, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs.
When the conde duke had ſome eclairciſſement with the duke, in which he made all the proteſtations of his ſincere affection, the other received his proteſtations with all contempt; and declared

with a very unnecessary *frankness*; that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship, his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the strange story. *Sidney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

FRANKPLE'DGE. *n. s.* [*franciplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *plege*, i. e. *fidei jussor.*] A pledge or surety for freemen.

The ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other; this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowell.*

FRA'NTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Latin; φρενητικος.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad.
Fairy Queen.

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their *frantick* passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.
Dryden.

She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, *frantick*,
See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakſp.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk.
Shakſpeare.

FRA'NTICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *frantick.*] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more public reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addiſ.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *n. s.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. s.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear.
Dryden's Æneid.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends.
Pope.

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryd.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *n. s.* [*fraudulentia*,
FRA'UDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT. *adj.* [*frauduleux*, French; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*. *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *adv* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *partiſip. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.*]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakſp.*

With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hail he now return'd.
Milton's Paradise Loſt.

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought.
Dryden.

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arriv'd, where they in earth their blood had spilt.
Spenſer.

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire,
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.
Milton's Paradise Loſt.

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with a so constant passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addiſon.*

FRAUGHT. *n. s.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakſpeare.*

FRA'UGHTAGE. *n. s.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakſpeare.*

FRAY. *n. s.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide.
Fairfax.

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.
Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*.
Denham.

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*. *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *fray*s,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakſpeare.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey
Spenſer.

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure nigh stand.
Spenſer.

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon.*

These vultures prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away. *Government of the tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreck*: German, fancy, petulant; *frec*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.

2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but a fear the fickle *freaks* quoth ſhe,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.
Fairy Queen.

When that *freak* has taken poſſeſſion of a fantaſtical head, the diſtemper is incurable.
L'Eſtrange.

She is reſtleſs and peeviſh, and ſometimes in a *freak* will inſtantly change her habitation.
Spectator.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To ſlit my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomſon.*] To variegate; to checker.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of gloſſy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomſon.

RE'AKISH. *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humorſome.

It may be a queſtion, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakiſh* of the two; for ſhe was ſtill the ſame uneaſy fop. *L'Eſtrange.*

RE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly; humorſomely.

RE'AKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſneſs; humorſomeneſs; whimſicalneſs.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremore*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*flecb*, a ſpot, Germ. whence *fleckle*, *freckle.*]

A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun.

Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue;
Some ſprinkled *freckles* on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe duſk ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin.
Dryden.

Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

The cowſlips tall her penſioners be;
In their gold coats ſpots you ſee:
Thoſe be rubies fairy favors;
In thoſe *freckles* live their ſavours. *Shakſpeare.*

The farewel froſts and eaſterly winds now ſpot your tulips; therefore cover ſuch with mats, to prevent *freckles.* *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With ſilken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

The even mead that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The *freckled* cowſlip,
Wanting the ſcythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleneſs. *Shakſpeare's Henry* v.

Now thy face charms ev'ry ſhepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard,
And thy *freckled* neck diſplay'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRE'CKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FREED. The ſame with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their ſanctuaries *Fredſtole*, *i. e.* the ſeats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, ſincere peace. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FREE. *adj.* [*freah*, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch.]

At liberty; not a vaſſal; not enſlaved; not a priſoner; not dependant.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of ſubjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with ſo many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but ſhe can no more:
Free, to herſelf my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Prior.

Set an unhappy priſ'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained.

Their uſe of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himſelf did; but this is a publick conſtitution for the ordering of the church.
Hooker.

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakſpeare.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate: not neceſſitated.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell
Not *free*, what proof could they have given ſincere
Of true allegiance, conſtant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs muſt do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, ſir, I pray, are not the ſtreets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakſpeare.*

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to ſome, leaves *free* to all.
Milton.

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free.*
Ill the gay ſports with troubled thoughts agree.
Pope.

5. Licentious; unreſtrained.

O conſpiracy!
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt *free*? *Shakſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Phyſicians are too *free*, upon the ſubject, in the converſation of their friends. *Temple.*

The critickshave been very *free* in their cenſures.
Felton.

I know there are to whoſe preſumptuous thoughts
Thoſe *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, ſeem faults.
Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Caſtalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?
Otway's Orphan.

7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To ſay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of ſpeech, ſings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, theſe make more virtuous.
Shakſpeare's Othello.

Being one day very *free* at a great feaſt, he ſuddenly broke forth into a great laughter.
Hakewill on Providence

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to ſorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parſimonious: with *of.*

Glo'ſter too, a foe to citizens,
O'erchanging your *free* purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to overthrow religion. *Shakſpeare.*

No ſtatute in his favour ſays,
How *free* or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
I, who at ſometimes ſpend as other ſpare. *Pope.*

Alexandrian verſes, of twelve ſyllables, ſhould never be allowed but when ſome remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr Dryden has been too *free of* theſe in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed.

We wanted words to expreſs our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to aſk. *Bacon.*

10. Clear from diſtreſs.

Who alone ſuffers, ſuffers moſt i'th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy ſhows behind.
Shakſp. King Lear.

11. Guiltleſs; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free.*
Confound the ign'rant. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free.*
Dryden.

12. Exempt: with *of* anciently; more properly *from.*

Theſe
Are ſuch allow'd infirmities, that honeſty
Is never *free of.* *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free from* conſcience, is a ſlave to fame.
Denham.

Let envy, then, thoſe crimes within you ſee,
From which the happy never muſt be *free.* *Dryd.*

Their ſteeds around,
Free from the harneſs, graze the flow'ry ground.
Dryden.

The will *free from* the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of nearer ſatisfactions.
Locke.

13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with *of.*

He therefore makes all birds of every ſect
Free of his farm, with promiſe to reſpect
Their ſeveral kinds alike, and equally protect.
Dryden.

What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard? To what end
Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free?*
Stark-ſtaring mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea?
Dryden.

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *freeſchool.*

To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery or captivity; to manumit; to looſe.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
By law and proceſs of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be the treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakſpeare.*

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac.*

Can'ſt thou no other maſter underſtand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?
Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poiſon through the martial throng,
My jav'lin ſhall revenge ſo baſe a part,
And *free* the ſoul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with *of* or *from.*

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd of* theſe inconveniencies the paſſions of thoſe meetings gave him than to diſſolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Freed Erymanthus *from* the foaming boar. *Dryd.*

Our land is from the rage of tygers *freed.*
Dryden's Virgil.

3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions.

The chaſte Sibylla ſhall your ſteps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryd.*

Fierce was the fight; but haſt'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryd.*

This maſter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon.
Dryden.

4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. Not in uſe.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights,
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives.
Shakſpeare.

Never any Sabbath of releaſe
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from ſin. *Romans.*

FREEBO'OTER. *n. f.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any Engliſh of name, his forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *freebooters*, fitter to ſpoil a coaſt than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Iriſh frigates, or ſuch *freebooters* as ſailed under their commiſſion, taken all the ſeamen. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handſomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his beſt and ſureſt friend. *Spenſer.*

FRE'EBORN. *adj.* [*free* and *born.*] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

O baſeneſs, to ſupport a tyrant's throne.
And cruſh your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſpeak my thoughts like a *freeborn* ſubject, ſuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am ſure no Frenchman dare. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

Shall *freeborn* men in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;
Who from conſent and cuſtom draw
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PPEL. *n. ſ* [*free* and *chappel*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's viſitation *Cowell.*

FRE'ECOST. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *coſt.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We muſt not vouch any man for an exact maſter in the rules of our modern policy, but ſuch a one as has brought himſelf ſo far to hate and deſpiſe the abſurdity of being kind upon *freecoſt*, as not ſo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *man*] A ſlave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* joſtles, and will be preferr'd;
Firſt come, firſt ſerv'd, he cries. *Dryden.*

FRE'EDOM. *n ſ.* [from *free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.

The laws themſelves they do ſpecially rage at, as moſt repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

O *freedom!* firſt delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their maſters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t'inſcribe,
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:
That falſe enfranchiſement with eaſe is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryd.*

2. Privileges; franchiſes; immunities

By our holy Sabbath have I ſworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom.* *Shakſpeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchiſes.

This prince firſt gave freedom to ſervants, ſo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reſt, which very much increaſed the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.

Elſe muſt change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themſelves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every ſin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by ſo much is the act the more ſinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is ſo much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unreſtraint.

I will that all the feaſts and ſabbaths ſhall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Maccabees.*

6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their ſtate lays them under a greater neceſſity of always chuſing and doing the beſt things. *Law.*

7. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted* *Shakſ. Hamlet.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained.

Love muſt *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate conſtrain'd. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freehold in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch land or tenements before his entry or ſeiſure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or foleland, that is, holden, without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being ſuch as we now call *freehold.* The latter was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief ſhould be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unſpeakable pleaſure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and ſnow, will make the owner pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſ.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I ſhould be glad to poſſeſs a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give conſent. *Swift.*

FREEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did baniſh the old Engliſh *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; ſo the law did baniſh the Iriſh lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY. *adv.* [from *free.*]

1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependence.

2. Without reſtraint; heartily; with full guſt.

If my ſon were my huſband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that abſence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Plentifully; laviſhly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have beſtow'd to breed this preſent peace,
You would drink *freely.* *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.

Let ſuch teach others who themſelves excel,
And cenſure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verſifying, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Aſcham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I ſhow,
Thyſelf may *freely* on thyſelf beſtow:
Fortune was never worſhipp'd by the wiſe;
But ſet aloft by fools, uſurps the ſkies. *Dryden.*

6. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuſe with the liberty of reaſonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do alſo *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without coſt.

By nature all things have an equally common uſe; nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſoms of the univerſe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]

1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.

Had you rather Cæſar were living, and die all ſlaves, than that Cæſar were dead, to live all *freemen?* *Shakſpeare.*

If to break looſe from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chuſing or doing the worſt, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen.* *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon.*

FREEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*free* and *mind*] Unperplexed; without load of care

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully diſpoſed at hours of meat, ſleep, and exerciſe, is one of the beſt precepts of long laſting, *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS. *n ſ.* [from *free.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being free.

2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleaſe, for the *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Generoſity; liberality.

I hope it will never be ſaid that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, excel in their corporations exceed the clergy itſelf, in their ſons, in *freeneſs* of giving. *Spenſer.*

FREESCHO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, proviſion was made by another law, that there ſhould be one *freeſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Davies.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a great *freeſchool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better underſtanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN. *adj* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve

Nerva one night ſupped privately with ſome ſix or ſeven; amongſt whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courſe as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into diſcourſe of the injuſtice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accuſers; and ſaid, what ſhould we do with them, as if we had them now? One of them that was at ſupper, and was a *freeſpoken* senator, ſaid, Marry, they ſhould ſup with us. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building.

Freeſtone is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I ſaw her hand: ſhe has a leathern hand, a *freeſtone*-coloured hand. *Shakſpeare.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Addison.*

FREETHI'NKER. *n. f.* [*free* and *think*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *free-thinker*, child. *Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against christianity? and therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground. *Swift.*

FREEWI'LL. *n. f.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezra.*

FREEWO'MAN. *n. f.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *free-woman*; she is become a bondslave. 1 *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriesen*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

The *freezing* of water or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shaksp.*

Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shak. Richard III.*

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakspeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shak.*

Death came on amain,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze.*
Dryden.

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida, Prol.*

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave,
Dryden's Juvenal.

Freighted with iron, from my native land,
I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakspeare.*

FREIGHT. *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight.
Dryden.

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *n. f.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren.* *Spenser.*

FRENCH *Chalk n. f.* an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood.*

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly disliked
Your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Shakspeare.*

FRE'NETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; φρενητικος; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady.
Daniel's Civil War.

FRE'NZY. *n. f.* [φρενιτις; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetick*, *phrenetsy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy.*
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addis.*

Why such a disposition of the body inducetb sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties.
Bentley.

FRE'QUENCE. *n. f* [*frequence*, French; *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakspeare.*

He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it.
Atterbury.

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st ere while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
Ben Johnson's Catiline.

FREQUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring

The *frequenter* these times are, the better.
Duty of Man.

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryd.*
Frequent herses shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

They in latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
'Gan more the fame *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenser.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my house. *Shaksp. Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton.

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham.*

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted.
Dryden.

FREQUE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent.*] Conversable; accessible. Not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, Fr. *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *n. f.* [from *frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRESCO. n. f. [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [ꝑpeꝛc, Saxon; *fraiche*, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring. *Prior.*

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment past remain,
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

That love which first was set, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresher* date will longer stay. *Dryden.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh* like flowers in water. *Denham.*

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Thou sun, said I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milton.*

Think not, 'cause men flatt'ring say,
Y' are *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus press'd;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryd.*

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain;
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him; take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Two swains
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me
Hast thou beheld a *fresher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakspeare.*

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to her grave, *Harvey on Consumptions.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, but innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder.*

11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *n. s.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakspeare.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson's Spring.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magic power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FRE'SHET. *n. s.* [from *fresh*.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore.
Freshet or purling brook, or shell, or fin. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY. *adv.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remembered. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakspeare.*

FRE'SHNESS. *n. s.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon.*

3. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,
And breath the *freshness* of the open air.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addis.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.
Granville.

6. Freedom from saltness.

FRESHWA'TER. [A compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatize those who come first to sea as *freshwater* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

FRET. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from φρεαρ, to eat; others from φρεζαν, to adorn; some from φρίττω; *Skinner* more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough. Europus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, dischargeth itself of heterogeneous mixtures. *Denham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret*. *Tate's Juvenal.*

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juvenal.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shakspeare.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Leviticus.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with rust, both pikes and shields,
And empty helms under his harrow sound. *Habakkuk.*

5. To form into raised work.
Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton.*

6. To variegate, to diversify.
Yon grey lines
That *fret* the clouds are messengers of day.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

7. To make angry; to vex.
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast, and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth.
Milton.
Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head.
Ezekiel.
Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass, therefore I'll e'en give it up, and go and *fret* myself. *Collier.*
Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*
Th'adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool.
Thomson's Summer.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.
Take a piece of glovers leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.
These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood. *Moxon.*
It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.
They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker.*
We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*
Helpless, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan!
Fairy Queen.
Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakespeare's Henry v.
Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
His heart *fretteth* against the Lord. *Proverbs.*
Hudibras *fretting*
Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*
He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*
How should I *fret* to mangle every line,
In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.
Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shakesp.*
Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea.
Shakspeare.
They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture of lying or sitting.
Harvey on Consumptions.
Are you positive and *fretful*?
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRE'TFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *n. s* [from *fretful.*] Passion; peevishness.

FRE'TTY. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.
Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *adj.* [*friable*, French; *friabilis*, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.
A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the liser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick.
Bacon's Natural History.
The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable*, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuth.*

FRI'AR. *n. s.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.
Holy Franciscan *friar!* brother! ho! *Shakesp.*
All the priests and *friars* in my realm
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shakesp.*
He's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden.*
Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the disguise of presbyterian and independent ministers, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*
A *friar* would need shew his talent in Latin.
Swift.

FRI'ARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar.*] Monastick; unskilled in the world.
Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY. *adj.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.
Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *n. s.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *n. s.* [from *friar.*] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *adj.* Like a friar.
Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field.
Camden's Remains.

To FRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.
Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*, *Hudib.*

FRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A trifler.
A *fribbler*, is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRICASSEE. n. s. [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.
Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry.
King.

FRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.
Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *frication* I wish to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone
Brown.

FRI'CTION *n. s* [*friction*, French; *fricio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.
Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion.
Newton's Opticks.

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the flesh brush or cloths.
Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. s.* [ꝑnıȝebæȝ, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.
An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fain on *Friday*, as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakspeare.*
For Venus like her day will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. s.* [*vriend* Dutch; ꝑneonꝺ, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *frend*, *frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.
Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd state sustain.
Shakspeare.
Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus.*
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakspeare.*
Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend.*
Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions.
Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
—A *friend.*
—What *friend?* your name? *Shakspeare.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.
He's *friends* with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.
Shakspeare.
My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shakspeare*
If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me her's, and we are *friends.*
Carew.

4. An attendant or companion.
The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends.*
Dryden.

5. Favourer; one propitious.
Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry, and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.
Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Mat.*
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, *friend*, to have lost mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*. *Shakspeare.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is the offender *friended*. *Shakspeare.*

FRI'ENDED. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not *friended* by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakspeare*

FRI'ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendless* person. *South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh *friendless* and forlaken virtue fly. *Dryden.*

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS *Man*. The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health. *Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them. 2 *Mac.*

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friend'ly* still and oft return! *Milton.*

How art thou
To me so *friendly* grown above the rest
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosp'rous mariner
With everlasting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of friends; amicably.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity. *Shakspeare.*

FRI'ENDSHIP. *n. f.* [*vriendschap*, Dutch.]

1. The state of mind united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace.
Dryden's Ind Emp.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His *friendships*, till so few contin'd,
Were always of the meddling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendship* will it lend you against the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZE. *n. f.* [*drap de frise*, French.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but *frieze*
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*.
Dryden's Persius.

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat
Than without his skin. *Addison's Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses, *Swift.*

FRIEZE. } *n. f.* [In architecture.] A
FRIZE. } large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Shakspeare.

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Polydore designed admirably well as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FRI'EZED. *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece, and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison on Italy.*

FRI'GAT. *n. f.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain frigats. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble *frigats* go.
Dryden.

2. Any vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way.
Fairy Queen.

FRIGEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [fnihtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton.*

Cherubic watch, and of a sword that flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden.*

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomson's Autumn.*

FRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by night,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys, and infest the wood. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakspeare.*

Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake.
Dryden.

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasing.

FRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terrour.

FRI'GID. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If justice Phillis's coitive head
Some *frigid* rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

FRIGIDITY. *n. f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at those as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrensy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that serenity which is necessary to severe intenseness; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanville.*

4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *adj.* [*frigorifique*, French; *frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigorific atoms or particles, mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE. *n. s.* [*frigio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* even set the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryden.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton's Opticks.*

To FRINGE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,
My pettycoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRI'PPERER. *n. s.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *n. s.* [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold.

We know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shakesp.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags;

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit;
From brocage is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben Johnson.*

The fighting-place now seamens rage supply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk*, and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gayety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,
Then serve their fury with the rushing male. *Dryden's Virgil.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryden.*

Oft to the mountain's airy tops advanc'd,
The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd. *Addis.*

Those merry blades
That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*

Peg saints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuse;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRI'SKER. *n. s.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new fashions be pleasant to me:
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop? *Camden.*

FRI'SKINESS. *n. s.* [from *frisk*] Gayety; livelineſs. A low word.

FRI'SKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. s.* [among chymists] Ashes or salt baked, or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

FRITH. *n. s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore? *Dryden's Virgil.*

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

FRITI'LLARY. *n. s.* [*fritillaire*, French] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *n. s.* [from *fritini*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short. *Brown.*

FRI'TTER. *n s.* [*friture*, French]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes y now see ye make;
Let slut have one pancake for company sake. *Tusser.*

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sheese and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English? *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope's Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Dunciad.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hooker.*

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*

She tamed the brinded lioness,
And spotted mountain pard; but set at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight
Will be of serious consequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous. *Rosscommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZLE. *v. a* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble shrub
And bush, with *frizled* hair implicit. *Milton.*

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Mabbewill.*

I doff'd my shoe, and swear
Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizled* hair. *Gay.*

FRI'ZLER. *n. s.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of ꝼna, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain rooted out all that were affected to the Romans: and the Romans having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians, so betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenser.*

As when a heap of gathered thorns is cast,
Now to, now *fro* before th'autumnal blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*, not now used.

They turn round like grindlestones,
Which they dig out *fro* the delves,
For their bains bread, wives, and selves. *Ben Jonson.*

FROCK. *n. s.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n s.* [ꝼnoxxa, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast, and fish; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewise a

small green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the ſwimming frog, the toad, the todpole. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which ſhall deſcend *frogs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of a horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainſworth*

FRO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

FRO'GGRASS. *n ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs*.] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROIZE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer*, as the pancake is criſped or crimpled in frying] A kind of food made by frying bacon encloſed in a pancake

FRO'LICK. *adj* [*vrolijck*, Dutch] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are *frolick*. *Shakſpeare.*

Whether, as ſome ſages ſing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the ſpring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh-blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At laſt betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud, *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretenſions to divinity. *Roſcommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excurſions, was immediately accuſed of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the penſive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks*, and purſues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK. *v n.* [from the noun] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety.

Manly ſpirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be fineſt of every fine ſhow,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gayly; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gayety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frolickſome*] Wildneſs of gayety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolickſome*.] With wild gayety.

FROM. *prep.* [ꝼnam, Saxon and Scottiſh.]

1. Away: noting privation.

Your ſlighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thouſand ſubjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his ſov'reign's ſide. *Dryden.*

Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon *from* the ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception

What time would ſpare *from* ſteel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth.

Thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The ſong began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings riſe *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting tranſmiſſion.

The meſſengers *from* our ſiſter and the king. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Noting abſtraction or vacation.

I ſhall find time
From this enormous ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

6. With *to* following: noting ſucceſſion.

Theſe motions we muſt examine *from* firſt *to* laſt, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He bid her *from* time *to* time be comforted. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. Out of: noting emiſſion.

When the moſt high
Eternal Father, *from* his ſecret cloud
Amid'ſt, in thunder uttered thus his voice. *Milt.*

Then pierc'd with pain, ſhe ſhook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward ſoul, and thus ſhe ſaid. *Dryden's Æneid.*

8. Noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the concluſion of experience *from* the time paſt to the time preſent will not be found and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality which ſhined forth in ſome of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought.

The king is coming, and I muſt ſpeak with him *from* the bridge.

——How now, Fluellan, cam'ſt thou *from* the bridge? *Shakſpeare's Henry* v.

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky ſhores I came,
Of poor deſcent; Acætes is my name. *Addiſon.*

11. Becauſe of: noting the reaſon or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cauſe;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God, *from* the conſideration of the greatneſs of his works. *Tillotſon.*

We ſicken ſoon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by ſpare diet, and *from* any cauſe by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of: noting the ground or cauſe of any thing.

By the ſacred radiance of the ſun,
The myſteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exiſt, and ceaſe to be,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakſpeare.*

They who believe that the praiſes which ariſe *from* valour are ſuperior to thoſe which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not conſidered. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.*

What entertainment can be raiſed *from* ſo pitiful a machine? We ſee the ſucceſs of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the ſtrongeſt title ſprings,
I therefore hold from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting diſtance.

His regiment lies half a mile at leaſt
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakſpeare's Richard* III.

14. Noting ſeparation or receſſion.

To die by thee, were but to die in jeſt;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

Haſt thou beheld when *from* the goal they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race, and, panting, ſcarcely bear,
Th' extremes of fev'riſh hope and chilling fear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife
For ever be thy boſom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting abſence.

Our father he hath writ, ſo hath our ſiſter,
Of differences, which I beſt thought it fit
To anſwer *from* our home. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

Lay the deep foundations of a wall
And Enos, named *from* me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since: noting diſtance from the paſt.

The flood was not the cauſe of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taſte of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotſon.*

19. Contrary to. Not in uſe.

Any thing ſo overdone is *from* the purpoſe of playing; whoſe end, both at the firſt and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakſpeare.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign to break?
Or muſt we read you quite *from* what we ſpeak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts *above*; *from below*, *from* the places *below*; of which ſome are here exemplified.

22. FROM *above*.

He, which gave them *from above* ſuch power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them alſo with wiſdom *from above*, to teach that which they ſo did confirm. *Hooker.*

No ſooner were his eyes in ſlumber bound,
When *from above*, a more than mortal ſound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

23. From *afar*.

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden's Æneid.*

24. From *beneath*.

With whirlwinds *from beneath* ſhe toſſ'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryd.*

An arm ariſes of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath*, with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around. *Dryden.*

25. FROM *behind*.

See, to their baſe reſtor'd, earth, ſeas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. FROM *far*.

Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs ſurvey. *Dryden.*

27. FROM *high*.

Then heav'ns imperious queen ſhot down *from high*. *Dryden.*

28. FROM *thence*. Here *from* is ſuperfluous.

In the neceſſary differences which ariſe *from thence*, they rather break into ſeveral diviſions than join in any one publick intereſt; and *from hence* have always riſen the moſt dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. FROM *whence*. *From* is here ſuperfluous

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,
His daily viſion, and his dream by night,

Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly.
Pope's Statius.

30. FROM *where.*
From where high Ithaca, o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,
Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope.*

31. FROM *without.*
When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pieced *from without.* *Bacon.*
If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour *from without.* *Dryd.*

32. *From* is sometimes followed by another prepositon, with its proper case.

33. FROM *amidst.*
Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And, *from amidst* the waves, with equal glory rise.
Addison.

34 FROM *among.*
Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

35. FROM *beneath.*
My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

36. FROM *beyond.*
There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat.*

37. FROM *forth.*
Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope.*

38. FROM *off.*
The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it. *Woodward.*
Knights, unhors'd, may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryd.*

9. FROM *out.*
The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death. *Sidney.*
And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.
Milton.
Now shake, *from out* thy fruitful breast, the seeds
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden.*
Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong.
Dryden.

10. FROM *out of.*
Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first found out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

41. FROM *under.*
He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milton.*

42. FROM *within.*
From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryden.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [from and peapd, Saxon.] Away from: the contrary to the word *toward.* Not now in use.
As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went frward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.*
The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *n. s.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, Fr.]
1. The face.
His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*
They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue.
Creech's Manilius.
The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front* and in thy bosom glow.
Thomson.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike; as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front.* This is the usual sense.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.
His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce.
Daniel.

4. The part or place opposed to the face.
The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had shot, that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the gallies that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.
'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Presented, stood in terrible array. *Milton.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.
Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front.* *Bacon.*
Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect the south, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown.*
The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*
One sees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter.
You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakspeare.*
Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans. *Shakspeare.*
Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation. *Bacon's Essays.*
I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed, or over against any place or thing.
The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when the statue is erected, and a town house built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.
I *front*, but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me. *Shakspeare.*

FRO'NTAL. *n. s.* [*frontale*, Latin; *frontal*, French.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed among the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*
We may apply intercipients upon the temples of mastick: *frontales* may also be applied. *Wiseman.*
The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrensies. *Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used, in opposition to cuspated, which is when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *n. s.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.
How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *adj.* [from *frons.*] Formed with a front.
Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *n. s.* [*frontiere*, Fr.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.
Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I upon my *frontiers* here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *adj.* Bordering; conterminous.
A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds.
Addison.

FRO'NTISPIECE. *n. s.* [*frontispicium*, *id quod in fronte conspicitur*; *frontispice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.
With *frontispice* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispiece*? *Locke.*
The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison on Italy.*

FRO'NTLESS. *adj* [from *front.*] Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence.
Thee, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd.*
For vice, though *frontless*, and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*
Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery. *Pope.*

FRO'NTLET. *n. s.* [from *frons*, Latin; *frontcau*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.
How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.
Shakspeare's King Lear.
They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes.
Deuteronomy.
To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wiseman.*

FRONTRO'OM. *n. s.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of a house.
If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *adj.* [*bevroren*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of *Milton.*

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton.

FRORNE *adj* [*bevrozen*, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold Obsolete.
O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,
And my galage grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſer.*

FROST. *n. ſ* [ꝼꝛoꝛꝛ, Saxon]
1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.
This is the ſtate of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *froſt*, a killing *froſt*,
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.
When the *froſt* ſeizes upon wine, only the more watereſh parts are congealed: there is a mighty ſpirit which can retreat into itſelf, and within its own compaſs lie ſecure from the freezing impreſſion. *South.*
2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew.
Behold the groves that ſhine with ſilver *froſt*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure loſt.
Pope's Winter.

FRO'STBITTEN. *adj.* [*froſt* and *bitten.*] Nipped or withered by the froſt
The leaves are too much *froſtbitten*. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *adj.* [from *froſt.*] Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.
The rich brocaded ſilk unfold,
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with *froſted* gold.
Gay.

FRO'STILY. *adv.* [from *froſty.*]
1. With froſt; with exceſſive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection.
Courtling, I rather thou ſhould'ſt utterly
Diſpraiſe my work, than praiſe it *froſtily*.
Ben Jonſon.

FRO'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *froſty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.
The claws are ſtrait only to take hold, for better progreſſion; as a horſe that is ſhod with *froſtnails*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

FRO'STWORK. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *work.*] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.
By nature ſhap'd to various figures, thoſe
The fruitful rain, and theſe the hail compoſe;
The ſnowy fleece and curious *froſtwork* theſe,
Produce the dew, and thoſe the gentle breeze.
Blackmore.

FRO'STY. *adj.* [from *froſt.*]
1. Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold.
For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel ſhed,
For all the *froſty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned ſons. *Shakſpeare.*
The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire ſcorcheth in *froſty* weather. *Bacon.*
A gnat half-ſtarved with cold and hunger, went out one *froſty* morning to a bee-hive.
L'Eſtrange.
2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindneſs or courage.
What a *froſty* ſpirited rogue is this! *Shakſ.*
3. Hoary; gray-haired; reſembling froſt.
Where is loyalty?
If it be baniſh'd from the *froſty* head,
Where ſhall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shakſ.*

FROTH. *n. ſ.* [*froe*, Dan. and Scottiſh.]
1. Spume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation.
His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy ſteed. *Fairy Queen.*
When wind expireth from under the ſea, as it cauſeth ſome reſounding of the water, ſo it cauſeth ſome light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.
The uſeleſs *froth* ſwims on the ſurface, but the pearl lies covered with a maſs of waters.
Glanville.
The ſcatter'd ocean flies;
Black ſands, diſcolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud ariſe. *Dryden.*
They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd moſt. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with ſoap, be agitated to raiſe a *froth*; and after that *froth* has ſtood a little, there will appear, to one that ſhall view it intently, various colours every where in the ſurfaces of the bubbles; but to one that ſhall go ſo far off that he cannot diſtinguiſh the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteneſs
Newton.
A painter having finiſhed the picture of a horſe, excepting the looſe *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unſucceſsful eſſays, deſpairing to do that to his ſatisfaction, in a great rage threw a ſponge at it, all beſmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold ſtroke of chance moſt exactly ſupplied the want of ſkill in the artiſt. *Bentley.*
2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth.
Tuſſer.

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun] To foam; to throw out ſpume; to generate ſpume.
He frets within, *froths* treaſon at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden.*
Exceſs muddles the beſt wit, and only makes it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew.*

FRO'THILY. *adv.* [from *frothy.*]
1. With foam; with ſpume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth.*]
1. Full of foam, froth, or ſpume.
The ſap of trees is of differing natures; ſome watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; ſome thick, as apples; ſome gummy, as cherries; and ſome *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*
Behold a *frothy* ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*
2. Soft; not ſolid; waſting.
Their bodies are ſo ſolid and hard as you need not fear that bathing ſhould make them *frothy*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of diſcourſe that commonly attends theſe pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification to a man of ſenſe and virtue? *L'Eſtrange.*
Though the principles of religion were never ſo clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the graveſt and wiſeſt perſon in the world may be abuſed by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotſon.*

FROUNCE. *n. ſ.* A word uſed by falconers for a diſtemper, in which white ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill.
Skinner.

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To friſzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at firſt probably uſed in contempt.
Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guiſe,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*
Some warlike ſign muſt be uſed; either a dove venly buſkin, or an overſtaring *ſaunce el l. ad.*
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.
Thus, night oft ſee me in thy pale career,
Till civil ſuited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as ſhe was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]
1. Fetid; muſty.
Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*
2. Dim; cloudy.
When firſt Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and ſteams her looks diſgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj* [ꝼꝛampeapb.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry; perverſe: the contrary to *toward*.
The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me delight to puniſh him, whom I eſteemed the chiefeſt let in the way. *Sidney.*
She's not *froward*, but modeſt as the dove
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn, *Shakſ.*
Whoſe ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Proverbs.*
Time moveth ſo round, that a *froward* retention of cuſtom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be ſooner quieted by fear than by any ſenſe of duty
L'Eſtrange.
Motions occaſion ſleep, as we find by the common uſe and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhly; perverſely.
I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Iſaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs.
How many *frowardneſſes* of ours does I ſmother? how many indignities does he put by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?
South.
We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth, and *frowardneſs* of age
Addiſon's Cato.

FRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.
A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a ſawpit, good huſbandry hath.
Tuſſer.

To FROWN. *v. n.* [*frogner*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look ſtern.
Say, that ſhe *frowns*; I'll ſay, ſhe looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with dew. *Shakſp.*
They chuſe their magiſtrate;
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' *frown*.
——Thou waſt a pretty fellow, when thou hadſt no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakſp.*
Heroes in animated marble *frowns*. *Pope.*
The wood,
Whoſe ſhady horrors on a riſing brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the ſtream below.
Pope.

FROWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour.
Knolles' History of the Turks.

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror ſtand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command.
Prior.

RO'WNINGLY, *adv.* [from *frown.*] Sternly; with a look of diſpleaſure.

What, look'd he *frowningly?*
A countenance more in ſorrow than in anger.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

RO'WY *adj.* Muſty; moſſy. This word is now not uſed; but inſtead of it *frouzy*

But if they with thy goteſ ſhould yede,
They ſoon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenſer.*

FRO'ZEN. *part paſſ* of *freeze.*

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waſte of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Aſia's crown with European arms?
Ev'n ſuch have heard, if any ſuch there be,
Whoſe earth is bounded by the *frozen* ſea.
Dryden.

Fierce Boreas, with his offſpring, iſſues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the north. *Dryd.*

A cheerful blaze aroſe, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.

Againſt whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in deſpair; but his armour naturally repreſenting ice, and all his furniture lively anſwering thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not ever *frozen* coy;
One beam of love will ſoon deſtroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat of appetite.

Even here, where *frozen* chaſtity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

Who *virtù* profeſs
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.* *Pope.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſworth*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *fructify.*] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the ſap doth powerfully riſe in the ſpring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch tree, hath ſlender reaſon to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the ſovereign raiſes are as vapours which the ſun exhales, which fall down in ſweet ſhowers to *fructify* the earth *Howel.*

Wherever ſhe looks, behold ſome ſudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth.
Granville.

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this preſent life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the ſun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown.*

FRU'CTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructueux*, French; from *fructify.*] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous ſheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does *fructuous* moiſture o'erabound! *Philips.*

FRU'GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, French.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious; not prodigal; not profuſe; not lavith.

Reaſoning, I oft admire,
How nature wiſe and *frugal* could commit
Such diſproportions, with ſuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater ſo manifold to this one uſe. *Milton.*

And wing'd purveyors his ſharp hunger fed
With *frugal* ſcraps of fleſh and maſſin bread.
Harte.

If through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Frugal of light, in looſe and ſtraggling ſtreams,
Suſpect a driſſling day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FRU'GALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*] Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Paſimond his marriage preſs'd,
And *frugally* reſolv'd, the charge to ſhun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryd.*

FRUGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parſimony; good huſbandry.

As for the general ſort of men, *frugality* may be the cauſe of drinking water; for that is no ſmall ſaving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Thoſe diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this *frugality* of your praiſes, ſome things I cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indiviſible lines: it is impoſſible to march up cloſe to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parſimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

FRUGI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin] Bearing fruit. *Ainſworth*

FRUIT *n. ſ.* [*fructus*, Latin; *frwyth*, Welſh; *fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baſer quality. *Shakſp.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By taſting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

See how the riſing *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the ſun, and make his light their own.
Blackmore.

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the ſpirit is in all goodneſs, and righteouſneſs, and truth. *Epheſians.*

4. The offſpring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can'ſt thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their ſwoln bellies ſhall enlarge the *fruit?*
Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to poſterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from conſidering things in themſelves, will be, that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or conſequence of any action.

She bluſhed when ſhe conſidered the effect of granting; ſhe was pale when ſhe remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They ſhall eat of the *fruit* of their own way.
Proverbs.

FRU'ITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambroſial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd.
Milton.

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garniſhing of their work? *More.*

FRUI'TBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *bearer.*] That which produces fruit.

Trees, eſpecially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the meaſles. *Mortimer.*

FRUI'TBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on thoſe that bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRUI'TERER. *n. ſ.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampſon Stockfiſh, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakſpeare.*

Walnuts the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn ſtain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.
Gay.

FRUI'TERY. *n. ſ.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithſtanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the ſmall *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blaſt
Diſaſterous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If ſhe continued cruel, he could no more ſuſtain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the ſun's continual abſence. *Sidney.*

The earth,
Though in compariſon of heav'n, ſo ſmall,
Nor ghſt'ring, may of ſolid good contain
More plenty than the ſun that barren ſhines,
Whoſe virtue on itſelf works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth. *Milton.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloomed, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Proliſick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddeſs, hear a father!
Suſpend thy purpoſe, if thou did'ſt intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey ſterility. *Shakſpeare.*

Male he created thee, but thy conſort
Female for race, then bleſs'd mankind, and ſaid,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the damſels *fruitful*. *Gay.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's publick poſts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays.
Addiſon.

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv* [from *fruitful*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to be proliſick.

How ſacred ſeeds of ſea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through univerſal night
And empty ſpace did *fruitfully* unite. *Raſcommon.*

2. Plenteouſly; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakſpeare.*

Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we aſcribe the ſame *fruitfulneſs* to any part of the earth, nor the ſame virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. The quality of being proliſick, or bearing many children.

The goddeſs, preſent at the match ſhe made,
So bleſs'd the bed, ſuch *fruitfulneſs* convey'd;
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden's Ovid.

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulneſs* is eaſy, but no labour will help the contrary; I will like and praiſe ſome things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but juſtly hate him for.
Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.

FRU'ITGROVES. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *groves*] Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit-trees.

The faithful ſlave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FRUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

Man doth not ſeem to reſt ſatisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preſerved, or with performance of ſuch actions as advance him moſt deſervedly in eſtimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to ſeek ſhipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakſp.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wiſh, and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot ſo great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a ſtranger leave. *Sandys.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dreſs,
Naked and unadorned, could find ſucceſs;
Till by *fruition*, novelty deſtroy'd,
The nymph muſt find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally diſables a man from purſuing thoſe vices in which the guilt of men conſiſts: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* deſtroyed.
Rogers' Sermons.

FRU'ITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; poſſeſſing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reſerved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we ſhall be when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESLY. *adv.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curioſity *fruitleſly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown.*

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitleſly* divin'd
What friend the prieſteſs by thoſe words deſign'd
Dryden.

FRU'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the firſt forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear ſeed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitleſs*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whoſe joys ſo *fruitleſs* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or ſtraightway on that laſt long voyage fare.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

Serpent! we might have ſpar'd our coming hither,
Fruitleſs to me, though fruit be here t' exceſs.
Milton.

The other is for entirely waving all ſearches into antiquity, in relation to this controverſy, as being either needleſs or *fruitleſs*. *Waterland.*

3. Having no offſpring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitleſs* crown,
And put a barren ſceptre in my gripe;
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakſpeare.*

FRU'IT-TIME. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'IT-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whoſe principal value riſes from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder bleſſed moon I vow,
That tips with ſilver all theſe *fruit-tree* tops.
Shakſpeare.

They poſſeſſed houſes full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit-trees* in abundance. *Nehemiah.*

All with a border of rich *fruit-trees* crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound.
Waller.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUME'NTY. *n. ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat *Skinner. Ainſworth.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, French.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *fruſh* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakſpeare.*

FRUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole, and at ſome diſtance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running toward the heel in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*fruſtra*, Latin.] Vain; uſeleſs; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being ſo *fruſtraneous*, and the demonſtrations to the contrary ſo perſpicuous, it is a marvel that any man ſhould be zealouſly affected in a cauſe that has neither truth nor any honeſt uſefulneſs in it. *More.*

He timely withdraws his *fruſtraneous* baffled kindneſſes, and ſees the folly of endeavouring to ſtroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin; *fruſtrer*, French.]

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural deſire cannot utterly be *fruſtrate*. *Hooker.*

I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *fruſtrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

Stern look'd the fiend, as *fruſtrate* of his will;
Not half ſuffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more almighty to reſiſt our might,
Than wiſe to *fruſtrate* all our plots and wiles. *Mil.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *fruſtrate* all ſuch conveyances. *Spenſer.*

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquiſhing
Temptation, haſt regain'd loſt paradiſe,
And *fruſtrated* the conqueſt fraudulent. *Milton.*

The peculiar ſtrength of the motive may of itſelf perhaps contribute to *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be ſuſpected by him to whom it is addreſſed. *Atterbury.*

FRU'STRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb]

1. Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we ſtray to find, and the ſea mocks
Our *fruſtrate* ſearch on land. *Shakſp. Tempeſt.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian buſied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire iſſuing near the foundation, and oft conſuming the workmen, made the enterprize *fruſtrate*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *fruſtrate* the deſign. *Dry.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe alone, the ſame being extinct, they ſhould forthwith utterly become *fruſtrate*. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin; from *fruſtrate.*] Diſappointment; defeat.

To ſtate unſeaſonably irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power countermands their deepeſt projects, ſplits their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with *fruſtration* and a curſe. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious; diſappointing. *Ainſw.*

FRU'STRATORY. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] That makes any procedure void; that vacates any former proceſs.

Bartolus reſtrains this to a *fruſtratory* appeal.
Ayliffe.

FRU'STUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY. *n. ſ.* [from *froe*, foam, Daniſh, *Skinner*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*

Forthwith the ſounds and ſeas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave in ſculls, that oft
Bank the mid-ſea. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fiſh from among the *fry*. *L'Eſtrange.*

So, cloſe behind ſome promontory lie
The huge leviathans t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but ſwallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws miſtake the way.
Dryden.

2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of theſe rakehell horſeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually ſupplied and maintained. *Spenſer.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton ſports and childiſh mirth did play,
And to the maidens ſounding timbrels ſung.
Fairy Queen.

Draw me no conſtellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monſtrous *fry*
Of animals that ſtock the ſky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* muſt be held at a diſtance, and kept under the diſcipline of contempt. *Collier.*

FRY. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſieve.

He dreſſeth the duſt from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin; *ffrio*, Welſh; *frijck*, Erſe.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.

2. To ſuffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phœnix-like, in that rich neſt they die. *Wal.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of ſweet almonds, newly drawn with ſugar, and a little ſpice, ſpread upon bread toaſted, is an excellent nouriſher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the ſtomach, drink mild beer after it.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But ſmoothly glides along, and ſwell the ſhoar,
Dryden's Æneid.

FRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

If I paſs by ſea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Howell's Voc. For.*

We underſtand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with the twanking of a braſs kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addiſon.*

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by falſe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See FOB.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a ſhame to be thought on. *Shakſp. Henry* IV.

FUB. *n. ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſw.*

FU'CATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.
2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FU'CUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not in uſe.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben Johnſon.*

Thoſe who paint for debauchery ſhould have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarſeneſs underneath diſcovered. *Collier.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithleſs to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomſon*

To FU'DDLE *v. n.* To drink to exceſs.

Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

FU'EL. *n. ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This ſhall be burning and *fuel* of fire. *Iſaiah.*

This ſpark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may ceaſe;
And as the *fuel* ſinks, the flame decreaſe. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter.

And yet ſhe cannot waſte by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needleſs is,
To *fuel* ſuch a fever long. *Donne.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtore with firing.

Some are plainly œconomical, as that the ſeat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton.*

FUEILLEMORTE. n. ſ. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*.

Fueillemorte colour ſignifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and ſalts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, ſmell, taſte, and divers experiments that I purpoſely made to examine them, were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and ſoot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from φεῦ.] An expreſſion of abhorrence. Commonly *fob*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiouſly he ſmells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he ſtinks of Spain! *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

FU'GITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion, that can ſtop no where. *Locke.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, miſtaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.
3. Valatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more ſturdy vegetables, fall off, for want of the ſupply from beneath: thoſe only which are more tenacious, making a ſhift to ſubſiſt without ſuch recruit. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilſt yet with Parthian blood thy ſword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakſpeare.*

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herſelf, while her parents are in tears? *Clariſſa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

The moſt malicious ſurmiſe was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* phyſician. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoſt all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy puniſhment,
Falſe *fugitive!* and to thy ſpeed add wings,
Leſt with a whip of ſcorpions I purſue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

We underſtand by ſome *fugitives*, that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A ſhameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyound the ſeas, where they live under princes which are her majeſty's profeſſed enemies; and converſe and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenſer.*

Your royal highneſs is too great and too juſt, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muſe but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers ſalts, emerging upon the analyſis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveneſs* of ſalt and of hartſhorn attending in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. n. ſ. [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave and fancied deſcant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant *fugue*. *Milton.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addiſon.*

FU'LCIMENT *n. ſ.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, muſt have the ſame proportion unto it, as there is betwixt their ſeveral diſtances from the centre or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.

Six gates 'i th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſponſive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the ſons of Troy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every ſabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promiſe to the ſkies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign.

Here nature ſeems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milt.*

4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop'ſt a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laſt deſires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. To anſwer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law, *Romans.*

This I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'ſt thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfill* is all my bliſs. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Fully ſtored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the beſt endu'd,
With ſome ſuſpicion. *Shakſp. Henry* V.

FU'LGENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; luſtre; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquiſitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And ſhape ſtar-bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

The illumination is not ſo bright and *fulgent* as to obſcure or extinguiſh all perceptibility of reaſon. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

FU'LGID *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a luſtre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithſtanding, ceaſeth after death. *Brown.*

When I ſet my eyes on this ſide of things, there ſhines from them ſuch an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes viſible through them. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *n. ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham*'s hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shakspeare.

FULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*fuligineux fe*, French. *fuliginosus*, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.

Borrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *n. s.* [This word of which *Skinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *foist*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fitchat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth, *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj* [pulle, Saxon; *vol.* Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of spirit. *Ecclesiastes.*

Valley *full* of chariots. *Isaiah.*

The trees of the Lord are *full* of sap. *Psalms.*

Where all must *full* or not coherent be. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warefulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; they taint business through want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That must be our cure,
To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity. *Milton.*

Gay religion's *full* of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and pain. *Dryden.*

He is *full* of wants which he cannot supply, and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing

Full of days was he;
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickel.*

4. Plump; faginated; fat.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiseman.*

5. Saturated; fated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isaiah.*

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the same object. *Bacon.*

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. That fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

What remains, ye gods,
But up and enter now into *full* bliss? *Milton.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave *full* credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the world *full* assurance of another life. *Tillotson.*

9 Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharoah dreamed. *Genesis.*

After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them *full* speed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.

Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so set study to describe such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and proper, so *full* and express. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakspeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more *full* and resounding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the *full* resounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.

In the sultanry of the Mamalukes, slaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given
With purpose to resign them in *full* time
Up to a better covenant. *Milton.*

These thoughts
Full counsel must mature. *Milton.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

14 Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty sigh. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*

FULL. *n. s.* from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll see those things affected to the *full*. *Shaksp.*

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full*. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Persius.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakspeare.*

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jeremiah.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon.*

FULL. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He *full*
Resplendent all his Father manifest
Express'd. *Milton.*

In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; which many of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poesy.*

A modest blush she wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryden.*

The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all his care; but the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the stygian flood. *Addison.*

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shole of nineteen dolphins round her play.
Addison's Ovid

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull.
Dryden.

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force.
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or strengthen their signification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *Spenser.*

I was set at work
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business. *Shakspeare.*

Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mark.*

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* sad. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

You *full* little think that you must be the beginner of the discourse yourself. *More.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Dryden.

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue.
Dryden.

There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*]
1. Spread to the utmoſt extent, as a perfect bloſſom.
My glories are paſt danger; they're *full blown*: Things, that are blaſted, are but in the bud. *Denham's Sophy.*
My *full-blown* youth already fades apace; Of our ſhort being 'tis the ſhorteſt ſpace! *Dryd.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is inſpir'd, With zeal and equal indignation fir'd; Who at enormous villany turns pale, And ſteers againſt it with a *full-blown* ſail. *Dryden's Perſius.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.
I was obliged to ſit at home in my morning gown, having pawned a new ſuit of cloaths and a *full-bottom'd* wig for a ſum of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED *adj.* [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds conſpiring force, O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents raging courſe. *Denham.*

FULL EY'ED. *adj.* [*full* and *eye*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. *adj.* [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; faginated.
All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair, She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. *adj* [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more added
It were unfit that ſo excellent a reward as the goſpel promiſes ſhould ſtoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotſon.*

FULL SPREAD. *adj.* [*full* and *ſpread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent.
How eaſy 'tis, when deſtiny proves kind, With *full ſpread* ſails to run before the wind; But thoſe that 'gainſt ſtiff gales laveering go, Muſt be at once reſolv'd and ſkilful too. *Dryd. n.*

FULL-SU'MMED. *adj* [*full* and *ſummed.*] Complete in all its parts.
The cedar ſtretched forth his branches, and the king of birds neſted within his leaves, thick feather'd, and with *full-ſummed* wings faſtening his talons caſt and weſt; but now the eagle is become half naked. *Hoveel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullare*, Latin.] To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FU'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.
The clothiers have put off The ſpinſters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shakſp.*
His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow; ſo as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mark.*

FU'LLERS *Earth.* *n. ſ.* A marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh brown colour, in all degrees from very pale to almoſt black, and generally has a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt is dug in our own iſland. *Hill's. Mat. Medica.*
The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet diſcovered abroad in goodneſs; which is one great reaſon why the Engliſh ſurpaſs all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward.*

FU'LLERS *Thiſtle*, or *Weed*, *n. ſ* [*dipſacus*] A plant.

FU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FU'LLINGMILL. *n. ſ.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where the water raiſes hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleanſed.
By large hammers, like thoſe uſed for paper and *fulſingmills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY *adv.* [from *full.*]
1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be deſired.
There are many graces for which we may not ceaſe hourly to ſue, graces which are in beſtowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this preſent life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endleſs thanks muſt have their beginning in a ſtate which bringeth the full and final ſatisfaction of all ſuch perpetual deſires. *Hooker.*
He *fully* poſſeſſed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digeſted it. *Locke.*
The goddeſs cry'd
It is enough, I'm *fully* ſatisfy'd. *Addiſon.*

FU'LMINANT *adj.* [*fulminant*, French, *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin; *fulminer*, French.]
1. To thunder.
I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords No Lycophronian buſkins. *Tho. Randolph.*
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack
Whilſt it was in fuſion we caſt into it a live coal, which preſently kindled it, and made it boil and flaſh for a pretty while: after which we caſt it in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afreſh. *Boyle.*
In damps one is called the ſuffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward.*
3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FU'LMINATE *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour.
As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England as now *fulminated*; ſo this conſtitution is out of uſe among us in a great meaſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINA'TION *n. ſ.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulmination*, French, from *fulminate*]
1. The act of thundering.
2 Denunciation of cenſure.
The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FU'LMINATORY. *adj* [*fulmineus*, Latin; from *fulminate.*] Thundering; ſtriking horrour.

FU'LNESS. *n ſ.* [from *full.*]
1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant.
Your heave offering ſhall be reckoned the *fulneſs* of the wine-preſs. *Numbers.*
Let the ſea roar and the *fulneſs* thereof. *Pſalms.*
To the houſes I wiſhed nothing more than ſafety, *fulneſs*, and freedom. *King Charles.*
2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired.
Your enjoyments are ſo complete, I turn wiſhes into gratulations; and congratulating their *fulneſs* only with their continuance. *South.*
4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts.
The king ſet forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauſes of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonſtration and *fulneſs* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
5. Completeneſs; freedom from deficiency.
In thy preſence is *fulneſs* of joy. *Pſalms.*
He is the half part of a bleſſed man, Left to be finiſhed to ſuch as ſhe; And ſhe a fair divided excellence, Whoſe *fulneſs* of perfection lies in him. *Shakſp.*
6. Repletion; ſatiety.
I need not inſtance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulneſs*, pride and luſt, wantonneſs and ſoftneſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
7. Plenty; wealth.
To lapſe in *fulneſs*
Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakſpeare*
8. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind
A principal fruit of friendſhip is the eaſe and diſcharge of the *fulneſs* of the heart, which paſſions of all kinds do cauſe and induce. *Bacon.*
9. Largeneſs; extent.
There wanted the *fulneſs* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps ſomething might have been added to the beauty of the ſtyle *Dryden.*
10. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour of ſound.
This ſort of paſtoral derives almoſt its whole beauty from a natural eaſe of thought and ſmoothneſs of verſe; whereas that of moſt other kinds conſiſts in the ſtrength and *fulneſs* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME *adj* [from *full*, Saxon, foul]
1. Naſeous; offenſive
He that brings *fulſome* objects to my view, With naſeous images my fancy fills, And all goes down like oxymel of ſquills. *Roſcommon.*
How half the youth of Europe are in arms, How *fulſome* muſt it be to ſtay behind, And die of rank diſeaſes here at home? *Otway.*
2. Rank; groſs: to the ſmell.
White ſatyrion is of a dainty ſmell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and thoſe not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulſome* ſmell. *Bacon.*
3. Luſtful
He ſtuck them up before the *fulſome* ewes. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Tending to obſcenity.
A certain epigram, which is aſcribed to the emperor, is more *fulſome* than any paſſage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY. *adv.* [from *fulſome.*] Naſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

FU'LSOMENESS *n. ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]
1. Naſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity.
No decency is conſidered, no *fulſomeneſs* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulneſs can ſupply it. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fiſh
Fiſh that ſerve for the hotter countries, they uſed at firſt to fume, by hanging them upon long ſticks one by one, drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft and cautious fire, from which they purchaſed the name of *fumadoes.* *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *n ſ* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Diſt.*

FU'MATORY. *n. ſ* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumeterre*, French.] An herb.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*, Doth root upon. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

To FUMBLE *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.
Our mechanick theiſts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in theſe their motions, nor to have produced any inept ſyſtem. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.
Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

3. To play childiſhly.
I ſaw him *fumble* with the ſheets, and play with flowers, and ſmile upon his finger's end. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.
As many farewels as be ſtars in heav'n,
With diſtinct breath and conſign'd kiſſes to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one looſe adieu. *Shakſp.*
His greaſy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in ſuch an agony
They told 'em falſe for fear. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

FU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fumble*] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *fumble.*] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *n. ſ.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.
Thus fighting fires awhile themſelves conſume;
But ſtreight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They firſt lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a ſmoke rais'd with a *fume* of ſighs:
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakſpeare.*
It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In winter, when the heat without is leſs, breath becomes ſo far condenſed as to be viſible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or craſſer vapour; and may, by proper veſſels, ſet in a ſtrong freezing mixture, be collected in a conſiderable quantity. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the ſtomach.
The *fumes* of drink diſcompoſe and ſtupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*
Plung'd in ſloth we lie, and ſnore ſupine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigeſted wine. *Dryden.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain ſurprize,
And its mad *fumes* in your diſcourſes riſe;
But time theſe yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taſte the ſober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion.
The *fumes* of his paſſion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and diſcerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unſubſtantial.
When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have ſome effect, not in renewing the ſtate of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of thoſe, that conceive the celeſtial bodies have more accurate influence upon theſe things below, than they have, but in groſs. *Bacon.*
To lay aſide all that may ſeem to have a ſhew of *fumes* and fancies, and to ſpeak ſolids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin]

1. To ſmoke.
Their pray'rs paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incenſe, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great interceſſor; came in ſight
Before their father's throne. *Milton.*
From thence the *fuming* trail begun to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as ſhe ſipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakſpeare.*
Silenus lay,
Whoſe conſtant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roſcommon.*

3. To paſs away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no ſtorm, no light'ning:
Our hate is ſpent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Johnſon.*
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
The firſt freſh dawn than wak'd the gladden'd race,
Of uncorrupted man, nor bluſh'd to ſee
The ſluggard ſleep beneath its ſacred beam;
For their light ſlumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He ſwells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamors rings around. *Dryd.*

To FUME. *v. a.*

1. To ſmoke; to dry in the ſmoke.
Thoſe that ſerve for hot countries they uſed at firſt to *fume*, by hanging them upon long ſticks one by one, and drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the ſacred altars came,
To pray for him, who was an empty name. *Dryden.*
The *fuming* of the holes with brimſtone, garlick, or other unſavory things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To diſperſe in vapours.
The heat will *fume* away moſt of the ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FUME'T. *n. ſ.* The dung of the deer.

FUMETTE. n. ſ. [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the ſlink of meat.
A haunch of ven'ſon made her ſweat,
Unleſs it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.
A craſs and *fumid* exhalation is cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke. *Dict.*

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, French.]

1. To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour.
Would thou preſerve thy famiſh'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to ſave the ſtate. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, Fr. from *fumigate.*]

1. Scents raiſed by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, juſt
The ſouls of roſes, and red coral's duſt;
And, leſt, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with ſparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY *adv.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage.
That which we move for our better learning and inſtruction ſake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietneſs with it; they anſwer *fumingly*, that they are aſhamed to defile their pens with making anſwer to ſuch idle queſtions. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER. *n. ſ.* A plant. See FUMATORY.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext ſea; ſinging aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*fumeux fr*, French; from
FU'MY. } *fume.*] Producing fumes.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to reſt,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breaſt:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it laſted 'till the day. *Dryden.*

FUN. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolickſome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*

FU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*functio.* Latin]

1. Diſcharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a repreſenting commoner in the *function* of his public calling, and the ſame perſon in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.
The miniſtry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is ſecluded from that *function* of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgift.*
You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the priſoner the very other debt of your calling. *Shakſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Nor was it any policy, or obſtinacy, or partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*
This double *function* of the goddeſs gives a conſiderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addreſſed to her. *Addiſon.*
Let not theſe indignities diſcourage us from aſſerting the juſt privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.
Without difference thoſe *functions* cannot, in orderly ſort, be executed. *Hooker.*
They have ſeveral offices and prayers againſt fire, tempeſts, and eſpecially for the dead, in which *functions* they uſe ſacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the ſeveral parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.
Tears in his eyes, diſtraction in his aſpect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* ſuiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
Nature ſeems
In all her *functions* weary of herſelf:
My race of glory run, and race of ſhame;
And I ſhall ſhortly be with them that reſt. *Milton.*
Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* ſpread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*
Though every human conſtitution is morbid, yet are their diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FUND. *n. ſ.* [*fond*, French; *fundo*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported.

He touches the paſſions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

Part muſt be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Dryd.*

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt entirely to the ſtock or *fund* of their own reaſon, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my eſtate has been hitherto either toſt upon ſeas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in ſubſtantial acres. *Addiſon.*

FUNDAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL. *adj* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cauſe of the moſt grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shakſp.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the laſt king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain ſome general and *fundamental* truths, both in philoſophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The ſervile actions of our wav'ring ſoul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet ſome there were among the ſounder few,
Of thoſe who leſs preſum'd, and better knew,
Who durſt aſſert the juſter ancient cauſe,
And here reſtor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAME'NTAL *n ſ.* Leading propoſition; important and eſſential part which is the groundwork of the reſt.

We propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Chriſt damnable in reſpect of ſuperſtructures and conſequences that ariſe from them. *South.*

It is a very juſt reproach, that there ſhould be ſo much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in ſome ceremonies, or mere ſpeculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *adv.* from *fundamental*] Eſſentially; originally.

As virtue is feared *fundamentally* in the intellect, ſo perſpectively in the fancy; ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon, in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only uſeful to civil ſociety, but *fundamentally* neceſſary to its very birth and conſtitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legiſlators endeavour to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*

FUNERAL. *n. ſ* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French]

1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the reſt,
Come I to ſpeak in Cæſar's *funeral*. *Shakſpeare.*
All things that we ordained feſtival;
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakſp.*

He that had caſt out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any ſolemn *funerals*, nor ſepulchre with his fathers. 2 *Mac.*

No widow at his *funeral* ſhall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'rals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are ſometimes deſirous to ſee a *funeral* paſs by in the ſtreet. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I' th' lands, when he before his day ſhall fall. *Denham.*

FU'NEREAL. *adj.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our inſtruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding chear to a ſad *funeral* feaſt. *Shakſp.*

Let ſuch honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be firſt perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch diſplays,
And forms a thouſand ills ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNE'REAL. *adj* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal.

But if his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep diſaſtrous night,
Homeward with pious ſpeed repaſs the main,
To the pale ſhade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fungus*.] Unſolid excreſcence. *Dict.*

FU'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excreſcent; ſpongy; wanting firmneſs.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that ſpread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the eſcharotick medicines. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS n ſ [Latin] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *fungoſes*, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot on Dirt.*

This eminence is compoſed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud fleſh. *Sharp.*

FU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord; a ſmall ligature; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR *adj.* [*funiculaire*, French, from *funicle*.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK *n ſ.* A ſtink. A low word.

FU'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *funt.ble*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives a little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees you ſhall fill many of them. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some the long *funnel*'s curious mouth extend,
Through which ingeſted meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackmore.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees to draw the ſound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we uſe a *funnel* to pour liquor into any veſſel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or paſſage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freſh air. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *n. ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as alſo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the ſign of capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dreſſing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats ſuitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon fleſh qualify it, the one by ſwallowing the hair or *fur* of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

To FUR *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.

How mad a ſight it was to ſee Dametas, like rich tiſſue *furred* with lambſkins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakſpeare.*

You are for dreams and ſlumbers, brother prieſt,
You *fur* your gloves with reaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To cover with ſoft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a litten baſon; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

Three ſiſters, mourning for their brother's loſs,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moſs. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all ſides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a diſtance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of faulcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Paſt.*

FURA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thieviſh; inclined to ſteal. *Dict.*

FURA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin] Diſpoſition to theft; thieviſhneſs.

FU'RBELOW. *n. ſ.* A piece of ſtuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the pettycoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. *Trev. Dict.*

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dreſs.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain diſcourſe. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon.*

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh; to rub to brightneſs.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbiſh* new the name of John o'Gaunt.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

Furbiſh the ſpears, and put on the brigandines. *Jeremiah.*

Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errours, hold that the ſufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not a farther execution, but a final releaſe. *South.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
And led the Latins to the duſty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms. *Dryden.*

FU'RBISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When ſtags grow old they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow-antlers, or loweſt *furcations* next the head. *Brown.*

FU'RFUR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandruff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneſs to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furioſus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be puniſhable. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will peck the eſtridge. *Shakſpeare.*

Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance or ſong,
Torment, and loud lament and *furious* rage. *Milton.*

3. Violent; impetuouſly agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating ſea their furious tide. *Milton.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiouſly*. *Fairy Q.*

They obſerve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiouſly* to that which of themſelves they are inclined. *South.*

She heard not half, ſo *furiouſly* ſhe flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *furious*.] Phrenſy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL *v. a.* [*freſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
Then ſhew a brave and preſent mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *n. ſ.* [ꝑanlanȝ, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate ſounds. *Bacon.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove. *Addiſon.*

FU'RLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In ſtarleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty* or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The ſeed-cake, the paſties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuſſer.*

FU'RNACE. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe ſo hot
That it may ſinge yourſelf. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

The fining pot is for ſilver and the *furnace* for gold. *Proverbs.*

We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats. *Bacon.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces*, and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*

Whoſo falleth not down and worſhippeth, ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Daniel.*

A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton.*

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick ſighs from him. *Shakſp. Cymbelin.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary to a certain purpoſe.

She hath directed
How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with. *Shakſpeare.*

His training ſuch,
That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf. *Shakſp.*

Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deuteronomy.*

Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and ſee what of that thou haſt ready. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſhed* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles Hiſtory.*

I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to ſupply.

Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſhed* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons, that hath *furniſhed* out theſe ſeveral remittances. *Addiſon.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance theſe are but *furniſhings*. *Shakſpeare.*

Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſhed*. Diogenes came in, and gut up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly anſwered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*

We were led into another great room, *furniſhed* with old inſcriptions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out, for any undertaking.

Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me? *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furniſh'd* out three diff'rent ſects. *Prior.*

Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſhed* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employed in ſuperior work. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to ſupply with ornamental houſehold ſtuff.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French; from *furniſh*.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furniſh*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.

No man can tranſport his large retinue, his ſumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addiſon.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind ſhall be deſtroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotſon.*

3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with youthful luſtyhed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenſer.*

The duke is coming: ſee the barge be ready,
And fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits
The greateſt of his perſon. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

The ground muſt be of a mixt brown, and huge enough, or the horſe's *furniture* muſt be of very ſenſible colours. *Dryden.*

FU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ꝑuꝩ, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed.

Wheat muſt be ſowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for ſeed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd firſt beneath the yoke. *Dryd.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face.
With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt:
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground
quite to forget it. *Dryd. & Lee's Oedipus.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed*] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shakſp.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; ꝑyꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whiſtles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek. *Sandys.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough ſea, and ſmooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ſhips that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous ſhapes we ſee. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.

From Volga's banks ſhe imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Fenton.*

3. Conſiſting of fur.
Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle ſhake. *Dryd.*
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to ſeize their *furry* ſpoils in fight. *Dryd.*

FU'RTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt*, corrupted from *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝑonꝺeꝛ, Saxon. *Forther* is uſed by ſir *Thomas More*. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to in this word.]

1. At a greater diſtance.
2. Beyond this.

What *farther* need have we of witneſſes. *Matthew.*

Satan had journey'd on, penſive and ſlow:
But *further* way found none, ſo thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd break, the undergrowth
Of ſhrubs and tangling buſhes had perplex'd
All path of man or beaſt that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

Their earneſt eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them *further* woe or ſhame. *Milton.*

I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit, from him to draw
What *further* would be learn'd. *Milton.*

3. *Further* has in ſome ſort the force of a ſubſtantive in the phraſe *no further*, for *nothing further*.

Let this appeaſe
Thy doubt, ſince human reach no *further* knows. *Milton.*

FU'RTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*] To a greater diſtance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and ſtood in a narrow place. *Numbers.*

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb, ꝑonꝺeꝛian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to aſſiſt; to help.

Things thus ſet in order, in quiet and reſt,
Shall *further* thy harveſt, and pleaſure thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

Could their fond ſuperſtition have *furthered* ſo great attempts without the mixture of a true perſuaſion concerning the irreſiſtible force of divine power. *Hooker.*

Grant not, O Lord, the deſires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Pſalms.*

This binds thee then to *further* my deſign,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *further*] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them firſt, and uſed them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private buſineſs. *Spenſer.*

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which ſcriptures, councils, fathers, hiſtories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and ſucceſs in his affairs he ſeeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood ſacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shakſp.*

If men were minded to live righteouſly, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any ſuch deſign, but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it. *Tillotſon.*

FU'RTHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earneſt favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful ſervitor to his prince and country. *Aſcham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *adv.* [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; beſides.

This ring I do accept moſt thankfully,
And ſo, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, ſhew my youth old Shylock's houſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'RTIVE, *adj.* [*furtive*, French; *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or do they, as your ſchemes, I think, have ſhown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All ſervants to that ſource of light, the ſun? *Prior*

FU'RUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*furoncle*, French; *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry puſtule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaſeth, it riſeth up with an acute head, and ſometimes a puſtule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its ſtate, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiſeman.*

FU'RY. *n. ſ.* [*furor*, Latin; *fureur*, Fr.]

1. Madneſs.
2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs

I do oppoſe my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To ſuffer with a quietneſs of ſpirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakſpeare.*

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beaſts *Wiſdom.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be wirl, a divine *fury* inſpired; and her voice would, in ſo beloved an occaſion, ſecond her wit. *Sidney.*

A ſyſtem that had number'd in the world
The ſun to courſe two hundred compaſſes,
In her prophetick *fury* ſew'd the work. *Shakſp.*

Greater than human kind ſhe ſeem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal ſpoke;
Her ſtaring eyes with ſparkling *fury* roll,
When all the God came ruſhing on her ſoul. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. [from *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance; and thence a ſtormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The ſight of any of the houſe of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my ſoul. *Shakſpeare.*

It was the moſt proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleaſed, when he ſees the angry goddeſs thus ſinking in a tempeſt, and plunging herſelf into hell, amidſt ſuch a ſcene of horror and confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FURZ. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyꝛꝛ, Saxon; *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Latin.] Goſſe; goſs.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are diſpoſed in ſhort thick ſpikes, which are ſucceeded by ſhort compreſſed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuſſer.*

For fewel, there groweth great ſtore of *furze*, of which the ſhrubby ſort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to ſow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of goſſe.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obſcuring. *Dict.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SEE *n. ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reaſon of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fuſee*, and that by the motion of the ſpring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reaſonableneſs in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale.*

2. A firelock [from *fuſil*, French]; a ſmall neat muſket. This is more properly written *fuſil*.

3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or ſome ſuch matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderſon makes twenty ſeven ſeconds. *Harris.*

4. Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *adj* [from *fuſe*] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with, or otherwiſe penetrate into other bodies eſpecially *fuſible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ* [from *fuſible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at leaſt a *fuſibility*, ſeem to have reſolved it into a nobler uſe. *Wotton.*

The bodies of moſt uſe, that are fought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, *fuſibility*, and malleableneſs. *Locke.*

FU'SIL *adj.* [*fuſile*, French; *fuſilis*, Latin]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, leſs ſkilful, fancy theſe ſcapi that occur in moſt of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fuſil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
Firſt his own tools: then, what might elſe be wrought
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er ſand and aſhes, and the ſtubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fuſil* ſea. *Philips.*

FU'SIL. *n. ſ* [*fuſil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſket.
2. [In heraldry; from *fuſus*, Latin.] Something like a ſpindle.

Fuſils muſt be made long, and ſmall in the middle: in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fuſils* in feſſe gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FU'SILIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſil*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil, a muſketeer.

FU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin; *fuſion*, French.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The ſtate of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fuſion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except ſpelter, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*

Fuss. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle.

End as it beſits your ſtation;
Come to uſe and application;
Nor with ſinutes keep a *fuſs*:
I ſubmit, and anſwer thus. *Swift.*

FUST. *n. ſ.* [*fuſte*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [from *fuſtle*, French.] A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To Fust. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill

FU'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*fuſtaine*, French; from *fuſte*, a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, the ſervingmen in their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings? *Shakſpeare.*

2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill aſſociated; bombaſt.

Nor will you riſe in me combuſtion,
By dint of high heroick *fuſtian*. *Hudibras.*

What *fuſtian* have I heard theſe gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes? In general I will ſay, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the ſtrength of thoſe images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

Fuſtian is thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chaucer thoughts, when govern'd by the cloſe,
Oft riſe to *fuſtian*, or deſcend to proſe. *Smith.*

Fu'stian. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid: uſed of ſtyle.

When men argue, th' greateſt part
Of th' conteſt falls on terms of art,
Until the *fuſtian* ſtuff be ſpent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have ſeen the firſt verſes of the Pylæan, would have thought Statius made in his *fuſtian* deſcription of the braſen horſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fu'stic. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt Indies, uſed in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

To Fu'stigate. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick; to cane. *Dict.*

Fustila'rian. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty*] A low fellow; a ſtinkard; a ſcoundrel. A word uſed by *Shakſpeare* only.

Away, you ſcullion, you rampallian, you *fuſtilarian*: I'll tickle your cataſtrophe. *Henry IV.*

Fu'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty*.] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

Fu'sty. *adj.* [from *fuſt*.] Ill-ſmelling; mouldy.

Hector ſhall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakſpeare.*

The *fuſty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shakſp.*

The large Achilles, at this *fuſty* ſtuff,
From his deep chaſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'TILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* perſon, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

Fu'tility. *n. ſ.* [*futilité*, French; from *futile*.]

1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity.

This fable does not ſtrike ſo much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aſpects. *Bentley.*

Fu'ttocks. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *foot hooks*. *Skinner*.] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That will be hereafter; to come; as, the *future* ſtate.

Glory they ſung to the moſt High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton.*

He ſows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And ſings the *future* people from his hand. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Fu'ture. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This ign'rant preſent time; and I feel now
The *future* in the inſtant. *Shakſp. Macb.*

The mind once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the *future*, or elſe checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

Fu'turely. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This preſcience of God, as it is preſcience, is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding; nobler deeds God's omniſcience doth impoſe any neceſſity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

Futuri'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.] The ſtate of being to be; the condition of being come to paſs hereafter.

Is it intelligible, that the great means of the world's redemption ſhould reſt only in the number of poſſibilities, and hang ſo looſe in reſpect of its *futuritions*, as to leave the event in an equal poiſe, whether ever there ſhould be ſuch a thing or no? *South.*

Futu'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come.

Not my ſervice paſt, nor preſent ſorrows,
Nor purpoſ'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ranſom me. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

I will contrive ſome way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordſhip for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-ſeeing Eye, the ſight of which is no more hindered by diſtance of time than the ſight of an angel can be determined by diſtance of place. *South.*

This, great Amphitrite, lay hid from thee,
Thou ſkill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope.*

3. The ſtate of being to be; futuritions.

It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring ſuch a free, ſedate, and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found, but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

To Fuzz. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in ſmall particles.

Fu'zzball. *n. ſ.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

Fy. *Interj.* [*fy*, French and Fleminſh; φὶ; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and diſapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whoſe wrathful wreaks themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a ſoldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakſpeare.*

A bawd, ſir, *fy* upon him. *Shakſpeare.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muſe, how thou do'ſt ſtray!

Repentance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I ſwear, I'll ſcratch your face:
Let go, for ſhame; you make me mad for ſpite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiſs, I'll bite. *Dryden.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we muſt be part all theſe gaieties. *Tatler.*

G

G

G Has two ſounds, one from the Greek γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *g*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *g* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *g*, reſembles that of *j*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived: thus, for *ſign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *ſine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often ſilent in the middle of the words before *h*; as, *might*. The Saxon *g* ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant; whence *yate*, *yeld*, are ſtill pronounced *gate*.

Ga'bardine. *n. ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe upper garment.

[illegible] way to [illegible] there is [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

You call me miſbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And ſpit upon my Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakſpeare.*
The knight did ſtraight ſubmit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he diſrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himſelf reſign. *Hudibras*

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gableren*, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noiſe.
When thou could'ſt not, ſavage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'ſt *gabble* like
A thing moſt brutiſh, I endow'd thy purpoſes
With words that made them known. *Shakſpeare.*
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempeſt roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhoar
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.
Have you no wit, manners, nor honeſty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe?
Shakſpeare.
Which made ſome think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudib.*
Such a rout, and ſuch a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble* *Swift*

GA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals.
Not to know what we ſpeak one to another, ſo we ſeem to know, is to know ſtraight our purpoſe: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.
Forthwith a hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not underſtood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabella*, Italian; gabel, Saxon, a tribute.] An exciſe; a tax.
The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GA'BION. n. ſ. [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*gavel*, Welſh; *gable*, French.] The ſloping roof of a building.
Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

GAD. *n. ſ.* [gad, Saxon; *gaddur*, Iſlandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel.
Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, ſome in bars, and ſome in *gads*; and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel, and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakſpeare* for a ſtyle or graver. [from gad, Saxon, a goad.]
I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words.
Shakſpeare.

To GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner*, from *gadfly*; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake; thought by others only the preterit of the old word agaan, *to go*.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly.
How now, my headſtrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakſp.*
Give the water no paſſage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Eccluſ.*

The leſſer devils aroſe with ghaſtly roar,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, ſtream and ſhore.
Fairfax.
Envy is a *gadding* paſſion, and walketh the ſtreets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*
Gad not abroad: ev'ry queſt and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*
Thee, ſhepherd, thee, the woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton*
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden.
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*
There's an ox loſt, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wind fowl. *L'Eſtrange*
No wonder their thoughts ſhould be perpetually ſhifting from what diſguſts them, and ſeek better entertainment in more pleaſing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*.
Locke

GA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.
A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, cauſeth great anger, and ſhe will not cover her own ſhame. *Eccluſ.*

GA'DDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GA'DFLY. *n. ſ.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, it is called *goadfly*. Suppoſed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon gab. and *fly*.] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze.
The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of ſomewhat that ſwimmeth upon the top of the water, and is moſt about ponds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Light fly his ſlumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* faſten on the herd. *Thomſon.*

GAFF. *n. ſ.* A harpoon or large hook.
Ainſworth.

GA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [ȝeȝere, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect, now obſolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean perſon.
For *goſſer* Tirrel well told us by the bye,
Exceſſive ſorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Paſt.*

GA'FFELS. *n. ſ.* [gapelucar, ſpears, Sax.]

1. Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks when they are ſet to fight.

2. A ſteel lever to bend croſsbows. *Ainſw.*

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minſheu*.] To ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak.
He's out of his guard already: unleſs you laugh and minſter occaſion to him, he is *gagg'd*.
Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.
There ſcam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.
Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their ſoft mouths reſtrain.
Dryden.
Your woman would have run up ſtairs before me; but I have ſecured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden*

GAGE. *n. ſ.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in ſecurity.
He, when the ſham'd ſhield of ſlain Sanſoy
He ſpy'd, with that ſame fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that ſame envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him ſnatcht away.
Fairy Queen.
There I throw my *gage*,
Diſclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aſide my high blood's royalty. *Shakſp.*
There is my *gage*, the manuel ſeal of death,
That marks thee out for hell *Shak. Rich. II.*
They from their mothers breaſts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*
I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hoſtage of your keeping it.
Southern's Oroon.
But ſince it was decreed, auſpicious king,
In Britain's right that thou ſhould'ſt wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would caſt ſome previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawſon ſhould be ſlain. *Dryden.*
In any truth, that gets not poſſeſſion of our minds by ſelf-evidence or demonſtration, the arguments that gain aſſent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A meaſure; a rule of meaſuring.
One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a ſurer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or ſecurity.
A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakſp. Hamlet.*
He found the Turkiſh merchants making merry: unto theſe merchants he gave due ſalutations, *gaging* his faith for their ſafety, and they likewiſe to him. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

2. To bind by ſome caution or ſurety; to engage.
My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, ſomething too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See GAUGE.
We ſhall ſee your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to night: you ſhall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gageln*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe.
Birds plume their feathers, geeſe *gaggle*, and crows ſeem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
May fat geeſe *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And never want gooſeberries or apple-ſauce.
King.

GA'ILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Ainly; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly. See GAYLY.

GAIN. *n. ſ.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage: contrary to *loſs*.
But what things were *gain* to me, thoſe I counted loſs for Chriſt. *Phil.*
Beſides the purpoſe it were now, to teach how victory ſhould be uſed, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general conſent. *Raleigh.*
Havock and ſpoil, and ruin are my *gain*.
Milton.
It is in praiſe of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purſes; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; spacious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle.
Shakspeare.

4. Courtly with respect to ladies.

He discoursed, how gallant and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress.
Clarendon.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings.
Thomson.

GA'LLANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.
——What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors.
Shakspeare.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius. *Knolles.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Then fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spright.
Dryden.

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights.
Dryden.

2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*. *Shakspeare.*

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GA'LLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.
Swift.

GA'LLANTRY. *n. s.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature.
Glanville's Scepsis, Preface.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have armed to-day. *Shakspeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

5. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GA'LLEASS. *n. s.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two *galleases*,
And twelve tight gallies. *Shakspeare.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleases*. *Addison.*

GALLEON. *n. s.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidado, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk, or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleases and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles.
Bacon's War with Spain.

GA'LLERY. *n. s.* [*galerie*, French; derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.
Sidney.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Your *gallery*
Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakspeare.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are drawn space, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

Wonder how the *gallery* attends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends *Pope.*

GA'LLETYLE. *n. s.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallipot*.

Make a compound body of glass and *galletyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcelane and a glass
Bacon's Phys. Rem.

GA'LLEY. *n. s.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *galeon*, the swordfish; as others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, *gallies*, barks, and brigandines
Fairfax.

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of *gallies*, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Less in a open boat or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's Hist.*

On rozy ground his *gallies* in order;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore
Dryden.

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, hired coaches, courtships every day, would find in the greatest torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure.
South.

GA'LLEYSLAVE. *n. s.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to bind men, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galleyslaves* do enjoy *Bramhall.*

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise mannumission
Denn. of Poetry.

The surges gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar
Gay.

GA'LLIARD. *n. s.* [*gaillard*, French imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius; and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow
Seldom is a *gallyard* by himself. *Tusser.*

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *galliard*. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shak.*

If there be any that would take up all the room, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians used to do with those that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon.*

The triple's and changing of times have no agreement with the changes of motion, between *galliard* time and measure time are in the modesty of one dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. n. s. [French] Merriment; exuberant gayety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the first face of Scorpius: I was born in the prime hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way fit for any pleasure, nor disposed for the ninth and *galliardise* of company. *Browne's Vulg. Err.*

GA'LLICISM. *n. s.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

Having this I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech.
Felton on the Classics.

GA'LLIGASKINS. *n. s.* [*Caligæ Gallicanum. Skinner.*] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By times subdu'd, what will not time subdue.
An hour'd chasm discloses *Pope.*

GALLIMATIA. n. s. [*galimathias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *n. s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]

1. A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hanmer.*

They have made of our Engliſh tongue a *gallimaufry* or hodge-podge of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*

2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches ſay is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, becauſe they are not in't. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The painter, who under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his piéture with ſuch varieties as alter the truth of hiſtory, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.

—Why, ſir, my wife is not young.

—He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy *gallimaufry* friend. *Shakſpeare*

GA'LLIOT. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A ſmall ſwift galley.

Barbaroſſa departing out of Helleſpontus with eighty gallies and certain *galliots*, ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

GA'LLIPOT. *n. ſ.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spaniſh, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines.

Plato ſaid his maſter Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outſides apes, owls, and ſatyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon's Apophthegms*

Here phials in nice diſcipline are ſet:
There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*

Alexandrinus thought it unſafe to truſt the real ſecret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spectator.*

Thou that doſt Æſculapius deride,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *n. ſ.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GA'LLOON. *n. ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.] Derived by all the etymologiſts, after *Budæus*, from [illegible]; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full ſpeed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horſe: who was 't came by? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

His ſteeds will be reſtrain'd,
But *gallop* freely down th' weſtern hill. *Donne.*

In ſuch a ſhape grim Saturn did retreat,
His heavy limbs, and flow'd with ſuch a mane,
When half ſurpriz'd, and fearing to be ſeen,
The jealous *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing ſuch ſtreams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan eſpy
An armed knight towards them *gallop* faſt,
That ſeem'd from ſome feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen.*

He who fair and ſoftly goes ſteadily forward, in a courſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full ſpeed. *Locke.*

3. To move very faſt.

The golden ſun
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakſ.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?

—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakſpeare.*

He that rides poſt through a country may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie: ſuch ſuperficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed; in which, making a kind of a leap forward, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the ſame time; and while theſe are in the air, and juſt upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almoſt at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER. *n. ſ.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horſe that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horſes for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though ſome of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [a3ælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves *Shakſpeare.*

GA' LLOWAY. *n. ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a ſhire in Scotland.

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *n. ſ.*

1. It is worn likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen the Iriſh call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman And he being ſo armed in a long ſhirt of mail down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was inſtead of the footmen that now weareth a corſlet, before the corſlet was uſed, or almoſt invented. *Spenſer on Ireland*

2. [*Hanmer*, otherwiſe than *Spenſer*.] Soldiers among the wild Iriſh, who ſerve on horſeback

A ſtout and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglaſſes* and ſtout kernes
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakſ.*

GA'LLOW. } *n. ſ.* [It is uſed by ſome in
GA'LLOWS. } the ſingular; but by more only in the plural, or ſometimes has another plural *gallowſes*. *Galgo*, Goth. *galga*, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which ſome derive from *gabalus furca*, Latin; others from גבה high, others from *gallu*, Welſh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from a3ælpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monſter lay like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was poiſed boleing a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were deſolation of gaols and *gallowſes*. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I propheſied if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakſpeare.*

He took the mayor aſide, and whiſpered him that execution muſt that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* ſhould be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the ſmart of waſps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thouſand years a boy.

—Ay, and a ſhrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my conſent,
And nothing ſuffer, ſince he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his deareſt dame. *Spenſer.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a ſuland gooſe. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a
GAMBA'DO. } leg.] Spatterdaſhes; boots worn upon the legs above the ſhoe.

The petti-fogger ambles thither in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis' Letters.*

GA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, I ſuppoſe, for *game* or *gameſter*.] A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary, to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. *n. ſ.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. It is brought from America and the Eaſt Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.]

1. To dance; to ſkip; to truſk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and dane'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monſters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward meaſures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to ſtart.

'Tis not madneſs
That I have utter'd: bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will re-word, which madneſs
Would *gambol* from. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

GA'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had a water-ſpaniel, that would beſt [illegible] and leaping upon him, and playing a thouſand pretty *gambols*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in *gambols* truſk'd before their horſeſt god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

[illegible] plays his *gambols*,
With ſuch unſufferable tramples! *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horſe.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be ſo mixed as to make it a ſoft body, and yet to have the ſtrength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horſe's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME. *n. ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.
We have had paſtimes here, and pleaſing *game*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Jeſt: oppoſed to earneſt or ſerioufneſs.
Then on her head they ſet a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earneſt and 'twixt *game*. *Spenſer.*

3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult.
Do they not ſeek occaſion of new quarrels,
On my refuſal, to diſtreſs me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities? *Milton.*

4. A ſingle match at play.

5. Advantage in play.
Mutual vouchers for our fame we ſtand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryd.*

6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.
This ſeems to be the preſent *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they ſee an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field ſports; as, the chace, falconry.
If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his uſual *game*,
He ſhall here find his friends with horſe and men,
To ſet him free from his captivity. *Shakſpeare*
What arms to uſe, or nets to frame
Wild beaſts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myſteries of that *game*. *Waller.*
Some ſportſmen, that were abroad upon *game*, eſpied a company of buſtards and cranes. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.
Hunting, and men, not beaſts, ſhall be his *game*,
With war, and hoſtile ſtrife, ſuch as refuſe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton.*
There is ſuch a variety of *game* ſpringing up before me, that I know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
A bloodhound will follow the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot.*
Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed ſpear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miſs the *game*. *Prior.*
Proud Nimrod firſt the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boaſts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling ſlaves the royal *game*. *Pope.*
Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wiſe, you rob me of my *game*. *Young.*

9. Solemn conteſts, exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.
The *games* are done, and Cæſar is returning. *Shakſpeare.*
Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his ſhoulders came. *Denham*

To GAME. *v. n.* [ʒaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any ſport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.
Gaming leaves no ſatisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *cock*.] A cock bred to fight.
They manage the diſpute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GA'ME-EGG. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *egg*.] An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.
Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more fierce for the fray. *Garth*

GA'MEKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *keep*.] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; playful; ſportful.
Geron, though old, yet *gameſome*, kept one end with Coſma. *Sidney*
I am not *gameſome*; I do lack ſome part
Of that quick ſpirit that is in Antony. *Shakſp.*
The *gameſome* wind among her treſſes play,
And curleth up thoſe growing riches ſhort. *Fairfax.*
Belial, in like *gameſome* mood. *Milton*
This *gameſome* humour of children ſhould rather be encouraged, to keep up their ſpirits and improve their ſtrength and health, than curbed or reſtrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gameſome*.] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gameſome*.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. ſ.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play.
Keep a *gameſter* from the dice, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
A *gameſter*, the greateſt maſter he is in his art, the worſe man he is. *Bacon*
Gameſters for whole patrimonies play;
The ſteward brings the deeds, which muſt convey
The whole eſtate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Could we look into the mind of a common *gameſter*, we ſhould ſee it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her ſlumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves. *Addiſon.*
All the ſuperfluous whims relate,
That fill a female *gameſter's* pate;
What agony of ſoul ſhe feels
To ſee a knave's inverted heels. *Swift*
Her youngeſt daughter is run away with a *gameſter*, a man of great beauty, who in dreſſing and dancing has no ſuperior. *Law.*

2. One who is engaged at play.
When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentle *gameſter* is the ſooneſt winner. *Shakſp.*
A man may think, if he will, that two eyes ſee no more than one; or that a *gameſter* ſeeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counſel is that which ſetteth buſineſs ſtraight. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolickſome perſon.
You're a merry *gameſter*,
My lord Sands. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

4. A proſtitute. Not in uſe.
She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gameſter* to the camp. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore uſed commonly to old woman.] The compellation of a women correſponding to *gaffer*: as, *Gammer* Gurton's Needle. An old play.

GA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.
Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold;
A raſhy *gammon* of ſome ſev'n years old. *Dryd.*
Gammons, that give a reliſh to the taſte,
And potted fowl, and fiſh, come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is our, the ſecond ſtinks. *Dryd.*

2. A kind of play with dice.
The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The ſounding *gammon*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

GA'MUT. *n. ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes.
Madam, before you touch the inſtrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer ſort. *Shakſpeare.*
When by the *gamut* ſome muſicians make
A perfect ſong, others will undertake,
By the ſame *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things ſimply good can never be unfit *Donne.*
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In forgs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and die in a ſoft expire. *Addiſon*

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*.
The noble knight 'gan feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of puniſhment; a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Preſtackius*.
Cohors catenis quà pia ſtridulis
Gemunt onuſti, vel fuſe trans humum
Ludibrium dirâ, pendulive
Sub unicis trepidant in uncis. *Mycæ Anglicæ*

GA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ʒandra, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe.
As deep drinketh the gooſe as the *gander*. *Camd. Rem.*
One *gander* will ſerve five geeſe. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch; ʒangan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottiſh.] To go; to walk. An old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.
But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, ſo let them bear plume. *Spenſer.*
Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their boſoms open. *Addiſon.*

GANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is ſeldom uſed but in contempt or abhorrence.
O, you panderly raſcals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakſpeare.*
As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a houſe, a maſtiff fell a barking. *L'Eſtrange.*
Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Pope.*

GA'NGHION. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainſworth.*

GA'NGLION. *n. ſ.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.
Boneſetters uſually reſpectent every bone diſlocated, though poſſibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumours or preternatural protuberance of ſome part of a joint. *Wiſeman.*

To GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gangrene*.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.
Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, feverated, and mortified, become black, the radical moiſture or vital ſulphur ſuffering an extinction. *Brown.*

GA'NGRENE. *n. ſ.* [*gangrene*, French; *gangræna*, Latin.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.
This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themſelves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon.*
She ſaves the lover, as we *gangrene* a fly,
By cutting off, like a hoof'd limb, away. *Waller.*
A diſcolouring in the part was ſuppoſed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
If the ſubſtance of the ſoul is ſo infected with theſe paſſions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To GAN'GRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.
In cold countries, when men's noſes and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they feel no pain; for that the few ſpirits that remain in thoſe parts are ſuddenly drawn forth, and ſo putrefaction made complete. *Bacon.*
Gangren'd members muſt be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay *Dryden.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and feſter, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As phlegmons are ſubject to mortification, ſo alſo in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not ſpeedily digeſted out. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *adv.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hæmorrhages, puſtules red, leaden-coloured, black and *gangrenous.* *Arbuthnot*

GA'NGWAY. *n. ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK. *n. ſ.* [*gang* and *week*] Rogation week, when proceſſions are made to luſtrate the bounds of pariſhes. *Dict.*

GA'NTELOPE. } *n. ſ.* [*gantlet* is only corGA'NTLET. } rupted from *gantelope*; *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch] A military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

But would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou to run the *gantlet* theſe expoſe,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd ſhoes? *Dryd.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the ſeveral claſſes. *Locke.*

GA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ganſa*, Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe, by a flock of which a virtuoſo was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And ſavour ſtrongly of the *ganza's.* *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *n. ſ.* [*geol*, Welſh; *geole*, French.] A priſon; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail* and ſometimes *goal.*

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my *gaol.*
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

Have I been ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol?* *Shakſpeare*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the priſoners. *Shakſpeare.*

To GAOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impriſon; to commit to gaol.

Gaoling vagabonds was chargeable, peſterous, and of no open example. *Bacon*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. ſ.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon.

Then doth th' aſpiring ſoul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our ſouls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

Theſe make a general *gaoldelivery* of ſouls, not for puniſhment. *South*

GA'OLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

This is a gentle provoſt; ſeldom, when
The ſtecled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakſp.*

I know not how or why my ſurly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and inſolent as pow'r,
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind ſhe had been baniſhed and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler.* *Tatler.*

GAP. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the deſpair,
By cuſtom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And cryſtal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a ſpacious *gap* diſcloſ'd
Into the waſteful deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Buſhes are moſt laſting of any for dead hedges, or to mend *gaps.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

I fought for a man, ſays God, that ſhould make up the hedge, and ſtand in the *gap* before me, fore the land that I ſhould not deſtroy it. *Rogers.*

2. A breach.

The lots of that city concerned the chriſtian commonweal: manifold miſeries afterwards enſued by the opening of that *gap* to all that ſide of chriſtendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any paſſage.

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with the ſpear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him ruſtling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England paſſed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deſerved, yet now ſuch a *gap* of miſchief lies open thereby, that I could wiſh it were well ſtopt. *Spenſer.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed againſt him, miſtaking his purpoſe, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakſpear's King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature. *More.*

6. Any interſtice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and anſwer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, ſince firſt
We were diſſever'd. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might ſleep out this great *gap* of time
My Antony is away. *Shakſ. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languiſhing converſation by a ſudden ſurpriſing ſentence; another is more dexterous in ſeconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift*

7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is cauſed by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To ſtop a* GAP. To eſcape by ſome mean ſhift: alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes, till the quickſets will grow.

His policy conſiſts in ſetting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *ſtopping gaps.* *Swift.*

9. *To ſtand in the* GAP. To make defence; to expoſe himſelf for the protection of ſomething in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *ſtand in the gap?* *Lefley.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the ſmiling boy prioreſs and the broad ſpeaking *gaptoothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakſ.*

Gaping or yawning, and ſtretching, do paſs from man to man; for that that cauſed *gaping* and ſtretching is when the ſpirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She ſtretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whoſe mother 's kill'd in ſeeking of the prey,
Cry in their neſt, and think her long away:
And at each leaf that ſtirs, each blaſt of wind,
Gape for the food which they muſt never find.
Dryden.

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then firſt the mattlet meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.
Dryden.

3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave: with *for.*

To her grim death appears in all her ſhapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes.*
Denham.

To thy fortune be not thou a ſlave;
For what haſt thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who *gap'ſt* for my eſtate; draw near;
For I would whiſper ſomewhat in thy ear. *Dryd.*

4. With *after.*

What ſhall we ſay of thoſe who ſpend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *at.*

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but before they could ſwallow them, have had their mouths ſtopped in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fiſſures or holes.

If it aſſume my noble father's perſon,
I'll ſpeak to it though hell itſelf ſhould *gape*
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and ſwallow me alive,
Where I ſhall kneel to him that ſlew my father.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

The great horſe-muſſel, with the fine ſhell, doth *gape* and ſhut as the oyſters do. *Bacon.*

The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the inciſions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itſelf to drink in the dew of heaven or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of theſe veſicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings waſh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach diſplay:
The roaring waters, with a hoſtile tide,
Ruſh through the ruins of her *gaping* ſide. *Dryden.*

That all theſe actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by obſerving the effects of different ſubſtances upon the fluids and ſolids, when the veſſels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the beſt of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæſura in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noiſe with open throat.

And, if my muſe can through paſt ages ſee,
That noiſy, nauſeous, *gaping* fool is he.
Roſcommon.

10. To ſtare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet deſigns of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foreſee
What ſhall, and what ſhall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To ſtare with wonder.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to cauſe laughter: a very monſter in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape* at. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Chriſp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To ſtare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job.*

GA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who ſtares fooliſhly.
3. One who longs or craves.

The golden ſhower of the diſſolved abbey lands rained well near into every *gaper*'s mouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon; ſo *Edgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. Obſolete. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What ! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſweet?
Or art thou of thy loved laſs forlorne. *Spenſer.*

GARB. *n. ſ.* [*garle*, French.]

1. Dreſs; clothes; habit.

Thus Baal, with words cloath'd in reaſon's *garb*,
Counſel'd ignoble eaſe and peaceful ſloth. *Milton.*

He puts himſelf into the *garb* and habit of a profeſſion; by ſick, and ſets up. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Faſhion of dreſs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's ſtate,
He did not ſteal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Then *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exteriour appearance.

This is ſome fellow,
Who, having been praiſ'd for bluntneſs, doth affect
A ſaucy roughneſs and conſtrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

GA'RBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*garbear*, Spaniſh. This etymology is very doubtful.] The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is ſeparated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfy'd deſire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakſpeare.*

Luſt, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will ſate itſelf in a celeſtial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

A ſlam more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old aruſpicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Preſag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*

Who, without averſion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?
Roſcommon.

When you receive condign puniſhment, you run to your confeſſor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Dryden.*

GA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. } *n. ſ.* Corrupted from
GA'RBISH. } *garbage.*

All ſhavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbiſh* of fiſh. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* ſome, and ſome you quite forſake. *Dryden.*

Had our author ſet down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly againſt him. *Locke.*

The underſtanding works to coliate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory preſent to it. *Cheyne.*

GA'RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *garble*.] He who ſeparates one part from another.

A farther ſcrutiny into this clauſe may beſt be diſcovered by the projectors, or at leaſt the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

GA'RBOIL. *n. ſ.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer.*

Look here, and at thy ſovereign leiſure read
What *garboils* ſhe awak'd. *Shakſpeare.*

GARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground incloſed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleaſure.

Thy promiſes are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakſpeare.*

My lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holbourn,
I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your *garden* there. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

In the royal ordering of *gardens* there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year. *Bacon.*

In every *garden* ſhould be provided flowers, fruit, ſhade, and water. *Temple.*

My *garden* takes up half my daily care,
And my beſt walks the mourners I can ſpare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleaſant *garden* of great Italy. *Shakſpeare.*

3. GARDEN is often uſed in compoſition for *hortenſis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. *Garden-mould.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight moſt in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with ſand than *clay*. *Mortimer.*

5. *Garden-tillage.* Tillage uſed in cultivating gardens.

Peaſe and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer.*

6. *Garden-ware.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious ſoil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At firſt, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and conſuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build ſtately, ſooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection. *Bacon.*

GA'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; ſo that if we plant nettles, or ſow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shak.*

Gardeners tread down any looſe ground, after they have ſown onions or turnips. *Bacon.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diverſions. *Evelyn.*

Then let the learned *gardiner* mark with care
The kinds of ſtocks, and what thoſe kinds will bear. *Dryden.*

GA'RDENING. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compoſitions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator.*

GARE. *n. ſ.* Coarſe wool growing on the legs of ſheep. *Dict.*

GA'RGARISM. *n. ſ.* [γαργαρισμος; *gargariſme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatiſms and *gargariſms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

To GARGARI'ZE. *v. a.* [γαργαριζω; *gargariſer*, French.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the noſtrils, or gargariſed, doth eaſe the hiccough; for that it ſtayeth and allayeth the motion of the [illegible]
This being relaxed, may [illegible] the larynx; as when we [illegible]

GA'RGET. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, [illegible] the inward parts. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargagliare*, Italian; *gurgeln*, German, the throat.]

1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend [illegible]
Gargle twice or thrice with ſharp vinegar [illegible]

The phyſician made the bleeding wound to flow by *gargling* with oxycrate [illegible]
The cords, and muſcles, order every [illegible]
Next *gargle* well their throats [illegible]

2. To warble; to play in the throat; an improper uſe.

To ſee wanton dames warble long,
And [illegible] their throats a long. [illegible]
So counſel'd you were, you could a wiſer [illegible]
On nought he *gargled* in his counſel's throat. [illegible]

GA'RGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

His throat was waſhed with one of [illegible] ſet down in the method of cure. [illegible]

GA'RGLION. *n. ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs.

The ſigns of the *gargil* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moiſt eyes, [illegible] and loſs of appetite *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *n. ſ.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, French.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Stripl'on, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For true then crowned was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitſuntide to bear. *Sidney.*

A reeling world will never ſtand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.
—How! wear the *garland*! doſt thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryd.*

Vanquiſh again; though ſhe be gone,
Who made thy *garland* crown'd the victor's brow,
And reign; though ſhe had left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*

He, gods and godlike hero's ſide to view,
And all her faded *garland* bloom a new. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing moſt prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'RLICK. *n. ſ.* [γαρ, Saxon, a lance; and *leek*, the leek that ſhoots up in blades. *Skinner. Allium*, Latin.]

It has a bulbous root, conſiſting of many ſmall tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the ſtalk; and are ſucceeded by ſubrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

Garlick is of an extremely ſtrong ſmell, and of an acrid and pungent taſte. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plaſters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a ſtrong ſmell to the breath. *Hill.*

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest ſtrength, affords moſt nouriſhment, and ſupplies moſt ſpirits to thoſe who eat little fleſh. *Temple.*

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a ſacred pow'r:
Religious nations ſure, and bleſt abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate.*

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree. n. ſ.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and ſeveral other places of America, where it uſually riſes to the height of thirty or forty feet, and ſpreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pomeal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy ſweet pulp, but a ſtrong ſcent of garlick. *Miller.*

GA'RLICK *Wild. n. ſ.* A plant.

GA'RLICKEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters.* *Shakſpeare.*

GA'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dreſs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy *garments.* *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Our leaf once fallen, ſpringeth no more; neither doth the ſun or ſummer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh.*

Faireſt thing that ſhines below,
Why in this robe doſt thou appear?
Would'ſt thou, a while more perfect ſhow,
Thou muſt at all no *garment* wear. *Cowley.*

Three worthy perſons from his ſide it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their ſcatter'd gore.
Waller.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not diſplay half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a Britiſh lady, when ſhe is dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

Let him that ſues for the coat, i. e. the ſhirt, or inner *garment*, take the cloak alſo, is a proverbial phraſe too; for in the truth of the letter, a ſhirt is no likely matter of a lawſuit, and ſignifies an unconteſting ſufferance of ſuch ſmall loſſes. *Kettlewell.*

GA'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

Earth's increaſe, and foyſon plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shakſpeare.*

For ſundry foes the rural realm ſurround;
The fieldmoute builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I muſt live, or bear no life. *Shak.*

GA'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin; from its reſemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſaphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its ſurfaces are not ſo ſmooth or polite as thoſe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ſtrong red, with a plain admixture of blueiſh: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightneſs of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* ſeems to be a ſpecies of the carbuncle of the ancients; the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of a flame colour; and the Syrian is red, with a ſlight caſt of purple. *Woodw.*

To GA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garniſhed* their proud heights with ſtately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garniſhed*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongſt them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous ſmells, and painted colours ſhew. *Spenſer.*

With taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garniſh*,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Paradiſe was a terreſtrial garden, *garniſhed* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taſte. *Raleigh.*

All the ſtreets were *garniſhed* with the citizens, ſtanding in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dreſt!
Garniſh'd with aſparagus, himſelf a feaſt! *Dryd.*

No more lards ſalt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garniſhes* his lamb with ſpitchcock'd eel.
King's Cookery.

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GA'RNISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

So are you, ſweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garniſh* of a boy. *Shakſpeare.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garniſh* this, and that for uſe;
They ſeek to feed and pleaſe their gueſts. *Prior.*

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penſiuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol. *Ainſworth.*

GA'RNISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Ornament; embelliſhment.

The church of Sancta Guiſtiniana in Padoua is a ſound piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary ſtone, without any *garniſhment* of ſculpture, raviſh the beholders. *Wotton.*

GA'RNITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall ſhort in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferiour in furniture of their heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

Plain ſenſe, which pleas'd your ſires an age ago,
Is loſt, without the *garniture* of ſhow. *Granv.*

As nature has pour'd out her charms upon the female part of our ſpecies, ſo they are very aſſiduous in beſtowing upon themſelves the fineſt *garnitures* of art. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GA'ROUS. *adj.* [from *garum.*] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh.

In a civet-cat an offenſive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and ofidous ſeparation. *Browne.*

GA'RRAN. *n. ſ.* [Erſe. It imports the ſame as gelding. The word is ſtill retained in Scotland.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. A Highland horſe, which, when brought into the north of England, takes the name of *galloway.*

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* ſhift upon grats the year round; and this would force men to the incloſing of grounds, ſo that the race of *garrans* would decreaſe. *Temple.*

GA'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

The mob, commiſſion'd by the government,
Are ſeldom to an empty *garret* ſent. *Dryden.*

John Bull ſkipped from room to room; ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the *garret.* *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the ſpacious air,
With licence to build caſtles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in uſe.

The colour of the ſhining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in ſome pieces white, and in ſome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret.* *Bacon.*

GARRETE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *n. ſ.* [*garniſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it.

How oft he ſaid to me,
Thou art no ſoldier fit for Cupid's *garriſon.*
Sidney.

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall to ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garriſons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garriſon* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To GA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſecure by fortreſſes.

Others thoſe forces join,
Which *garriſon* the conqueſts near the Rhine.
Dryden's Juvenal.

GARRU'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a ſecret.

Let me here
Expiate, if poſſible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity.* *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs.

Some vices of ſpeech muſt carefully be avoided: firſt of all, loquacity or *garrulity.* *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative..

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth.
Thomſon.

GA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh; *jartier*, French; from *gar*, Welſh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A ſtring or riband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shakſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

When we reſt in our cloaths we looſen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the ſpirits free paſſage. *Ray.*

Handſome *garters* at yours knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter.*

—The george, profaned, hath loſt his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemiſh'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a ſon,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryd.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not ſee to *garter* his hoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

A perſon was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GARTH. *n. ſ.* [as if *girth*, from *gird.*] The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by the chymiſts.] It is uſed by Van Helmont, and ſeems deſigned to ſignify, in gene-

ral, a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uſes it looſely in many ſenſes. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French; from *Gaſcon*, a nation eminent for boaſting.] A boaſt; a bravado.

Was it a *gaſconade* to pleaſe me, that you ſaid your fortune was increaſed to one hundred a year ſince I left you? *Swift.*

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag; to bluſter.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French, *Skinner.*] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt inſtrument ſo as to make the wound wide.

Where the Engliſhmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horſes were found grievouſly *gaſhed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen inſtrument, and every one can cut and *gaſh* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillotſon.*

See me *gaſh'd* with knives,
Or ſear'd with burning ſteel. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*
Streaming with blood, all over *gaſh'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Philips.*

GASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gaſh* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary ſoul from thence it would diſcharge. *Spenſer.*

A perilous *gaſh*, a very limb lopt off. *Shakſp.*

Hamilton drove Newton almoſt to the end of the liſt; but Newton on a ſudden gave him ſuch a *gaſh* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal ſubſtance clos'd,
Not long diviſible; and from the *gaſh*
A ſtream of nectarous humour iſſuing flow'd. *Milton.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back ſword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gaſh* and ſcar. *Arbuthnot*

GA'SKINS. *n. ſ.* [from *Gaſcoigne.* See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hoſe; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaſkins* fall. *Shakſpeare.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *giſpe*, Daniſh, to ſob, *Junius.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour.

The ſick for air before the portal *gaſp*. *Dryden.*

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gaſping* throats. *Dryden.*

The *gaſping* head flies off: a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The ladies *gaſp'd*, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*

A ſcantling of wit lay *gaſping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

The rich countrymen in Auſtria were faint and *gaſping* for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,
He *gaſps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to ſee his friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively.

I lay me down to *gaſp* my laſt breath;
The [illegible]

[illegible]

3. To long for. This ſenſe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping.

The Caſtilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the ſame maſter, who, ſeeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gaſped* after their liberty, demanded a moſt exorbitant price for their ranſom. *Spectator.*

GASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies.

His fortunes all lie ſpeechleſs, and his name
Is at laſt *gaſp*. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his laſt;
And to the lateſt *gaſp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the lateſt *gaſp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, ſhew it now. *Addiſon.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝaſt, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he ſaw my beſt alarmed ſpirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gaſted* by the noiſe I made,
Full ſuddenly he fled. *Shakſp. K. Lear.*

GA'STRICK. *adj.* [from γαστὴρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY. *n. ſ.* [γαστὴρ and ῥάπτω.] In ſtrictneſs of etymology ſignifies no more than ſewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [γαστὴρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterit of *get.*

Moſes *gat* him up into the mount. *Exodus.*

GATE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, caſtle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My ſoul flies through theſe wounds to ſeek thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakſp. Cymb.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
——Both ſtile and *gate*, horſeway and footpath. *Shakſpeare.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wiſely and politickly, in ſetting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

GA'TEVEIN. *n. ſ.* The *vena porta.*

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the *gatevein* which diſperſeth that blood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

GA'TEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*gate* and *way.*] A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

Gateways between incloſures are ſo miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [ȝaberan, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.

[illegible]—and they took ſtones and made a [illegible] *Exod.*

2. To gather harveſt.

The ſeventh year we ſhall not ſow, nor *gather* in our increaſe. *Leviticus*

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions
Have ſatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Caſt up the highway, *gather* out the ſtones. *Iſaiah*

I will ſpend this preface upon thoſe from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he muſt *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done?
To ſee my youth, my beauty, and my love
No ſooner gain'd, but ſlighted and betray'd;
And like a roſe juſt *gather'd* from the ſtalk,
But only ſmelt, and cheaply thrown aſide,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden.*

5. To aſſemble.

They have *gathered* themſelves together againſt me. *Job.*

All the way we went there were *gathered* ſome people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by uſury and unjuſt gain increaſeth his ſubſtance, ſhall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To ſelect and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name, *Pſalms.*

8. To ſweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was caſt into the ſea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matthew.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or intereſt.

I will *gather* others to him, beſides thoſe that are *gathered* unto him. *Iſaiah.*

11. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract.

Immortal Tully ſhone,
The Roman toſtia deck'd the conſul's throne,
Gath'ring his flowing robe he ſeem'd to ſtand,
In act to ſpeak, and graceful ſtretch'd his hand. *Pope*

12. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law of reaſon or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*

The reaſon that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being ſhut againſt his entrance. *Shakſpeare*

After he had ſeen the viſion, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, aſſuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us.

From this doctrine of the increaſing and leſſening of ſin in this reſpect, we may *gather*, that all ſins are not alike and equal, as the ſtocks of ancient times, and their followers, have falſely imagined. *Perkins.*

Return'd,
By night, and liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton.*

Madamoiſelle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is tranſlating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been tranſlated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. *To* GATHER *Breath.* [A proverbial expreſſion.] To have reſpite from any

[illegible]

The luckleſs lucky made
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To *gather breath*, in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condenſed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear.
Dryden's Paſtorals.

When *gath'ring* clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, eaſt, and weſt, on airy courſes born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn.
Dryden.

Think on the ſtorm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burſt upon it.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter.

Their ſnow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To aſſemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the ſlander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a falſe accuſation. *Ecclus.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Aſk one, who by repeated reſtraints hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no leſs happy than the eaſe of a broken impoſthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. *Hudib.*

GA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will ſpend this preface about thoſe from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and diſpoſer of other men's ſtuff.
Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of ſycamore fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poiſonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand.
May's Virgil.

GA'THERING. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in ſtore, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Corinthians.*

GATTEN-TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Cornelian cherry.

GAUDE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain: *Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the moſt gaudy colour. *Junius*, according to his cuſtom, talks of [illegible]; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*, in *Douglaſs*, to ſignify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welſh, to cheat. It ſeems to me moſt eaſily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cauſe of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expreſſes pleaſure. In Scotland this word is ſtill retained, both as a ſhowy bawble, and the perſon fooled. It alſo in Scotland denotes a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a ſign of joy. It is not now much uſed.

He ſtole th' impreſſion of her fantaſy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, noſegays, ſweetmeats. *Shakſp.*

The ſun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleaſures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the ſnow; ſeems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakſ.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden ſand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded turbants fineſt holland bear. *Dryden.*

To GAUDE. *v. a.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a goſſip's feaſt, and *gaude* with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'UDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wiſeſt and nobleſt inſtitutions that ever was. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and ſhould have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, ſcarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as ridiculouſly, and as much in the faſhion, as the perſon that wears them is uſually grown out of it. *South.*

A plain ſuit, ſince we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarniſh'd *gaud'ry* known.
Dryden

GA'UDILY. *adv.* [from *gaude*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gaudy*.] Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

GA'UDY. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakſp.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* ſhapes poſſeſs,
As thick and numberleſs
As the gay motes that people the ſun-beams.
Milton.

A goldfinch there I ſaw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from ſide to ſide.
Dryden.

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much ſooner than him who wanders aſide to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that perſons ſo naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, ſhould, by an erroneous education, be made poor and *gaudy* ſpectacles of the greateſt vanity.
Law.

GA'UDY. *n. ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a feſtival; a day of plenty. A word uſed in the univerſity.

He may ſurely be content with a faſt to-day, that is ſure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterit of *give*.

Thou can'ſt not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'ſt give it, then thou never *gav'ſt* it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It ſtays at home, and thou with loſing ſav'ſt it.
Donne.

GA'VEL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mortimer.*

GA'VELKIND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no iſſue of his own. This cuſtom is of force in divers places of England, but eſpecially in Kent. *Cowell.*

Among other Welſh cuſtoms he aboliſhed that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the baſtards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Iriſh *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, a meaſuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, *gage*.]

1. To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel.

2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each ſide, broad on one ſide, and narrow on the other, both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itſelf than that artful manner in Homer, of taking meaſure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one perſon by the oppoſition of it to ſome other he is made to excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure, a ſtandard.

This plate muſt be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himſelf, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a conſtant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy propoſed to his miſtreſs, that ſhe ſhould entertain no ſervant that was above four foot ſeven inches high; and for that purpoſe had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be meaſured. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

GAU'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

Thoſe earls and dukes have been privileged with royal juriſdiction; and appointed their ſpecial officers, as ſheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and eſcheator.
Carew on Cornwal.

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ȝepanian, to leſſen, Saxon.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my compoſition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious faſt;
And who abſtains from meat that is not *gaunt*?
For ſleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanneſs, leanneſs is all *gaunt*:
The pleaſure that ſome fathers feed upon
Is my ſtrict faſt; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein faſting, thou haſt made me *gaunt*:
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whoſe hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

Two maſtiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight purſu'd,
And oft their faſten'd fangs in blood embru'd.
Dryden's Fables.

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *n. ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *ceſtus*, or boxing glove.

A ſcaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakſp. Henry* IV.

Feel but the difference, ſoft and rough;
This a *gaunt'let*, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some ſhall in ſwiftneſs for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The ſtrong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd ſhall ſtand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow ſand. *Dryd.*

Who naked wreſtled beſt, beſmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil.
Dryden's Fables.

The funeral of ſome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light;
View his two *gauntlets*; theſe declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the ſtage,
Our vet'ran bard reſumes his tragick rage;

He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Engliſhmen to judge the field.
Southern.

GA'VOT. *n. ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The diſpoſition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, ſarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the inſtrument. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

Silken cloaths were uſed by the ladies; and it ſeems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot.*

Brocadoes and damaſks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK. *n. ſ.* [ȝeac, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.
Pope.

2. Fine; ſhowy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Baruch.*

GAY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embelliſhment.

Moote and untractable ſaints look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon toys and pictures, the fooleries of ſome old wives tales.
L'Eſtrange.

GA'YETY. *n. ſ.* [*gayete*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure.

And from thoſe *gayeties* about youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denh.*

3. Finery; ſhow.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shakſpeare's Henry v.

GA'YLY. *adv.*

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow.

The ladies, *gayly* dreſs'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the ſunny morn.
Gay.

Like ſome fair flow'r, that early ſpring ſupplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.
Pope.

GA'YNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in uſe.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [ȝæſ ȝæſe, or rather ȝeſean, to ſee, Saxon.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs.

What ſee'ſt thou there? King Henry's diadem
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If ſo, *gaze* on. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

From ſome the cloſer muſket eyes below;
At ſome her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairf.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by thoſe things that are precious in her. *Ecclus.*

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind.
Shakſpeare.

Hush'd paſſions tumults, but not bliſs create;
Nor think the great unhappy, but the great.
Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a ſting,
Which makes a ſwain as wretched as a king.
Young.

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view ſtedfaſtly.

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* awhile the ample ſky. *Milton.*

GAZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the worldis *gaze*,
To ſing with angels her immortal praiſe. *Spenſer.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual ſtand,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt *gaze*,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

Not a month
'For your queen dy'd, ſhe was more worth ſuch *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakſpeare.*

With ſecret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath beſtow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our underſtanding, ſoars out of ſight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze*. *Dryden.*

After having ſtood at *gaze* before this gate, he diſcovered an inſcription. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. The object gazed on.

I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted ſtrength. *Milton.*

GA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* An Arabian deer.

GA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did ſhew,
Like roſes in a bed of lilies ſhed;
The which ambroſial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* ſenſe with double pleaſure fed.
Fairy Queen.

I'll ſlay more *gazers* than the baſiliſk. *Shak.*

Bright as the ſun, her eyes the *gazers* ſtrike,
And, like the ſun, they ſhine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a tranſcendent delight; and yet, at the ſame time, diſcover the blemiſhes which the common *gazer* never obſerved. *Watts' Logick.*

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightneſs of her beauty clear,
The raviſht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agaſæus*, *Skinner*.] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

See'ſt thou the *gaze-hound*! how with glance ſevere
From the cloſe herd he marks the deſtin'd deer!
Gay.

GAZETTE. *n. ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newſpaper, of which the firſt was publiſhed at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

And ſometimes when the lots is ſmall,
And dinget great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*

An Engliſh gentleman, without geography, cannot well underſtand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.
Addiſon's Guardian.

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the preſs;
Like the laſt *gazette*, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

GAZETTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.
2. An officer appointed to publiſh news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the loweſt miniſter of ſtate.

Satire is no more: I feel it die;
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock*.] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

Theſe things are offences to us, by making us *gazing ſtocks* to others, and objects of their ſcorn and deriſion. *Ray.*

GAZON'. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverſes of galleries.
Harris.

GEAR. *n. ſ.* [ȝyrian, to clothe; ȝeappe, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments.

Array thy ſelf in her moſt gorgeous *gear*.
Fairy Queen.

When he found her bound, ſtript from her *gear*,
And vile tormentors ready law in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome humbleſs villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*.
Milton.

I fancy every body obſerves me as I walk the ſtreet, and long to be in my old plain *gear*.
Addiſon's Guardian.

To ſee ſome radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think ſome goddeſs from the ſky
Deſcended ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw.

Apollo's ſpite Pallas diſcerned, and flew to Jupiter's ſon;
His ſcourge reach't, and his horſe made helter, taken took her angry run
At king Laomedon, ſtrike his gear. *Chapman.*
The friends he learn'd in his fraternal years,
Made him uneaſy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hammer.*

If Fortune be a woman, ſhe is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. [In *Scotland*.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horſe.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenſer*.] Wonderful.

It to Leeches ſeemed ſtrange and geaſon. *Hub.*

GEAT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.

GECK. *n. ſ.* [ȝeac, a cuckow; *gek*, Gerſ. a fool; *gawk*, Scottiſh.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Hammer.* Obſolete.

Why did you ſuffer Jaenimo to take his noble heart and brain with needleſs jealouſy, and to become the *geck* and ſcorn o' th' other's villany?
Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.

Why have you ſuffered me to be impoſed on,
And made the moſt notorious *geck* and gull
That ever invention play'd on? *Shakſpeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe*.

GE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELA'TINOUS. } Formed into a gelly; viſcous; ſtiff and coheſive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* ſubſtance is an excrement caſt off from the ſhoals of fiſh that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You ſhall always ſee their eggs laid carefully up in that ſpermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are repoſited. *Derham.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, Germ.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull calf and ram-lamb as ſoon as they fall. *Tuſſer.*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. To deprive of any eſſential part.

He bears his courſe, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other ſide,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other ſide it takes from you. *Shakſp.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make ſure work, and to *geld* it ſo clearly in ſome places, that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of caſtration.

Geld later with *gelders* as many one do,
And look of dozen to geld away two. *Tuſſer.*

No ſow-*gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like thoſe of the maple-tree: the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, in a circular roſe form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-roſe* is increaſed by ſuckers and cuttings *Mortimer.*

GI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] Any animal caſtrated, particularly an horſe.

Though naturally there be ſome modes of horſes, kine or rams that are females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer. *Grew.*

The lord lieutenant may chuſe out one of the beſt horſes, and two of the beſt *geldings*; for which ſhall be paid one hundred pounds for the mare, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GE'LID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern toſs'd,
They flounce. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GELI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*
GE'LIDNESS. }

GE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluy ſubſtance.

My bed blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

The tapers of the gods,
The ſun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The ſhooting ſtars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryd. & Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardeſt of animal ſolids are reſolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbuthnot.*

GELT. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] A caſtrated animal; gelding. Not uſed.

The ſpayed *gelts* they eſteem the moſt profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT. The participle paſſive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelts* for oxen. *Mortimer.*

GELT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinſel; gilt ſurface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Embroſt with bugle about the belt. *Spenſer.*

GEM. *n. ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And ſo to take the *gem* Urania ſought. *Sidney.*

I ſaw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new loſt, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, ſav'd him from deſpair. *Shakſpeare.*

It will ſeem a hard matter to ſhadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many ſides, and to give the luſtre where it ought. *Peacham.*

Stones of ſmall worth may lie unſeen by day;
But night itſelf does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The baſis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either cryſtal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The firſt bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick ſtem
A ſwelling knot is raiſed, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the cluſter ſhows. *Denham.*

Embolden'd out they come,
And ſwell the *gems*, and burſt the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin. To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the firſt buds.

Laſt roſe, in dance, the ſtately trees, and ſpread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blooſoms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli*, and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *geminate*.] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell, yea, I ſay unto you, with a *gemination*, fear him. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *n. ſ.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reproaches for you, and your couch fellow, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakſpeare.*

A *geminy* of aſſes ſplit would make juſt four of you. *Congreve.*

GE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double.

Chriſtians have baptized theſe *geminous* births, and double conſciences, with ſeveral names, as conceiving in them a diſtinction of ſouls. *Brown.*

GE'MMARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its tranſlucency: as for tradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itſelf *Woodward*

2. Reſembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY *n. ſ.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE. *n. ſ.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obſolete.

GE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*genus*, Lat. *gendre*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a ſort. Not in uſe.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners: ſo that if we will ſupply it with one *gender* of herbs, or diſtract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bare me.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

2. A ſex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clarke.*

Cubitus, ſometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, ſignifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the maſculine *gender*. *Broome.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cauſe.

Fooliſh and unlearned queſtions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* ſtrife. 2 *Timothy.*

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A ciſtern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Thou ſhalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverſe kind. *Leviticus.*

GENEALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to deſcents or families; pertaining to the hiſtory of the ſucceſſions of houſes.

GENEA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [γενεαλογέω; *genealogiſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents.

GENEA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families; enumeration of deſcent in order of ſucceſſion; a pedigree.

The ancient ranged chaos into ſeveral regions; and in that order ſucceſſively riſing one from another, as if it was a pedigree or genealogy. *Burnet's Theory.*

GE'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a falſe way of arguing. *Broome.*

2. Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import.

Where the author ſpeaks more ſtrictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more looſe and *general* expreſſions. *Watts.*

3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, conſidered there as ſeparated from time and place, and ſo capable to repreſent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, becauſe ſome have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprifing the whole.

Now would we deign him burn'd on his men,
Till he diſburſed at St Colmeſkill iſle,
Ten thouſand dollars to our *gen'ral* uſe. *Shakſp.*

Nor fail'd they to expreſs how much they prais'd
That for the *general* ſafety he deſpis'd
His own. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. Not directed to any ſingle object.

If the ſame thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* averſion will be turned into a particular hatred againſt it. *Spratt.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradiſe upſprung,
Which to our *general* fire gave proſpect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round *Milt.*

8. Extenſive, though not univerſal.

9. Common; uſual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moſt *general way*. *Shakſp.*

10. *General* is appended to ſeveral offices: as, *Attorney General, Soliciter General, Vicar General.*

GE'NERAL. *n. ſ.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without inſiſting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing elſe, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of ſome end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins and ſo ſpreads itſelf by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have conſidered Milton's Paradiſe Loſt in the fable, the characters, the ſentiments, and the language: and have ſhewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of theſe heads. *Addiſon.*

An hiſtory painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter, a particular man, and conſequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the intereſt of the whole. Not in uſe.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of buſineſs,
Hath raiſed me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Ingluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The vulgar. Not in uſe.

The play, I remember, pleaſed not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whoſe judgment in ſuch matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet*

4. [*General*, French.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke*

The *generals* on the enemy's ſide are inferior to ſeveral that once commanded the French armies. *Addiſon on the War*

The war's whole art each private ſoldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conqueſt glows. *Addiſon.*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *n. ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, French, from *general*.] The ſupreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commiſſion of *generaliſſimo* was likewiſe given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deſerved the name of great; and Alexander, of the ſame cognomination, was *generaliſſimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*generalité*, French; from *general*.]

1. The ſtate of being general; the quality of including ſpecies or particulars.

Becauſe the curioſity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the ſearch of things than were convenient, the ſame is thereby reſtrained unto ſuch *generalities* as, every where offering themſelves, are apparent to men of the weakeſt conceit. *Hooker.*

Theſe certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common maſs.

Neceſſity, not extending to the *generality*, but reſting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Eſſays*

By his own principles he excludes from ſalvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotſon.*

The *generality* of the Engliſh have ſuch a favourable opinion of treaſon, nothing can cure them. *Addiſon*

They publiſh their ill-natured diſcoveries with a ſecret pride, and applaud themſelves for the ſingularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires *Addiſon.*

The wiſeſt were diſtracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GE'NERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without ſpecification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with ſo many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole ſex withal. *Shakſpeare.*

Generally we would not have thoſe that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it ſtrange that we have ſet down particulars untried. *Bacon.*

2. Extenſively, though not univerſally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally ſpeaking, they live very quietly. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Generally ſpeaking, they have been gaining ever ſince, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift*

Generally ſpeaking, perſons deſigned for long life, though in their former years they were ſmall eaters, yet find their appetites encreaſe with their age. *Blackmore.*

GE'NERALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality; frequency; commonneſs.

They had, with a general conſent, rather ſpringing by the *generalneſs* of the cauſe than of any artificial practice, ſet themſelves in arms. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vaſt extent, and include in their *generality*, all thoſe ſeveral laws which are allowed as the rule of juſtice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT *n. ſ.* [*generans*, Lat.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the ſoul made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville's Sceplis.*

In ſuch pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is ſuppoſed to be the ſun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwiſe than by his heat *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Thoſe creatures which being wild *generate* ſeldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteouſly
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*
Or find ſome other way to *generate*
Mankind *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To cauſe; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, muſt likewiſe *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot*

GENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *generate*; *generation*, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impreſſions; and ſo it may be thought of ſounds in their firſt *generation*: but then the dilatation of them, without any new ſealing, ſhews they cannot be impreſſions. *Bacon.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the riſing birth
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the ſeveral races of mankind in the ſeveral parts of the world from *generation*, we muſt imagine the firſt numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil conſtitutions, to aſſemble as ſo many heads of families whom they repreſent. *Temple*

2. A family; a race.

Y' are a dog.
——Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's ſhe, if I be a dog? *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

3. Progeny; offſpring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* meſſes,
To gorge his appetite, ſhall to my boſom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

4. A ſingle ſucceſſion; one gradation in the the ſcale of genealogical deſcent.

This *generation* ſhall not paſs 'till all theſe things be fulfilled. *Matthew.*

In the fourth *generation* they ſhall come hither again. *Genelis.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conqueſt of Paleſtine, which with ſingular virtue they perfo.med, and held that kingdom ſome few *generations*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

5. An age.

By ſome of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is ſo much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the chriſtian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be againſt it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French; from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their ſpecies and kinds. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

In grains and kernels the greateſt part is, but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, ſo diſproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been ſuch a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

Imagination aſſimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GENE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*generique*, Fr.
GENE'RICK. } from *genus*, Latin.] That comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies.

The word conſumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and baſtard conſumption, requires a *generical* deſcription quadrate to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry; the ſpecifick difference of wine, therefore, is its preſſure from the grape. *Watts' Logick.*

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

Theſe have all the eſſential characters of ſea-ſhells, and ſhew that they are of the very ſame ſpecifick gravity with thoſe to which they are ſo *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*generoſité*, French; *generoſitas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generoſity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generoſity*, to have paſſed by ſuch a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*generoſus*, Latin; *genereux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

3. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the laſt receſſes of the mind. *Dryden.*
That *gen'rous* boldneſs to defend
An innocent or abſent friend. *Swift.*
The *gen'rous* critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reaſon to admire. *Pope.*
Such was Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners *generous* as his noble blood. *Pope.*
The *gen'rous* god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens ſpirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*
His *gen'rous* ſpouſe, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young ſtranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in ſuch forms, with ſuch length, importunity, and earneſtneſs, as you uſe for yourſelf; and you will find all little ill-natured paſſions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happineſs of others, as you uſed only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is uſed of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not ſtay
Till the whole carcaſe he devour,
As if his *gen'rous* hunger underſtood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only ſucks the taſteful blood. *Cowley.*
Actæon ſpies
His op'ning bounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addiſon*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his veſt the young companion bore
The cup the *gen'rous* landlord own'd before,
And paid profuſely with the precious bowl,
The ſtinted kindneſs of this churliſh ſoul. *Parnel.*
Faſt by the margin of her native flood,
Whoſe wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princeſs ſtood,
And rich in bounty as the *gen'rous* ſtream. *Heigh.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digeſtive furnace drawn off the ardent ſpirit from ſome good ſack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
Thoſe who in ſouthern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own that pain is well repaid,
By *gen'rous* wines beneath a ſhade. *Swift.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous.*]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generouſly* he does his arms withhold. *Dryd.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous.

Is it poſſible to conceive that the overflowing *generouſneſs* of the divine nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindneſs.*

GE'NESIS. *n. ſ.* [γένεσις; *geneſe*, Fr.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. n. ſ. [French. The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A ſmall-ſized well-proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
It is no more likely that frogs ſhould be engendered in the clouds, than Spaniſh *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*
He ſhews his ſtatue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him ſeems to fly. *Dryd.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *adj.* [γενεθλιακὸς.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtrologers; ſhowing the configurations of the ſtars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was ſlighting the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemeriſts, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *n. ſ.* [from γενέθλη.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [γενέθλη.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of aſtrological predictions is not to be referred to the conſtellations; the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the diſpoſition, temper, and complexion of the perſon. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] A kind of ſpirit diſtilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly ſold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill, with a little common ſalt and the coarſeſt ſpirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GE'NIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with myſterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliſs of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*

2. That gives cheerfulneſs, or ſupports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkneſs nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* ſpirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GE'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial.*]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinions, and naturally as averſe to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of ſome *geniculated* plant ſeeming to be part of a ſugar-cane. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GENICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.] Knottineſs; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NIO. *n. ſ.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other ſcience. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *n. ſ.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngeſt ſon who is ſaid to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, ſignifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name; and the Scottiſh dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the ſame with *Janeton*; otherwiſe ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *Juneting.*] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as, ſon *of a father.*

GE'NIUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whoſe being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is ſaid
Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
The *genius* and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then. *Shakſp.*
And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good,
Or th' unſeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*
And the tame demon that ſhould guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryd.*
To your glad *genius* ſacrifice this day;
Let common meats reſpectfully give way. *Dryd.*

2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius.* *Addiſon.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The ſtate and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*
Your majeſty's ſagacity, and happy *genius* for natural hiſtory, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the ſchools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*
One ſcience only will one *genius* fit;
So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit. *Pope.*
The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; diſpoſition.

Studious to pleaſe the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he ſtuns his crimes. *Dryden.*
Another *genius* and diſpoſition improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the narrowneſs of their underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*
He tames the *genius* of the ſtubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; ſoft; gentle; polite. Diſuſed.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all: 'till Genuiſſa *gent*
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen.*
She that was noble, wiſe, as fair and *gent*,
Caſt how ſhe might their harmleſs lives preſerve. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than moſt of his predeceſſors. *Swift to Gay.*
Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the moſt filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So ſpruce that he can never be *genteel.* *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dreſſed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always ſo *genteel*, and ſo conſtant at all places of pleaſure and expence. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Thoſe that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchaſe it at the dear rate of being atheiſts. *Glanville's Sceppſis, Preface.*
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly.* *South.*

2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.

He had a genius full of *genteelneſs* and ſpirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his poſtures and dreſſes. *Drydens Dufreſnoy.*
Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelneſs* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the [illegible]

plicity of the ancients, and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Romans.*

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve.
Tusser.

GENTILE'SSE. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesses*. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stilling fleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unsavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Maccabees.*

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wise; for had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride;
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick sound,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE. *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Out of use.

Gentles do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother: be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GE'NTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasant. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shaksp.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*

You say a long descended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me.
Dryden.

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry strait to Clarence' daughter.
Shakspeare.

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance; sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let us be called before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shaksp.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLI'KE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a
GE'NTLEMANLY. } man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl, but exerciseth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakspeare.*

You have quain'd me up like a peasant, taking from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakspeare.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free school, where a gentleman procured the preferment the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*
Shakspeare.

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee.
Shakspeare.

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Description of the Holy Land.*

Doth this sir Protheus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*. *Shakspeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and reading. *Ruth.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakspeare.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adornings. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made
Dryden.

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

A sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them.
Grew's Museum.

GE'NTRY. *n. f.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]
1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.
You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our *gentry* than our parent's noble name,
In whose success we are gentle. *Shakspeare.*
2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.
They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Spenser.*
Let flatterers, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too fast.
Bacon's Ornam. Rerum.
How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A tiercel, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*
3. A term of civility real or ironical.
Tremagne, I doubt, *gentry*, there above,
By turns are ruled by fraud and by love. *Prior.*
4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.
So would much *gentry* and good will,
As to extend your time with us a while. *Sidney.*

GENUFLE'CTION. *n. f.* [*genuflexion*, Fr. *genu* and *flecto*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.
Here use all the rites of adoration, *genuflections*, wax candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.
Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with artificial ones. *Boyle.*
The fear of and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are supposed to be. *Tillotson.*
A sudden darkness covers all;
The *genuine* night: night added to the groves.
Dryden.

GE'NUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.
There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.
It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. n. f. [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.
A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts' Logick.*
If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same *genus*, much less can they be supposed reducible into a species of another *genus*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.
Harris.

GE'ODÆSIA. *n. f.* [γεωδαισία, *geodesie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GEO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe*, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.
A great part of the earth hath never been peopled then hath been known or described by geographers. *Raleigh.*
The bay of Naples is called the Crater of the old geographers. *Addison.*
From Ortelius to Sanson, from Sanson to Moll and Lea,
And grow a most geographer by love. *Tickell.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*géographique*, Fr. from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.
Moreva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; the *geographically* descriptive poem. *Remarks on the Odyssey.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographie*, French.] *Geography*, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*
Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as mounting into heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they encounter Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*. *Addison.*

GEO'LOGY. *n. f.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. f.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretel futurity by other means than the astrologer.
Fortune-tellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the meanest by-impostors, though commonly men of inferiour rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *n. f.* [γῆ and μαντεία; *geomancie*, French.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.
According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.
Two *geomantick* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct, and one when retrograde.
Dryden.

GEO'METER. *n. f.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.
He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GEO'METRAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, French; from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.
Dict.

GEOMF'TRICAL. } *adj.* [γεωμετρικὸς; *geo-*
GEOML'TRICK } *metrique*, Fr. from *geometry*.]
1. Pertaining to geometry.
A [illegible] is seen by the eyes, but the [illegible] is discerned by reason. *More.*
Thus is commenced the discipline, by the help of [illegible] prescribes to continue several [illegible]. *Wilkins.*
2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.
Hercules' [illegible] memorial of God just by the [illegible] pillars, answer to the old, that geometrical [illegible] of Hercules by his foot. *St Augustine.*
Does not the wand'ring planet roll
In the wide waste of air,
Through geometric paths and just,
As the most skilful hand could trace? *Blackm.*
3. Disposed according to geometry.
Geometrical paper is a sheet of atlantic with the *lineaments* described by Bion, but it is certainly one sort of *lineamenta*. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.
'Tis not be *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins.*
All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the reflected rules of mechanicks. *Ray.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN *n. f.* [γεωμέτρης.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.
Among those to whom it was not given, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown.*
How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles!
Watts on the Mind.

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.
We observed good store of crystals, whose figures were dull ring enough, though prettily shaped, as it were had at once affected variety in their figurations, and yet contained herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY *n. f.* [γεωμετρία; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it; but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.
Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates the affections of the properties of determined quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies those speculations and theorems to uses and practice. *Harris.*
In the masons alone seems to be more geometry than in all the mechanical engines in the world. *Keill's Creation.*
Him also for navigation skilful,
Who thinks all science, save what rules the main;
Who counts as useless and unlearned toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust defloys.
Dryden's Persius.

GEOPO'NICAL. *adj.* [γῆ and πόνος; *geoponique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.
Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, of which sort is those recited *Georgica*. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *n. f.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *n. f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]
1. A figure of St George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.
Look on my *George*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this ſenſe I know not the original.

C bb'd in a cabbin, on a mattraſs laid,
On a brown *georges*, with lowſy ſwobbers fed.
Dryd'n's Pr. Iliat.

GEO'RGICK. *n. ſ.* [γεωργικὸς; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

GEO'RGICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruſe the Mantuan's *georgick* ſtrains,
And learn the labours of Italian ſwains. *Gay.*

GEO'TICK. *adj.* [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terreſtrial. *Dict.*

GE'RENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GE'RFALCON. *n. ſ.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateſt ſtrength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Latin.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or ſiſters are called couſins *german*, the only ſenſe in which the word is now uſed.

They knew it was their couſin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him ſaid, Go now, proud miſcreant,
Thyſelf thy meſſage do to *german* dear. *Fairy Q.*

Were thou a beaſt, thou wouldſt be kill'd by the horſe; were thou a horſe, thou wouldſt be ſeiz'd by the leopard; were thou a leopard, thou were *german* to the lion, and the ſpots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakſpeare.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and geneta for *germans*. *Shakſpeare's Othello*

GE'RMAN, *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obſolete.

Not he alone ſhall ſuffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but thoſe that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, ſhall come under the hangman. *Shakſpeare.*

GE'RMANDER. *n. ſ.* [*germandrée*, French; *chamædrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth ſeem of leſſer doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GE'RMIN. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. Out of uſe.

Though palaces and pyramids do ſlope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treaſure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till deſtruction ſicken; anſwer me
To what I aſk you. *Shakſpeare's Macb.*

Thou all ſhaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
Crack nature's moulds, all *germins* ſpill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakſpeare.*

To GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a ſpirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we ſee in chymical trials. *Bacon.*

The ſeeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the ſurface of the earth, in a convenient ſoil, amongſt matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth *Woodw.*

GERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate*] The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we ſhall handle the ſubject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and ſurely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *ſponte naſcentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little ſimilitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville.*

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be carried to the great diſtance of Saturn; there the whole globe would become frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GE'RUND. *n. ſ.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST. *n. ſ.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who ſaw them quites, as him beſeemed beſt,
And goodly can diſcourſe with many a noble geſt.
Spenſer.

2. Show; repreſentation.

Gifts ſhou'd be interlarded after the Perſian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of our kings, many of them being ſtill extant in the herald's office. [from *giſte*, or *gite*, French] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commiſſion,
To let him there a month, behind the *geſt*,
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

4. A ſtage; ſo much of a journey as paſſes without interruption. In all ſenſes obſolete.

He diſtinctly ſets down the *geſts* and progreſs thereof. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geſtatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Ariſtotle aſſigneth the birth of the infant, or time of its *geſtation*, extendeth ſometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *geſtation*, ſhould the nouriſhment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

To GESTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin; *geſticuler*, French.] To play antick tricks; to ſhow poſtures. *Dict.*

GESTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geſticulatio*, Latin; *geſticulation*, French; from *geſticulate*.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*gero*, *geſtum*, Latin; *geſte*, French.]

1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment.

Ah, my ſiſter, if you had heard his words, or ſeen his *geſtures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourſelf thoſe two rarely matched together, pity and delight *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the *geſture* of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbneſs of the *geſture*
One might interpret. *Shakſpeare.*

Humble and reverend *geſtures* in our approaches to God expreſs the inward reverence of our ſouls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her ſteps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *geſture* dignity and love! *Milton.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aſide all kinds of *geſture*, or at leaſt to make uſe of ſuch only as are graceful and expreſſive. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture.

Our ſtile diſgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *geſtured* as beſeemeth. *Hooker.*

He undertook ſo to *geſture* and muffle up himſelf in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. got or *gotten*. [ȝetan, ȝeȝtan, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coſſet, well haſt thou it *got*. *Spenſer.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Genſis.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Samuel.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from ſmiting of the Syrians. 2 *Sam.*

Moſt of theſe things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes ſo accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conſcience, as has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to *get* the utmoſt and cleareſt information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whoſe ſolution is a rational and ſure ground of confidence. *South.*

He inſenſibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of uſe and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him hoſts of admirers, and delights in ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*

Sphinx was a monſter that would eat
Whatever ſtranger ſhe could *get*,
Unleſs his ready wit diſcloſ'd,
The ſubtle riddle ſhe propos'd. *Addiſon.*

This practice is to be uſed at firſt, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in ſome caſes only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variouſly uſed. we ſay to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a ſtomach, and to *get* a cold *Watts.*

2. To force; to ſeize.

Such looſers and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any conſtable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact *Spenſer on Ireland*

The king ſeeing this, ſtarted from where he ſat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *got*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can reſtore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by conteſt.

Henry the ſixth hath loſt
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakſp.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the hoſt with his ſword. 1 *Mac.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a moſt unhappy day for him. 2 *Mac.*

Auria held that courſe to have drawn the gallies within his great ſhips, who thundering amongſt them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To have poſſeſſion of; to have. This ſenſe is commonly in the compound preterit.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou haſt *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

Theſe boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: ſure they are baſtards to the Engliſh, the French never *got* them. *Shakſpeare.*

Women with ſtudy'd arts they vex:
Ye gods deſtroy that impious ſex;
And if there muſt be ſome t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars ſmoke,
Come down yourſelves, and, in their place,
Get a more juſt and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, ſo

and well; if not, you muſt ſtay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let every married man, that 's grave and wiſe,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who ſhall ſo ſettle laſting reformation;
And *get* a ſon, then give him education. *Dorſet*

The god of day, deſcending from above,
Met with the day, and *got* the queen of love.
Granville.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will loſe one fifth of their principal and uſe, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* by it. *Locke.*

7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of ſteel.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, ſo much of our trade as is loſt, ſo much of our riches muſt neceſſarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be ſo much pains to count the money I would ſpend, what labour did it coſt my anceſtors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raiſes their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities leſſens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one ſermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Ird.*

Get by heart the more common and uſeful words out of ſome judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I ſhall ſhew how we may *get* it thus informed and afterwards preſerve and keep it ſo. *South*

12. To put into any ſtate.

Nature taught them to make certain veſſels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulſe, whatever ſhe doth ſay;
For, *get* you gone, ſhe doth not mean away.
Shakſpeare

He who attempts to *get* another man into his abſolute power, does thereby put himſelf into a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, viſited the place very frequently; his greateſt perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of buſineſs, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and ſmiling upon thee *get* out thy ſecrets. *Eccleſ.*

By the marriage of his grandſon Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addiſon.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can ſpare, I ſcorn to treſpaſs. *Guardian*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haſte or danger.

Get you to bed on th' inſtant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Ariſe, *get* thee out from this land. *Geneſis.*

Leſt they join alſo unto our enemies, and fight againſt us, and ſo *get* them up out of the land. *Exodus.*

He with all ſpeed *got* himſelf with his followers to the ſtrong town of Mega. *Knolles.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The raving fumes of quickſilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes faſten upon the gold in ſuch plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may ſuppoſe this quickſilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle*

They would be glad to *get* out thoſe weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be eaſily extirpated. *Locke on Education*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakſp.*

18. *To* GET *off.* To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for ſeventy in ſilver. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: uſed either of perſons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and ſaw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shakſp.*

The ſtranger ſhall *get* up above thee very high, and thou ſhalt come down very low *Deut*

The fox bragged what a number of ſhifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat ſaid he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Thoſe that are very cold, and eſpecially in their feet, cannot *get* to ſleep *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

I utterly condemn the practice of theſe latter times, that ſome who are pricked for ſheriffs, and were fit, ſhould *get* out of the bill. *Bacon.*

He *got* away unto the chriſtians, and hardly eſcaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham*

The lurtant air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle*

There are few bodies whoſe minute parts ſtick ſo cloſe together, but that it is poſſible to meet with ſome other body whoſe ſmall parts may *get* between, and ſo disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an inſenſible diminution of the liquor upon the receſs of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the univerſe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is ſo various, that the underſtanding falls under a kind of deſpondency of *getting* through ſo great a taſk. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there ſhould be any leak at the bottom of the veſſel, yet very little water would *get* in, becauſe no air could *get* out. *Wilkins.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but ſhe detains the thread!
Dryden.

So have I ſeen ſome fearful hare maintain
A courſe, 'till tir'd before the dog ſhe lay;
Who, ſtretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Paſt pow'r to kill, as ſhe to *get* away. *Dryden.*

The more oily and light part of this maſs would *get* above the other, and ſwim upon it. *Burnet.*

Having *got* through the forgoing paſſage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel, is the *getting* out of miſery, and conſequently the firſt thing to be done, in order to happineſs, abſent good. *Locke.*

If, having *got* into the ſenſe of the epiſtles, we will but compare what he ſays, in the places where he treats of the ſame ſubject, we can hardly be miſtaken in his ſenſe. *Locke.*

I *got* up as faſt as poſſible, gut on my rapier, and ſnatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Impriſon'd fires in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burſt whole mountains fall.
Addiſon

When Aetna now in diff'rent ages,
Has finiſh'd her aſcending ſtages,
Into the head at length ſhe *gets*,
And there in public grandeur ſits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I reſolved to break through all meaſures to *get* away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to inſinuate itſelf.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, ſince there is nothing that uſe can to *get* in at the ſhell, unleſs ſome little particles of the water, it is not eaſy to diſcover from whence elſe this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from ſenſe,
So high he 's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *got* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his ſhadow, which ſtill advances at the ſame rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dreſſing, feaſting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military toughneſs would be quickly loſt. *Addiſon.*

The fluids which ſurround bodies, upon the ſurface of the globe, *get* in between the ſurfaces of bodies, when they are at any diſtance. *Cheyne.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to ſet;
The ſooner, and eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſer.*

5. To have recourſe to.

The Turks made great haſte through the midſt of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

Lying is ſo cheap a cover for any miſcarriage, and ſo much in faſhion, that a child can ſcarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiouſly aſſailed the Turks, now fearing no ſuch matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the caſtle. *Knolles.*

A knot of ladies, *get* together by themſelves, is a very ſchool of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worceſter. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find ſource nor iſſue for ſuch an exceſſive maſs of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his aſſiſtance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permiſſion we ſhould have fallen into it. *Wake.*

There is a ſort of men who pretend to diveſt themſelves of partiality on both ſides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their ſubject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happieſt end of this life, ſo the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and ſcoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing ſot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does *get.* *Waller.*

10. *To* GET *off.* To eſcape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the ſhores and ſhallows, *got off.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou doſt, deliver not thy ſword;
With that thou may'ſt *get off*, tho' odds oppoſe thee. *Dryden.*

11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addison.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got over* some part of these difficulties. *Swift.*

12. *To* GET *up.* To rise from repose.

Sleep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed again most rare. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. *To* GET *up.* To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you up from about the tabernacles of these wicked men, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numbers.*

15. To *get*, in all its significations both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterit compound which often implies mere possession: as, *he* has got *a good estate*, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say *the lady* has got *black eyes*, merely meaning that she has them.

GE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *get.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Hector is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shak.*

GE'TTING. *n. s.* [from *get.*]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it argues diligence and attendance to abridge a petty charge than to sleep in petty *gettings*. *Bacon.*

The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW. *n. s.* [geagan, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

Treat me kindly exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more fashionable *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, chok'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Some love the hands
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For paper toys and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Philips.*

The fashions are toys, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay to catch that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guardian.*

G'EWGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Epicurus. *Law's Serious Call.*

GHA'STFUL. *adj.* [gaſt and full, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete.

Here will I walk apart,
In *ghastful* grave, 'till my last sleep
Do close mine eyes.
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghastly.*] Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [gaſt, or *ghost*, and *like.*]

1. Like a ghost; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night;
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,
So full of dismal terrour was the time. *Shakspeare.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great battle, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Knolles.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The departed friends whom at our last departure we saw dishonoured by all the *ghastly* horrours of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ; with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, singing their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities, and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

I did not like these *ghastly* visions tend;
The sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryd.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
Mix of no common vow's prompt care put by,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from gaſt, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horrour of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the cowards? *Shaksp.*

GHE'RKIN *n. s.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghess* is by critick considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. s.* [gaſt, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare.*

Often did I strive
To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Shakspeare.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Then shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost*. *Shaksp.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Eutyalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him. *Shakspeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghostly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from *ghost.*]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

Our common necessities, and the lack whereof we all have, as well of *ghostly* as of earthly food, is in each kind so easily known, but the goodness of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth who all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom heeds had. *Hooker.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker.*

To deny me the *ghostly* combat of my christians, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* father's close cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

GIALALINA. n. s [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel carbonadoed, carv'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the nervous ways,
That a huge purple stream adown them runs. *Spenser.*

GI'ANT. *n. s.* [*geant*, French; *gigas*, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his title
Hang loose about him, like a *giant's* robe
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high that *giants* may get through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth such *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milton.*

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses in his own time. *Raleigh's History.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden's Æneis.*

By weary steps and slow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant* son,
Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. s.* [from *giant.*] A female giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shakspeare.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess* Heaven. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like.*]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vaſt; bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, which they are deplorably ſtrong in, and to ſole unanſwerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to defy his money, the proud man not to adore himſelf, and I dare undertake that all their *gigantick* objections againſt the chriſtian religion ſhall preſently vaniſh and quit the field. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *giant.*] Quality or character of a giant.

Hugh *Aſhpit* is gone ſomewhat creſt fallen, ſtrutting with leſs unconſcionable ſtrides, And lower looks. *Milton's Animadverſions.*

GI'BBL. *n. ſ.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hanmer.*

For who that 's but a queen, fair, ſober, wiſe, Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*, Such dear concernings hide? *Shakſp. Hamlet.*

GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To ſpeak inarticulately.

Then the dead
Do ſqueak and *gibber* in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet*

GI'BBERISH. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber.* But as it was anciently written *gibariſſe*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, which is very natural and ſignificant, cry out 'tis *gibberiſh*, that we ſpeak no Engliſh, but Saxon. *Spect.*

Some of both ſexes writing down a number of words juſt as they came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberiſh*, that which the men had compounded like High Dutch, and the other like Low Dutch. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *n. ſ.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed.

Where was there ever curſed miſcreant brought To the *gibbet*, but he did ſcore Foot bluſh'd pow'r when he had ſet at nought? *Daniel.*

You ſcandal to the flock of verſe, a race Alive to bring the *gibbet* in diſgrace. *Chamberlayne.*

Haman ſuffered death himſelf upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Eſtrange*

Perſons lay ſuch principles to the Tories, as if they were true, our next buſineſs ſhould be to erect *gibbets* in every pariſh, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet.

Thy *gibbet* up muſt ſtand. *Oldham*

2. To hang on any thing going traverſe; as the beam of a gibbet.

He ſhall come off and on ſwifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'BBIER. *n. ſ.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

Theſe impoſts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the ſame time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GIBBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*gibboſité*, French; from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When ſhips, ſailing contrary ways, loſe the ſight one of another, what ſhould it be elſe but the figure of ſhips from one another, but the *gibbosity* of the intervacent waters? *R.*

GI'BBOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeux*, French.]

1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities.

The bones will riſe, and make a *gibbous* member. *Harvey on*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and blind, Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The ſea, by this acceſſion or receſs, ſhuffling off the empty ſhells, wears them away, leaving thoſe that are concave and *gibbous* to a riſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand now the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their backs, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one. How even, in ſome countries, began and continued *gibbous* or bunch-backed? *Brown*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth diſcernible, ſuppoſe a man juſt riſen in the air, that he may have a ſpacious horizon; but then, becauſe of the diſtance, the convexity and *gibbouſneſs* would vaniſh away, and he would only ſee a plain circular ſea. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GI'BCAT. *n. ſ.* [*gib* and *cat.*] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugged bear. *Shakſpeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to ſneer, to ridicule.] To ſneer; to join contemptuouſneſs with contempt.

They ſeem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of ſome new religion, the foundation whereof we ſhould not have borrowed from our enemies, leſt they ſhould alſo wards reſpect our perſons. *Hooker.*

Who be theſe fellows that their plots and ſcorns Do mock their betters thus? their bloods are up, And puſh'd on by their meaner paſſions, Which ſhould be temper'd by their reaſon, blame, Or elſe they will make wantons of their honours. *Shakſpeare.*

Why that 's the way to choke a gibing ſpirit, Whoſe influence is begot of that looſe grace Which ſhallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be fruitfulous and rude,
When you pertly riſe your ſnout,
Peer and *gibe*, and fling and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer, to taunt.

When roving in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my miſſive out of audience. *Shakſp.*
Do ſee the bears as I deſcribe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff; act or expreſſion of ſcorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable ſcorns
That dwell in every region of your face. *Shakſp.*
The rich have ſtill a *gibe* to ſtore,
And will be merry with the poor. *Davies.*

If they would hide from the bottom of their hearts, their averſion would be too ſtrong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator.*

But the dean, if this ſecret ſhould come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *gibe.*] A ſneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a ſcoffer; a taunter.

You are well underſtood to be a more perfect *giber* at the table, than a neceſſary bencher at the capitol. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He is a *giber* and our preſent buſineſs
Is of more ſerious conſequence. *Ben Jonſon.*

GI'BINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

The poor beaſt turns,
Looks on the purſuers, and by ſpeed, where fear
Finds no purchaſe, leaves the baſer game. *Shakſp.*

GI'BLETS. *n. ſ.* [according to *Minſheu* from *gobbet*, a piece; according to *Junius* more probably from *giber*, game, French.] The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

'Tis hoſpitality profeſſing cheer
To ſtrangers, and their welcome to endear:
Shall I my houſhold gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who gladly ſhares my meat?
To make him rich who, ſtuff'd with ſpicy fare,
With hand and lip, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden.*

GI'BSTAFF. *n. ſ.*

1. A long ſtaff to gage water, or to ſhove forth a veſſel into the deep.

2. A weapon uſed formerly to fight beaſts upon the ſtage. *Dict.*

GI'DDILY. *adv.* [from *giddily.*]

1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.

2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily.

Let him
Go home, and be every where but at home,
And ſo deſcend, that abſtinence become *Donne.*

3. Carelleſly; heedleſſly; negligently.

The poiſon that his envy hath before'd upon her,
To-night, I hold in 's as fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'DDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *giddily.*]

1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous; the ſenſation which we have when every thing ſeems to turn round.

Mornings and *giddineſs* are rather when we riſe after long faſting, than when we firſt. *Bacon.*

This fached tipple, which is ſo ſovereign a medicine againſt the *giddineſs* of the brain; 'tis this will kill it. *Heyday.*

Vain ſhow and noiſe intoxicate the brain,
Begin with *giddineſs*, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability; changeableneſs.

Theſe be that delight in *giddineſs*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The undertaking of Heaven rolling and turning us, will at length incur a *giddineſs* fixed upon our motions, that it fell into the very dregs of ſleep. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life.

Huge a contrite penitent,
Chaſtiſely wiſh'd of this ſins, do'ſt repent
Thoſe vanities and *giddineſſes*. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *adj.* [ſȳdig, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy.*]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion, ſuch as happens by diſeaſe or drunkenneſs.

Then reaching thus the Tertyrs invade,
By whom the Greeks and Phrygians boldly bray'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As looſe as ſand, the world ſhall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, ſooner loſt and won,
Than women's are. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
She cast us headlong from our high estate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait *Dryden*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noise fly nothing, and in parts divide
Dryden's Æneid

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift to Gay*

4. That causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dangerous flood *Pope*

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue. *Pope*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastick measures danc'd away *Rowe*

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clarissa*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have pic'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shakspeare.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering intricement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakspeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applause and universal shout,
Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,
Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shaksp.*

To GI'DDY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A fodaine north-wind fetcht,
With an extreame fell, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain
To *giddie* round. *Chapman.*

GI'DDYBRAINED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddybrain'd* ass! *Otway's Venice Preserved*

GI'DDYHEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'ns scheme dis'ery
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our *giddy-headed* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

That men are so misaffected, melancholy, *giddyheaded*, hear the testimony of Solomon.
Burton on Melancholy.

GI'DDYPACED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddypaced* times. *Shakf*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle.*] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle.* *Leviticus.*

GIFT. *n. f.* [from *give.*]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *Matthew.*

Recall your *gifts*, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a *gift* that 's less.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. The act of giving.

Creator bountious and benign,
Giver of all things good, but fairest this
Of all thy *gifts* nor envyest. *Milton.*

Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine
By *gift.* *Milton.*

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give;
For had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown. *Milton.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift.* *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hand, even *gifts* to the king of heaven. *Tobit.*

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deuteronomy.*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift *Shaksp.*

She was so ely to att act
Thy love, not thy folly thou used her *gifts*
Were such as made g vernment well seem'd
Unt emely to bear rule *Milton*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talents *Addison.*

GI'FTED. *adj.* [from *gift.*]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my new'n *sifted* strength *Milton*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of these *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pede-cart, and haranogu'd the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it under command: women, who are so liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GIG. *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them. *Locke*

2. [*gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle. Out of use.

GIGA'NTICK. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous: likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds.
Milton.

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliah chief. *Milton.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders, and *gigantick* limbs.
Dryden

The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope.*

To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

We shew our present joking, *giggling* race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace.
Garrick's Epilogue.

GI'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the hir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties.
Herbert.

GI'GLET. *n. f.* [ȝeaȝ, Saxon; *geyl*, Dut. *gillet*, Scottish, is still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Out of use.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakspeare.*

The fam'd Cassibelan was once at point,
Oh *giglet* fortune! to master Cæsar's sword.
Shakspeares Cymbeline.

Away with those *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakspeare.*

GIGOT. n. f. [French] The hip joint. It seems to mean in *Chapman* a joint for the spit.

The inwards slit,
They broil'd on coales and eate. the rest, in *gigots* cut, they spit. *Chapman*

To GILD. *v. a* pret. *gilded* or *gilt.* [ȝyldan, Saxon]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it some *girl* or solemn temple were.
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The massy roof. *Spenser*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakspeare*

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton*

Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a *gilded* prison. *Rowe*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin
Waller

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive,
And love of empire after death survive. *Pope*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou shalt drink
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspeare*

3. To adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn,
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The ingrateful passion of joy was not that transient, vanishing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension, and plays upon the fancy, but sinks to the soul. *South*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have *Shak*

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the sight
Dryden's Juvenal

GI'LDER. *n. f.* [from *gild.*]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the spirits of the quicksilver.
Bacon's Natural History

We have here a *gilder* with his anvil and hammer. *Bacon*

2. A coin, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings. *Philips*

I am bound
To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage.
Shakspeare

GI'LDING. *n. f.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, *gildings*, and paint. *Addison on Italy*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry's engage
And Lee not strip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?
Pope

GILL. *n. f.* [*agu*", Spanish; *gula*, Lat.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land, and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.
Milton.

fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*

He hath two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as in most fishes, but before them. *Walton.*

'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with *gills* entangl'd left.
King's Fisherman.

The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkey-cock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but contrawise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

[*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint.

Every bottle must be rinced with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

A kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which contaneth a pint. *Carew.*

[from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Have at Burley o' the Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*

[*chelidonium*.] A plant; ground-ivy.

Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

In sense four, and all following, it is spoken *jill*.

GI'LLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold.

Thee shall each alehoute, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And sav'ring ginshops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflée*, Fr.]

Gillyflowers or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to three sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*

Fair is the *gillyflower's* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay.*

GILT *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Obsolete.

Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak.*

When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mock'd thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakspeare's Timon of Athens.*

GILT. The participle of *gild*.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.]

1. A sea fish. *Dict.*
2. A bird.

He blended together the livers of *gilthead*s, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampreys. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [an old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GI'MCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all these trangrams and *gimcracks*? Jumping over my master's hedge, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GI'MLET. *n. f.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of his bit. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Ainsworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hanmer.*

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

GI'MMER *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magick. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pastime make. *Sidney.*

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Hath slain sir Mordant. *Spenser.*

So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net. *Shakspeare.*

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty. *Shaksp.*

If those, who have but sense, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben Jonson's Forest.*

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost; thy *gins* and toils
No more on me have power, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without the expence of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras.*

Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from mortgage. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spenser.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.

The delfs would be so flow with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or soughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driveling on the side of the *pin* pump of Mostyn coalpits. *Woodward.*

4. [contracted from GENEVA.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*

Gin shops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

GI'NGER. *n. f.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy sheale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Or wafting *ginger* round the sheets to go,
And visit all about where ye first did grow. *Pope.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromatick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakspeare.*

Her currants there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*.
King's Cookery.

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames *Swift.*

GI'NGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.

What is't that you
Took up so *gingerly*? *Shakspeare.*

GI'NGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Dict.*

GI'NGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occlusive appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To GI'NGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence found. *Gay.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.
2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *adj.* [a hinge, and] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies also, by one of its processes, to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder.*

GI'NGLYMUS. *n. f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman.*

GI'NNET. *n. f.* [.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet* improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG. *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPSY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmestry or physiognomy.

The barber, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, thinks himself up in the pantry with an old gipsy for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick gipsy now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks distempered wants. *Prior.*

In this frail labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and figures of palmestry;
A bird in his hand these gipsies bears,
In tell'ing fortunes prophetick fav'rable sheers. *Garth.*

I, near yon rising, three tall willow gipsy cornet;
Upon my hand they call a prosperous luck,
Bid me be sure, and twice their counsel thank. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench: Did a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy, Helen and Hero hildings and hussies. *Shakspeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the gipsy, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Chloe's eyes:
The gipsy knows her power, and flies. *Prior.*

GI'RASOLE. *n. f.* [*girasol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.
2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded* or *girt*. [gyrdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth. 2 *Maccabees.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Coats of the breasts of pearl were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. 1 *Mac.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Girt on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milton.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato.*

The combat not too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot
And in regression of this duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

The sun appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezekiel.*

Tysiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

There, with what skill they had, together fow'd,
To gird their waist with covering, if it hide
Their nakedness, with skins of beasts or weeds
The addition broad. *Milton.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

Sent to my country-house directly
Post-chaises, and fresh horses with
Post-haste. *Milton.*

8. To enclose; to encircle.

That Neptune hath,
Or wash the river Triton, wear'd Thame
Had Asia known, and her flood-gates
Young Bacchus, from his step-dame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakspeare.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the original; it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gride* or *cut*.] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

This wretched train
Assembled here, their antick tricks they ply,
Gird at each other, scoff and mock with all
Their gibing wit. *Dryden.*

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. The brain of this foolish-compounded clay, man, is not able to invent anything that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted.

Such kicks as these this phrase doth give:
For these, my lord of Winchester sent. *Shakspeare.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the attached feel. *Hooker.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when it does well, to feel the quick checks and *girds* of it when he does amiss. *Government of the Tongue.*

GI'RDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one end to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling as the summers and ground plates are of, though the back *girders* need not be so strong as the front *girders*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
The beams so full and vast in order join'd. *Blackmore.*

GI'RDLE. *n. f.* [gyrdel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

To me will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakspeare.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their *girdle*. *Browne.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, dor frigeriate. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.

These sleeping flowers,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about,
Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakspeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that encircles the waist.

Now gaudy eyes her longing
The *girdlebelt*, with inset
Which

GI'RDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question. *Minsheu* *Casaubon*, as is his custom, from *Minsheu* from *garrul*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a wanton. *Junius* thinks that it comes from the Welsh, from which, says he, it is very easily deduced. *Skinner* that the Saxons, who used *cor* for man, might likewise have used *gir* for woman, though no such word is found. Dr *Hickes* derives it most probably from the Islandick *kuenna*, woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unlucky days was my wife
Two fine young children, and a girl.

I will have the better half,
The fine Amphitrion chose, to hold his
Good or bad as he attacks,
Provide *girls* like those I have
Upon her backs.

A wanton debauchee does, but once know
Is sport for every *girl* to put upon:
Tragedy thou hadst a manlier shape
To true-bow'd metrick feet obey'd,
As a grave matron would to dance with

A boy, like thee, would make a skilful
But such a *girl* like thee, must be taught

GI'RLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

Let not *girlish* age the path pursue
Which youth should tread with steps more

GI'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* It seems to be a contraction of *grin*. It is still used in Scotland and is applied to a crabbed, captious peevish person.

GI'RROCK. *n. f.* [*acus major*.] A kind of fish.

GIRT. The part. pass. of *gird*.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undistinguishable
Beneath the rad and line that *girt* the

GIRT. }
GIRTH. } *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girth*,
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt.

Or the heifer bears wounds for the birth-bands?
For low on the ground, two for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben. Jonson.*
Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed oppress'd would break his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*
Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth* and that a bone. *Swift.*

A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together.
Wiseman's Surgery.

The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GIRT *Ground. v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze.
Bailey.

GISLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Frodgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gisslebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*.
Gibs. Camden.

GITH. *n. s.* [*nigilla.*] An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*zipan*, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again.
Temple.

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*
While tradesmen starve those Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay.
Young.

Half useless doom'd to live,
Pray'rs and advice without I have to *give*. *Harte.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Genesis.*
They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Matthew.*
Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
We shall *give* an account of those phenomena.
Burnet.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness.
Broome.

3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matthew.*
Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*
If the agreements of men did not *give* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put it out of his head, that almost would thwart his conveyance.
Locke.

4. To pay as a price or reward; or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life.
Job.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for what I pawned the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure.
Shakspeare.

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear to the proposal. *Addison.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man.
Exclus.

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her.
Genesis.
Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramh. against Hobbes.*
What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden.*

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear:
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.
Dryden's Æneid.

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend.
Rowe.
He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterb.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wife proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

11. To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker*
Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

12. To empower; to commission.

Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine.
Pope's Odyssey.

13. To enable.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker.*
Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shak.*
So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil fost'ring juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I *give* to both your speeches. *Shakspeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that gives this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakspeare.*
The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them.
Knolles' History.
Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word
Wood's halfpence have been offered,
Give not the poor people not to receive them.
Swift.

16. To exhibit; to show.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The numbers of men being divided by the number of ships, *give* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of the rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies.
Sidney.
After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth, and the feeding of cattle.
Hooker.
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret access which people, superstitiously *given*, might have always thereunto with ease. *Hooker.*
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.
Shakspeare.
Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shaksp.*
His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakspeare.*
Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease.
Knolles' History.
Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the Most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients.
Ecclesiasticus.
He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More.*
They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises; went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*
Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects.
L'Estrange.
Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*
I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.
What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*?
Dryden.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost.
Herbert.
Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;
Like that self-begott'n bird
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton.*
Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I *give* not Heav'n for lost. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
For a man to *give* his name to christianity in those days, was to list himself a martyr. *South.*
Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarmed, without his rhyme.
Dryden.
The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals.
Addison's Spectator.
As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air,

the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, insomuch that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addison's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you lost on fair Cyclopean ground.
Garth's Ovid.

23. *To* GIVE *away*. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave away* to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney.*

If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You *give away* myself, which is known mine.
Shakspeare.

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.
Shakspeare.

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'st* thyself *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakspeare.*

Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Taylor.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms and go
On holy days to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juv.*

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to misery and mortality! *Addison.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison.*

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To* GIVE *back*. To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. *To* GIVE *forth*. To publish; to tell

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To* GIVE *the hand*. To yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferiour.

Lessons being free from some inconveniencies, whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre eminence. *Hooker.*

27. *To* GIVE *over*. To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over*. *Hooker.*

Never *give* her o'er;
For scorn at first makes after love the more.
Shakspeare.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitations. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the last man. *Knolles' History.*

Those troops which were levied, have *given over* the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worst of all to *give* her *over*
Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Estrange.*

Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. *To* GIVE *over*. To addict; to atach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cosmology.*

I used one thing ill, or *gave* myself so much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Temple.*

29. *To* GIVE *over*. To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one desp'rate med'cine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desp'rat'st is the wisest course. *Hudibras.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having *given* her over. *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never *gives* him o'er,
That whilst he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*. *Swift.*

30. *To* GIVE *over*. To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to *give* it *over*. *Hooker.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*

Sleep hath forsook, and *giv'n* me o'er
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give* o'er? *Hudibras.*

31. *To* GIVE *out*. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princess. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Raleigh.*

He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles' History.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. *To* GIVE *out*. To show in false appearance.

His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shakspeare.*

She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakspeare.*

33. *To* GIVE *up*. To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him *up*, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business and *given up*,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

The sun, breaking out with his chearful beams revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold; and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give* ourselves wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass, therefore I'll e'en *give* it *up* and go and fret myself. *Collier against Despair.*

I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reasons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniencies of life. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæsar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone.
Addison's Cato.

Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addison.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up* also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes;
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch?
Rowe.

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart: *Watts.*

Give yourselves *up* to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

34. *To* GIVE *up*. To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lyes, some must be first *given up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally *give* themselves *up* to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Addison.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons, who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*

35. *To* GIVE *up*. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Samuel.*

His accounts were confused; and he could not *give* them *up*. *Swift.*

36. *To* GIVE *way*. To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for.

Private reſpects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual puſhing and aſſurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a ſeeming impoſſibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he ſpoken when the cloud *gave way*; The miſts flew upward, and diſſolv'd in day. *Dryden's Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with ſtony blows, Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

37. The word *give* is uſed with great laxity, the general idea is that of tranſmitting from one to another.

To GIVE. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A phraſe merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun; The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*

Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hoole.*

2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow ſoft, as the cruſt of bread, biſket, ſweetmeats, and ſalt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Only a ſweet and virtuous ſoul, Like ſeaſon'd timber, never *gives*; But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unleſs it is kept in a hot houſe, it will ſo *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and ſpread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phraſe.

Up and down he traverſes his ground, Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound; Now back he *gives*, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. *To* GIVE *in*. To go back; to give way. Not in uſe.

The charge was given with ſo well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

5. *To* GIVE *into*. [A French phraſe.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medaliſts; the poets, however, have ſometimes *given in to* it, and furniſh us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

This conſideration may induce a tranſlator to *give in to* thoſe general phraſes, which have attained a veneration in our language from being uſed in the Old Teſtament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either ſtupidly negligent, or elſe *giving in* with all their might to thoſe very practices that are working their deſtruction. *Swift.*

6. *To* GIVE *off*. To ceaſe; to forbear.

The puniſhment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as ſoon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. *To* GIVE *over*. To ceaſe; to act no more.

If they will ſpeak to the purpoſe, they muſt *give over*, and ſtand upon ſuch particulars only as they can ſhew we have either added or abrogated, otherwiſe than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Chriſt, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we ſhould think he hath *given over* to be God, or that becauſe he continued God, therefore he cannot be man alſo. *Hooker.*

Give not o'er ſo; to him again; intreat him; Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown, You are too cold. *Shakſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The ſtate of human actions is ſo variable, that to try things oft and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and ſtill anſwered he had no leiſure; whereupon the woman ſaid aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulſe upon repulſe Met ever, and to ſhameful ſilence brought, Yet *gives* not o'er, though deſperate of ſucceſs. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame Only to put it out again? And muſt we now *give* o'er, And only end where we begun? In vain this miſchief we have done, If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to deſiſt from any farther purſuits after fame. *Addiſon.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the ſame reaſon. *Swift.*

8. *To* GIVE *out*. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himſelf was ſome great one. *Acts.*

Julius Cæſar laid aſleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæſar's own ſoldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wiſhers will *give out* you are now going to quit your ſchool. *Swift.*

9. *To* GIVE *out*. To ceaſe; to yield.

We are the earth; and they, Like moles within us, heave and caſt about: And 'till they foot and clutch their prey; They never cool, much leſs *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you ſo ſtout, That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

GI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter.

Well we may afford Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now Repaid? But gratitude in thee is loſt Long ſince. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

I have not liv'd ſince firſt I heard the news; The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuſe. *Dryden.*

Both gifts deſtructive to the *givers* prove; Alike both lovers fall by thoſe they love. *Pope.*

GIVES. *n. ſ.* Fetters or ſhackles for the feet.

GI'ZZARD. *n. ſ.* [*geſier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is ſometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up ſtones to convey them into their ſecond ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*

In birds there is no maſtication in the mouth but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop, a kind of anteſtomach, where it is moiſtened by ſome proper juice from the glandules diſtilling in there, and thence tranſferred into the *gizzard*, or muſculous ſtomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

They neſtle near the throne, By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryd. n.*

2. It is proverbially uſed for apprehenſion or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he haraſſes his imagination.

But that which does them greateſt harm, Their ſpiritual *gizzards* are too warm; Which puts the overheated ſots In fevers ſtill. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and reſtitution lie ſo curſedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half ſo dear to them as the treaſure in their coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

GLA'BRITY *n. ſ.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs. *Dict.*

GLA'CIAL. *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of water, but round in hail, which is alſo a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous deſcent from the air. *Brown.*

GLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; reſembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories, it will cryſtallize and ſhoot into *glacious* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GLACIS n. ſ. [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. It is more eſpecially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the ſide of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. *adj.* [ɣlæd, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.

They bleſſed the king, and went into their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart. 1 *Kings.*

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they Haſted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy.

The wilderneſs and the ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them, and the deſert ſhall rejoice and bloſſom as the roſe. *Iſaiah.*

Then firſt adorn'd With their bright luminaries, that ſet and roſe, *Glad* ev'ning and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, ſometimes *at* or *with* before the cauſe of gladneſs: perhaps *of* is moſt proper, when the cauſe of joy is ſomething gained or poſſeſſed; and *at* or *with*, when it is ſome accident befallen himſelf or another.

I am *glad* to ſee your worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

He hath an uncle in Meſſia will be very much *glad of* it. *Shakſpeare.*

He that is *glad at* calamities ſhall not be unpuniſhed. *Proverbs.*

He *glad* Of her attention, gain'd with ſerpent tongue, Iſis fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad of* my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The gaping wound guſh'd out a crimſon flood; The Trojan, *glad with* ſight of hoſtile blood, His fauchion drew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad of a quarrel ſtrait I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleaſing; exhilarating.

Her converſation Moſe *glad* to me than to a miſer money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expreſſing gladneſs.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely deſert cheers: Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope.*

6. It is uſed in a familiar ſenſe, approaching to ludicrouſneſs.

I would be *glad* to learn from thoſe who pronounce that the human ſoul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He ſaw rich nectar thaws releaſe the rigour Of th' icy north; from froſt-bound Atlas hands His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour *Gladding* the Scythian rocks, and Lybian ſands. *Craſhaw.*

It *glads* me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Otway.*
Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*
If justice Philips' costive head
Some frigid rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and *gladdens* her, when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*

GLA'DDER. *n. s.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.
Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *n. s.* [from ȝlopan, to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a redhot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucus.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.
So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser.*
Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*
The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. *Hub. Tale.*
O might I here.
In solitude live savage, in some *glade*
Obscur'd, where highest woods impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*
For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*. *Dryden's Innocence.*
There interspers'd in lawns and op'ning *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*
By the heroes armed shades
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! *Pope.*
She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and *glade*,
New dress'd and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLA'DEN. } *n. s.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } sword.] Swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFULNESS. *n. s.* [*glad* and *fulness.*] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.
And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness*, and kindly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.
Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*. *Dryden's Persius.*

GLA'DLY. *adv.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.
For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad.*]
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company. *Fairy Queen.*
The *gladsome* ghost in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *adv.* [from *gladsome.*] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *gladsome.*] Gayety; showyness; delight.

GLAIRE. *n. s.* [ȝlæp, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]
1. The white of an egg.
Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water. *Peacham.*
2. A kind of halbert. *Dict.*

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *n. s.* [*glantz*, German, glitter.]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milton.*
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a *glance* of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden.*
Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree:
Yet never seem'd to cast a *glance* on me;
At which I inly joy'd, for truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one *glance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He doubled blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*
When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly.
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakspeare.*
3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*;
Then dance again and kiss. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope.*
5. To censure by oblique hints.
How can'st thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shakspeare.*
Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon.*
I have never *glanced* upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter to many judicious speculations. *Addison.*
He had written verses wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor famous for dulness. *Swift.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakspeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokingly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

GLAND. *n. s.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] The *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands*, and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*
The abscess begun deep in the body of the *glands*. *Wiseman.*
The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackmore.*

GLA'NDERS. *n. s.* [from *gland*] In a horse is the running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrier's Dict.*
His horse is possest with the *glanders*, and like to mote in the chine. *Shakspeare.*

GLANDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULE. *n. s.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, French.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.
Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulofities*. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulofus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, French, from *glandule.*] Pertaining to the glands; fubfifting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no teſticles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* ſubſtances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown.*

Such conſtitutions muſt be ſubject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphaticks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come ſuddenly into the dark, or contrariwiſe, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the ſight confuſed. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom ſwell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and groſs hyperboles: he maintains nobly in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines but *glares* not, and is ſtately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus ſtands reveal'd to ſight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a falſe *glaring* light,
Which conqueſt and ſucceſs have thrown upon him. *Addiſon.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt *glare* with. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares!* *Shakſpeare*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And with'd that every look might be their laſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly, or with too much laboured luſtre.

The moſt *glaring* and notorious paſſages are none of the fineſt or moſt correct. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

One ſpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and ſhot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurſt, that wither'd all their ſtrength. *Milton.*

GLARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burniſh'd ſteel that caſt a *glare*
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden's Fables.*

I have grieved to ſee a perſon of quality gliſtering by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a ſpectre amidſt a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, ſhelter'd cloſe from air,
And ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted *glare*,
She ſighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look

About them round,
A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *adj.* [*glaireux*, French; *glareoſus*, Latin; from *glaire*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. ſ.* [glæꝛ, Saxon; *glas*, Dut. as *Pezon* imagines, from *glás*, Britiſh, green. In Erſe it is called *klânn*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from its tranſparency.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glaſs* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaſs*, from the verb *glaſen*, which ſignifies amongſt them to ſhine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glaſs is thought ſo compact and firm a body, that it is indeſtructible by art or nature, and is alſo of ſo cloſe a texture that the ſubtleſt chymical ſpirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of grenadoes rain by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ſteel
And ſtones, and *glaſs* and nitrous grain adduſt. *Philips.*

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.

I'll ſee no more,
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaſs*
Which ſhews me many more. *Shakſp.*

3. A looking-glaſs; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glaſs*, copy and book,
That fathion'd others. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

He ſpreads his ſubtle nets from ſight,
With twinkling *glaſſes*, to betray
The larks that in the meſhes light. *Dryden.*

4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, ſhe would not live
The running of one *glaſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The deſtined time of man's life.

No more his royal ſelf did live, no more his noble ſonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glaſſes* all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup or glaſs uſed to drink in.

To this laſt ſtately treaty,
That ſwallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a *glaſs*
Did break i' th' rinſing. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager ſeal
Prompts to purſue the ſparkling *glaſs*, be ſure
'Tis time to ſhun it *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glaſs* more will not make him drunk, that one *glaſs* hath gladded him from well diſcerning his preſent condition. *Taylor.*

The firſt *glaſs* may paſs for health, the ſecond for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Tatler.*

8. A perſpective glaſs.

The moon whoſe orb
Through optick *glaſs* the Tuſcan artiſt views. *Milton.*

I like thoſe who ſurvey the moon by *glaſſes*, I tell of a ſhining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.

Get thee *glaſs* eyes.
And, like a ſcurvy politician, ſeem
To ſee the things thou doſt not. *Shakſpeare.*

Glaſs bottles are more fit for this ſecond uſage than thoſe of wood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirror. Not in uſe.

Methinks I am partaker of the paſſion,
And in thy caſe do *glaſs* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To caſe in glaſs.

Methought all his ſenſes were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in cryſtal for ſome prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glaſt*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you paſt. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze.

I have obſerved little grains of ſilver to lie hid in the ſmall cavities, perhaps *glaſſed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein ſilver has been long kept in fuſion. *Boyle.*

GLA'SS-FURNACE. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a *glaſs-furnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is ſomething more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLA'SS-GAZING *adj.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirror

A whorſon, *glaſs-gazing*, finical rogue. *Shakſpeare.*

GLA'SS-GRINDER. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

The *glaſs-grinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLA'SS-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Medal, compoſed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glaſs-houſes*. *Addiſon.*

GLA'SS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs.

The profit of glaſſes conſiſts only in a ſmall preſent made by the *glaſs-man*. *Swift.*

GLA'SS-METAL. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glaſs-metal*. *Bacon.*

GLA'SS-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufacture of glaſs.

The cryſtalline Venice glaſs is a mixture, in equal portions, of ſtones brought from Pavia, and the aſhes of a weed called kali, gathered in a deſert between Alexandria and Roſetta; by the Egyptians uſed firſt for food, and then they cruſh the aſhes into lumps like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians for their *glaſs-work*. *Bacon.*

GLA'SS-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalicornia*, or ſalt-wort.] A plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the ſtamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves; thoſe embryos afterward become pods or huſks, which, for the moſt part, contain one ſeed. The inhabitants near the ſea-coaſt cut the plants up toward the latter end of ſummer; and having dried them in the ſun, they burn them for their aſhes, which are uſed in making of glaſs and ſoap. Theſe herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the aſhes of theſe herbs is extracted the ſalt called tal kali, or alkali, by ſome chymiſts. *Miller.*

For the fine glaſs we uſe the purer of the fixed ſalts, and the aſhes of chalk-ſtones, and for the coarſer or greener ſorts the aſhes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

GLA'SSY. *adj.* [from *glaſs.*]

1. Made of glaſs; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is found, which, of all others, doth moſt abound with glaſs; inſomuch as other minerals ſeem but to turn to a *glaſſy* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

Mark proud man!
Dreſt in a little brief authority,
Moſt ignorant of what he's moſt aſſur'd,
His *glaſſy* eſſence, like an angry ape,
Plays ſuch fantaſtick tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shakſpeare.*

There is a willow grows aſlant a brook,
That ſhows his hoary leaves in the *glaſſy* ſtream. *Shakſpeare.*

The magnet attracteth the ſhining or *glaſſy* powder brought from the Indies, uſually employed in writing duſt. *Brown.*

Whoſe womb produc'd the *glaſſy* ice? Who bred
The hoary froſts that fall on winter's head?
Sandys.

The *glaſſy* deep. *Dryden's Æneid.*

GLASTONBURY *Thorn. n. ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR.

This ſpecies of thorn produces ſome bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in ſpring. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA. *n. ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a grayiſh colour, without detriment of ſight, and therein differs from what is commonly underſtood by ſuffuſion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other diſeaſe than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*glaive*, French; *glaif*, a hook, Welſh.] A broad ſword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in ſight well try'd,
Not ſurely arm'd in ſteel or iron ſtrong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his ſide.
Fairfax.

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chace to rockets and white ſtaves. *Hudib.*

To GLA'VER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery; glæfran, Saxon, to flatter. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their diſtempers, intermiſſions, and paroxyſms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling prieſt, or a flattering phyſician. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaſs*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with cryſtalline glaſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware. [from the French *gláiſe*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakſp.*

The reaſon of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and braniſh the weapons, yet is it ſound reaſon that carries the ſtroke home. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

White, with other ſtrong colours with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the ſpirit, and the luſtre of it *Dryden.*

GLA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier*, or *glaſſier*, of *glaſs*.] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. Other manufacturers of glaſs are otherwiſe named.

Into rabbets the ſeveral panes of glaſſwork are ſet and faſtened by the *glazier*. *Moxon.*

The dext'rous *glazier* ſtrong returns the bound,
And gingling ſaſhes on the penthouſe ſound.
Gay's Trivia.

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part.
Harte.

GLEAM *n. ſ.* [ȝelioma, Saxon.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs.

Thus as the fair Dodonian tree far ſeen
Upon ſeven hills to ſpread his gladſome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian ſtream. *Spenſer.*

At laſt a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His travell'd ſteps. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

As I bent down to look juſt oppoſite,
A ſhape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliſs, too hot to laſt;
Wat'ry it ſhines, and will be ſoon o'ercaſt.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

We ken them from afar; the ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire.
Addiſon's Cato.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are ſeen,
And floating forelts paint the waves with green.
Pope.

Nought was ſeen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*
Fires that glow. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation.

Obſervant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At firſt faint *gleaming* in the dappled eaſt.
Thomſon's Summer.

2. To ſhine.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white daſhing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd viſtas through the trees.
Thomſon.

GLEA'MY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flaſhing; darting ſudden coruſcations of light.

In brazen arms, that caſt a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Latin.]

1. To gather what the reapers of the harveſt leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth.*

Cheap conqueſt for his following friend remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*
Dryden.

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that ſomething ſhould be left to the poor to *glean*, was a ſecondary offering to God himſelf. *Nelſon.*

She went by hard neceſſity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomſon.*

2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

Gather;
So much as from occaſions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

That goodneſs
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thouſand men. *Judges.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring ſword and pointed ſpear
Drove headlong to their ſhips, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In the knowledge of bodies we muſt be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole ſheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole ſpecies together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection made laborioufly by ſlow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs:
He ſpoils the ſaffron. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLE'ANER. *n. ſ.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For ſtill the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which ſcarce the firm philoſopher can ſcorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field.
Thomſon.

2. One who gathers any thing ſlowly and laborioufly.

An ordinary coffee-houſe *gleaner* of the city is an arrant ſtateſman. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING. *n. ſ.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

There ſhall be as the ſhaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the ſame common family, and have a right to be ſupported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harveſt. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *n. ſ.* [*glebe*, Latin.]

1. Turf; ſoil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in ſedgy bowers;
The graſſy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe* of oil and wine,
With herds the paſtures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will anſwer to the ſylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad ſummons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day.
Garth.

2. The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parſonage is of three ſorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a tet part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings beſtowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A treſpaſs done on a parſon's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a ſpiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many pariſhes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLE'BOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following paſſage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant ſeeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With riſing pride amidſt the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harveſt of the year.
Prior.

GLEDE. *n. ſ.* [ȝlidaȝlide, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye ſhall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *n. ſ.* [ȝlæȝȝe, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently ſignified muſick played at feaſts. It is not now uſed, except in ludicrous writing, or with ſome mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*.
Fairy Queen.

Many wayfarers make themſelves *glee* by vering the inhabitants; who again forellow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farwel my *glee*! *Gay.*
No happineſs is now reſerv'd for me.

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free.
Harte.

GLEED. *n. ſ.* [from gloꝛan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obſolete word.

GLE'EFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not uſed.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'ſt thou ſad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boaſt?
Shakſpeare.

GLEEK. *n. ſ.* [gliꝛꝛe Saxon.] Muſick; or muſician.

What will you give us?——No money, but the *gleek*: I will give you the minſtrel.
Shakſpeare.

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [gliꝛman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To ſneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occaſion. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſeen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakſpeare.*

2. In Scotland it is ſtill retained, and ſignifies to fool or ſpend time idly, with ſomething of mimickry or drollery.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or poliſh. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the ſame race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place.

Thoſe who labour
The ſweaty forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. ſ.* [It is written by *Skinner glitt*, and derived from gliban, Saxon, to run ſoftly.] A ſanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a ſore.

A hard dry eſchar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and ſwelled, I made an inciſion into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiſeman.*

2. To run ſlowly.

Vapours raiſed by the ſun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmoſphere, 'till they hit againſt the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concuſſion are condenſed, and ſo *gleet* down the caverns of theſe mountains, whoſe inner parts, being hollow, afford them a baſon. *Cheyne's Phil. Prince.*

GLE'ETY. *adj.* [from *gleet.*] Ichorous; thinly ſanious.

If the fleſh loſe its ruddineſs, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman.*

GLEN. *n. ſ.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale; a depreſſion between two hills.

From me his madding mind is ſtart,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen*.
Spenſer.

GLEW. *n. ſ.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

GLIB. *adj.* [from λιπος. *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to ſuſtain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way ſoever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Habbakkuk brought him a ſmooth ſtrong rope compactly twiſted together, with a nooſe that ſlipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

1. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To ſpeak and purpoſe not, ſince what I well intend,
I'll do't before I ſpeak. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

There was never ſo much *glib* nonſenſe put together in well ſounding Engliſh. *Locke.*

Now Curl his ſhop from rubbiſh drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them paſs the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be ſure he's a fine ſpoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran.
Swift.

GLIB. *n. ſ.*

The Iriſh have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monſtrouſly diſguiſing them. *Spencer on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To caſtrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they ſhall not ſee,
To bring ſalſe generations; they are cohairs,
And I had rather *glib* myſelf, than they
Should not produce fair iſſue. *Shakſpeare*

GLI'BLY. *adv.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would ſtartle at an oath, whoſe ſtomachs as well as conſcience recoil at an obſcenity, do yet ſlide *glibly* into a detraction.
Government of the Tongue.

GLI'BNESS *n. ſ.* [from *glib.*] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs.

A poliſh'd ice-like *glibneſs* doth enfold
The rock *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The tongue is the moſt ready for motion of any member, needs not ſo much as the flexure of a joint, and by acceſs of humours acquires a *glibneſs* too, the more to facilitate its moving.
Government of the Tongue.

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [gliban, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and ſilently.

By eaſt, among the duſky vallies *glide*
The ſilver ſtreams of Jordan's cryſtal flood.
Fairfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either ſide,
In double ſtreams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryd.*

Juſt before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her ſilent flood. *Dryd.*

Where ſtray the Muſes, in what lawn or grove?
In thoſe fair fields where ſacred Iſis *glides*,
Or elſe where Cam his winding vales divides.
Pope.

2. To paſs on without change of ſtep.

Ye *gliding* ghoſts, permit me to relate
The myſtick wonders of your ſilent ſtate.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakſpeare Cymb.*

Shoals of fiſh, with fins and ſhining ſcales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He tremblʼd every limb, and felt a ſmart
As if cold ſteel had *glided* through his heart.
Dryden's Fables.

All things are beheld as in a haſty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and diſappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented *glides* did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

GLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *glide*] One that glides.

The ghaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey ho the *glider*;
Therewith my ſoul was ſharply gride,
Such wounds ſoon waxen wider. *Spenſer.*

GLIKE. *n ſ.* [gliꝛ. Saxon. See GLEEK.] A ſneer; a ſcoff; a ſtout. Not now in uſe.

Where's the baſtard's-braves, and Charles his *glikes*. *Shakſpeare.*

To GLI'MMER. *v. n* [*glimmer*, Daniſh, to ſhine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To ſhine faintly.

The weſt yet *glimmers* with ſome ſtreaks of day. *Shakſpeare.*

The truth appears ſo naked on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my ſide it is ſo well apparel'd,
So clear, ſo ſhining, and ſo evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye.
Shakſpeare.

For there no twilight of the ſun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

See'ſt thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The ſeat of deſolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of theſe livid flames
Caſts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Through theſe ſad ſhades this chaos in my ſoul,
Some ſeeds of light at length began to roll,
The riſing motion of an infant ray,
Shot *glimmering* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*

Oft by the winds, extinct the ſignal lies;
Or ſmother'd in the *glimmering* ſocket dies.
Gay's Trivia.

When roſy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to paſture all the luſty males. *Pope.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage poſt-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.
Wotton.

The pagan prieſthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewiſh rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLI'MMER. *n ſ* [from the verb.]

1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.

2. A kind of foſſil.

The leſſer maſſes that are lodged in ſparry and ſtony bodies, diſperſedly, from their ſhining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of foſſils to give thoſe bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Stones which are compoſed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick: talc, catſilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *n. ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vaſt room in nature,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpſe* of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton.*

Thouſands of things, which now either wholly eſcape our apprehenſions, or which our ſhort ſighted reaſon having got ſome faint *glimpſe* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flaſhing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran? *Milton.*

My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires,
My manhood, long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and when their *glimpſe* was gone,
My pride ſtruck out new ſpangles of her own,
Dryden.

3. Tranſitory luſtre.

There no dear *glimpſe* of the ſun's lovely face
Strikes through the ſolid darkneſs of the place.
Cowley.

If I, celestial fire, in augh
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milton.*

Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might have a taste or *glimpse* of his present justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one *glimpse* as would require a long discourse to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpse* of. *Shakspeare.*

To GLIS'TEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *glistening* earth,
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson.*

The ladies eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German; *glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the helmets *glister* brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his *glist'ring* coach. *Shakf.*

All that *glisters* is not of gold. *Shakspeare.*

You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Else that *glister* in Whitehall. *Ben Johnson*

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined like lamps of fire. 1 *Maccabees.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were of a pleasant reddish colour, and *glistered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLI'STER. *n. f.* [properly written *clyster*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER. It is written wrong even by *Brown*.

Now enters Bush with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *glister*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which descending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown.*

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [ɣlitiman, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steel-glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war.
Dryden's Virgil.

Scarce had'st thou time t' unsheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most *glittering* temptations to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glitt'ring* tones, o'er-bet our heart severe;
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLI'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show; splendour.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton.*

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it. *Collier on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer. *Law.*

GLI'TTERAND Shining; sparkling. A participle used by *Chaucer* and the old English poets. This participial termination is still retained in Scotland.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. *v. a* [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, *what a* gloarand *queen*.

To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*.] To cast side glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD. *n. s* [from *glow*.] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical.

GLOBE. *n. s.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a species of creatures that should have dominion over the other species of this terrestrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclos'd,
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlasting flower*. *n. s.* [*amaranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*. *n. s.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*. *n. s.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. *n. s.* [*helleboro-ranunculus*.] A plant *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle*. *n. s.* [*carduus orbiculatus*. A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the seas from one entire *globose*
Stretch'd out to longitude, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericalness.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last it appear not at all; no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLO'BOUS. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin. When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*: I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globose* earth in plain outspread
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, or dreadful hils,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

GLO'BULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

GLOBULA'RIA. *n. s.* [Latin; *globulaire*, French.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *n. s.* [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Optick.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLO'BULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but disconti*n*uous particles are *conglobated*.

GLOMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*glomeratio*. Lat.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall, but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM. *n. ſ.* [gloman, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

This the ſeat,
That we muſt change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celeſtial light? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The ſtill night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholeſome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom.
Loſt in a convent's ſolitary *gloom*. *Pope*

2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

His gliſt'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a ſhade. *Spenſer.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* eaſt
Yet harneſſed his fiery footed team. *Spenſer.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryd.*
Gloomily retir'd the ſpider lives. *Thomſon.*

GLOO'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.

2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look; heavineſs of mind; melancholy.

Neglect ſpreads *gloominеſs* upon their humour, and makes them grow ſullen and inconverſable. *Collier of the Spleen.*

The *gloominеſs* in which ſometimes the minds of the beſt men are involved, very often ſtands in need of ſuch little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to diſperſe melancholy. *Addiſon.*

GLOO'MY *adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark; diſmal for want of light.

Theſe were from without
The growing miſeries, which Adam ſaw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomieſt* ſhade.
To ſorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowſy god,
Whoſe *gloomy* manſion nor the riſing ſun,
Nor ſetting viſits, nor the lightſome moon.
Dryden's Fables.

The ſurface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, juſt as the ſun is bright or more overcaſt. *Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proſerpine gathering flow'rs,
Herſelf a fairer flow'r by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *adj* [from *glory*.] Illuſtrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in uſe.

Old reſpect
As I ſuppoſe, toward your once *glory'd* friend,
My ſon now captivate, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine caſt back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*glorification*, French, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thankſgiving for the preſervation of you the laſt night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praiſe to one.

Two ſuch ſilver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shakſp.*
Juſtice is their virtue. that alone
Makes them ſit ſure, and *glorifies* the throne.
Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip.

God is *glorified* when ſuch his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time firſt begun; but received long before, and alledged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumſtance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shakſp.*
All nations ſhall *glorify* thy name. *Pſalms.*

Our bodies with which the apoſtle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our ſouls.
Duty of Man.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end: and the end of all theſe gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotſon.*

3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol.

Whomſoever they find to be moſt licentious of life, deſperate in all parts of diſobedience and rebellious diſpoſition, him they ſet up and *glorify*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

No chymiſt yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or med'cinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raiſe to celeſtial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God ſhall alſo *glorify* him in himſelf, and ſhall ſtraightway *glorify* him. *John.*

Whom he juſtified, them he alſo *glorified*. *Romans.*

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly ſanctified, ſhall be eternally *glorified*; then ſhall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Pearſon.*

The ſoul, being immortal, will, at ſome time or other, reſume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*glorioſus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Boaſtful; proud; haughty; oſtentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* muſt needs be factious; for all bravery ſtands upon compariſons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent. It is frequently uſed by theological writers, to expreſs the brightneſs of triumphant ſanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Daniel.*

He is *glorious* in reſpect of the brightneſs and ſplendour of his celeſtial body, ſtill made more *glorious* and majeſtick by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of univerſal Judge. *Nelſon.*

Impartial juſtice holds her equal ſcales,
'Till ſtronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cauſe that once was thine.
Prior.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title.
Addiſon's Cato.

She muſt ſtand amongſt the firſt ſervants of God, and be *glorious* amongſt thoſe that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing ſo *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us ſo like to God, then nothing can be ſo *glorious* in the uſe of our money, as to uſe it all in works of love and goodneſs. *Law.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly.

They miſſing with theſe celeſtial flames which ſhine ſo *gloriouſly* in their works. *Dryden.*

Great wits ſometimes may *gloriouſly* offend,
And riſe to faults true critics dare not mend.
Pope.

GLO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets, it was uſed ſometimes as one ſyllable, *glore*.]

1. Praiſe paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the higheſt. *Luke.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God.

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*. *Pſalms.*

Then enter into *glory*, and reſume
His ſeat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It is hardly poſſible for you to beſeech and intreat God to make any one happy in the higheſt enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to ſee him enjoy the much ſmaller gifts of God, in this ſhort and low ſtate of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to ſwell in tyranny. *Sidney.*
Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaſeth to enlarge itſelf,
'Till by broad ſpreading it diſperſe to nought.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

And with that word and warning ſoon was dight,
Each ſoldier longing for near coming *glory*.
Fairfax.

Iſrael's bright ſceptre far leſs *glory* brings,
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings.
Cowley.

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or intereſt, or gain in private perſons, or curioſity and the deſire of knowledge, or the *glory* of diſcoveries could ever move them in that endleſs time to try their fortunes upon the ſea. *Burnet.*

Your ſex's *glory*, 'tis to ſhine unknown,
Of all applauſe be fondeſt of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not array'd like one of theſe. *Matthew.*

Treated ſo ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do ſhow
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Ariſtotle ſays, that ſhould a man under ground converſe with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and ſee the ſeveral *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addiſon's Spect.*

5. Luſtre; brightneſs.

Now ſleeping flocks on their ſoft fleeces lie;
The moon, ſerene in *glory*, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

From opening ſkies may ſtreaming *glories* ſhine,
And ſaints embrace thee with a love like mine.
Pope.

6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in pictures.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *Smith's Sermons.*

A ſmile plays with a ſurpriſing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt diſtinction, and ſits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the

world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisdom.*

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakspeare.*

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Corinthians.*

Thou hast seen Mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height. *Addison's Cato.*

This title of freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar. *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue. *Hanmer.* See *To* GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. f.* [γλώσσα; *glose*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word preached, the scripture expounded, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad do teach,
With gen'ralvoice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the scandal, and the wife discern;
Their *glosses* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short *glosses* was Acursius's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to *glow*.

His iron coat all over-grown with rust,
Was under each enveloped with gold,
Whose glistering *gloss* dark'ned with filthy dust. *Spenser.*

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloss* discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakspeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest *gloss*. *Shakspeare.*

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well, for steel *glosses* are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim *gloss*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a *gloss* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon them. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to fix upon the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford *Hooker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a *gloss* upon his bad intent. *Shakspeare.*

The common *gloss*
Of theologians. *Milton.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloser*, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Briseis in thy bands,
By priestly *glossing* on the gods commands. *Dryd.*

2. To make sly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing, *gloss'd*, that Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws,
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saint-like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Persius.*

GLO'SSARY. *n. f.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, *in quo dei simulacrum dedicatum est*; and also in the old *glossaries*. *Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *glossary*. *Bailey.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *n. f.* [*glossateur*, French; from *gloss*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *n. f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS. *n, f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [γλώσσα and γράφω.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [γλώσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *adj.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire
Shone with a *glossy* scurf. *Milton.*

His surcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [ȝlofe, Saxon, from *klaffue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For haste some left their masks behind,
Some could not stay their *gloves* to bind. *Denne.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his [illegible]
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enraged with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence, therefore, thou nice crutch,
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That almoner of trampling balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once removed;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard [illegible]
glover's paring knife? *Shakspeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout, to look sullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glowting* round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glouting with full in spight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [ȝlopan, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sithence silence to Teneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakspeare.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to shew her innocency, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike informed
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milton.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addison's Ovid.*

How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*. *Smith.*

Fires that *glow*,
Wrecks of woe. *Pope.*

To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*.
The ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats?
Addiſon's Cato.

The cord ſlides ſwiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.

With ſmile that *glow'd*
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*
Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,
Whoſe red and fiery beams caſt through your viſage
A *glowing* pleaſure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
From the mingled ſtrength of ſhade and light,
A new creation riſes to my ſight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Admiſt the ſoft variety I'm loſt. *Addiſon.*
Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanſe. *Savage.*

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the ſketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,
With that ripe red th' autumnal ſun beſtows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*
Each pleaſing Blount ſhall endleſs ſmiles beſtow,
And fair Belinda's bluſh for ever *glow*. *Pope.*
Here clearer ſtars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You ſtrive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addiſon.*
Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will ſhew thee juſt above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows*,
Will ſettle into cold reſpect. *Prior.*
Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breaſt inſpire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*
Let the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows*,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope.*
So periſh all, whoſe breaſts ne'er learn'd to *glow*,
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*
To praiſe is always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a paſſion.

A fire which every windy paſſion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,
Love ſlowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a ſullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. Not in uſe.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe wind did ſeem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakſpeare.*

GLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of ſcorn and proud diſdain. *Shakſpeare.*

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds diſplay,
Bluſhing in bright diverſities of day. *Pope.*
Such as ſuppoſe that the great ſtile might happily be blended with the ornamental, that the ſimple, grave, and majeſtic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and buſtle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally miſtaken. *Reynolds.*

GLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A ſmall creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey bags ſteal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm*'s eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

The *glowworm* ſhews the mattin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakſpeare.*
A great light drowneth a ſmalleth that it cannot be ſeen; as the ſun that of a *glowworm*. *Bacon.*
The man, who firſt upon the ground
A *glowworm* ſpy'd, ſuppoſing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing ſtone;
For life it had, and like thoſe jewels ſhone:
He held it dear, 'till by the ſpringing day
Informed, he threw the worthleſs worm away. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v.* [glesan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And eaſily tranſgreſs. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*
A falſe *glozing* paraſite would call his foolhardineſs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly, and by miſtaking himſelf for a lion, come to periſh like an aſs. *South.*
Now for a *glozing* ſpeech,
Fair proteſtations, ſpecious marks of friendſhip. *Philips.*

2. To comment. This ſhould be *gloſs*.

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakſp. Henry v.*

GLOZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; inſinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *glozes* by. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Specious ſhow; gloſs. Not uſed.

Precious couches full oft are ſhaked with a fever;
If them a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall ſuch morning dews be an eaſe to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney.*

GLO'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *gloze*,] A flatterer.

GLUE. *n. ſ.* [*glu*, French; *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welſh.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do haſtily receive dry and more terreſtrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other ſide, drink in waters and liquors: ſo that, as it was well ſaid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery ſubſtances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The drieſt and moſt tranſparent *glue* is the beſt. *Moxon.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuſe,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuſe. *Blackmore.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viſcous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my ſoul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Whoſo teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potſherd together. *Eccluſ.*
The cuſtom of crowning the holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often ſees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or a circle of ſtars, *glued* to the canvaſs over the head of the figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Moſt wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleſh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, ſtick together very ſtrongly; and for explaining how this may be, ſome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queſtion; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt; that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate.

Thoſe waſps in a honeypot are ſenſual men plunged in their luſt and pleaſures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themſelves out. *L'Eſtrange.*
Intemperance, ſenſuality, and fleſhly luſts, do debaſe mens minds and clog their ſpirits; ſink us down into ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and inferior things. *Tillotſon.*
She curb'd a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*,
Her lips, and, raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryden.*
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my claſping arms. *Pope.*

GLU'EBOILER. *n. ſ.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a ſtory, look *glum*, and cry, Well what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Latin, to ſwallow; γλυζω.]

1. To ſwallow; to devour.

'Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.

The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendſhip, whoſe delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
What may remove
His ſettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our ſpoils. *Dryden.*
No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle ear ſoon *glutted* with the ſound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to purſue,
Tir'd with the laſt, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.

With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody ſacrifice,
Torn from his breaſt, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*
A ſylvan ſcene, which, riſing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the ſight
With one full proſpect; but invites by many,
To view at laſt the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfil; to load.

He attributes the ill ſucceſs of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To ſaturate.

The menſtruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to diſſolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

Diſgorged foul
Their deviliſh *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to ſatisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton.*

Let him but ſet the one in balance againſt the other, and he ſhall find himſelf miſerable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *glut* of ſtudy and retirement in the firſt part of my life, caſt me into this; and this will throw me again into ſtudy and retirement. *Pope.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage.

The water ſome ſuppoſe to paſs from the bottom of the ſea to the heads of ſprings, through certain ſubterranean conduits or channels, until they were by ſome *glut*, ſtop, or other means, arreſted in their paſſage. *Woodward.*

GLU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viſcous; tenacious.

The cauſe of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding ſubſtance; for the heat doth bring forth ſpirit in that ſubſtance, and the ſubſtance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one that the ſpirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the ſpirits, after ſome ſwelling, into ſhape and members. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Next this marble venom'd ſeat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*

Nouriſhment too viſcid and *glutinous* to be ſubdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity.

There is a reſiſtance in fluids, which may ariſe from their elaſticity, *gluttinouſneſs*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*glouton*, French; from *glutio*, Latin, to ſwallow.]

1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating.

The Chineſe eat horſefleſh at this day, and ſome *gluttons* have uſed to have catsfleſh baked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Through Macer's gullet ſhe runs down
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modeſty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endleſs draught. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to ſay in excuſe of his gluttony, that he only eats ſuch things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuſe for himſelf as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradeſman, that ſhould ſay, he only deals in lawful buſineſs. *Law.*

2. One eager of any thing to exceſs.

The reſt bring home in ſtate the happy pair
To that laſt ſcene of bliſs, and leave them there;
All thoſe free joys inſatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feaſts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to deſtroy,
Their fatal arts ſo impiouſly employ. *Granville.*

To GLU'TTONI'SE. *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to exceſſive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would ſmile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' intereſt in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shakſpeare.*

The exceeding luxurioufneſs of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we preſs nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her ſtrength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of ſtrong waters. *Raleigh.*

Well obſerve
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glutton-nous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *n. ſ.* [*glutonnie*, French; from *glutton*] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curſe in a ſmall. *Holiday.*

Their ſumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feaſts,
On citron tables or Atlantick ſtone. *Milton.*

Well may they fear ſome miſerable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The inhabitants of cold moiſt countries are generally more fat than thoſe of warm and dry: but the moſt common cauſe is too great a quantity of food, and too ſmall a quantity of motion; in plain Engliſh, *gluttony* and lazineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *adj.* [from *glue.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balſamick mixture, becauſe it is a *gluy* ſpumous matter. *Harvey on Conſ.*

With *gluy* wax ſome new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the compoſition of the vapour let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viſcous, and it will mechanically ſolve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addiſon.*

GLYN. n. ſ. [Iriſh; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erſe; *glenn*, Scottiſh.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Iriſh, yet he did ſhut them up within thoſe narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenſer.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnýrran, Saxon;
To GNARL. } *knorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to ſnarl.

When he 'gan to rear his briſtles ſtrong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appeaſe. *Spenſer.*

Thus is the ſhepherd beaten from thy ſide,
And wolves are *gnarling* who ſhall gnaw thee firſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Gnarling ſorrow hath leſs power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and ſets it light. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*

The *gnarring* porter durſt not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their ſovereign ſpoke. *Fairfax.*

GNA'RLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordſhire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with ſticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shakſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to claſh.

The ſeer, who could not yet this wrath aſſwage,
Row'd his green eyes, that ſparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnaſh'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He ſhall *gnaſh* with his teeth, and melt away. *Pſalms.*

There ſhall be weeping and *gnaſhing* of teeth. *Matthew.*

2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he ſtill did grind,
And grimly *gnaſh*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenſer.*

They *gnaſhed* upon me with their teeth. *Pſalms.*

They him laid
Gnaſhing for anguiſh, and deſpite and ſhame,
To find himſelf not matchleſs. *Milton.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnaſhing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. ſ.* [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the laſh of film;
Her waggoner, a ſmall grey-coated *gnat*. *Shakſp.*

2. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

Ye blind guides, which ſtrain at a *gnat* and ſwallow a camel. *Matthew.*

GNA'TFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] A flower, otherwiſe called the beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatſnapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion.

A knowing fellow, that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his helliſh braine,
And many an honeſt ſoule, even quick had ſlain. *Chapman.*

To you ſuch ſcabb'd harſh fruit is giv'n, as law
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings *gnaw*. *Dryd.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you ſo your nether lip?
Some bloody paſſion ſhakes your very frame. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rec.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnawed* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouſe to help him out of the ſnare: the mouſe *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and ſet the lion at liberty. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth. It is now uſed actively.

I might well, like the ſpaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I ſhould ſooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a falſe woman: my bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſack'd, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakſpeare.*

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakſ.*

GNA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *n. ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is ſuppoſed to repreſent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof muſt directly anſwer to the north and ſouth pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtyle or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *n. ſ.* [γνωμονικη.] A ſcience which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find a juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as alſo of a *gnomon* or ſtile that throws off the ſhadow for this purpoſe. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. I *went*; I have *gone*. [ȝan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterit of the old verb *wend.*]

1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.
You know that love
Will creep in ſervice where it cannot *go*.
Shakſpeare.

After ſome months thoſe muſcles become callous; and having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to *go* upon it, though lamely.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

2. To move, not ſtand ſtill.
Rite, let us be *going*. *Matthew.*

3. To walk ſolemnly.
If there be cauſe for the church to *go* forth in ſolemn proceſſion, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them that no one can be ſpared.
Hooker.

4. To walk leiſurely, not run.
And muſt I *go* to him?
—Thou muſt run to him; for thou haſt ſtaid ſo long, that *going* will ſcarce ſerve the turn.
Shakſpeare.

5. To march or walk afoot.
I will only *go* through on my feet. *Numbers.*

6. To travel; to journey.
From them I *go*
This uncouth errand ſole. *Milton.*

7. To proceed; to make a progreſs
Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they ſtab us; and ſo the jeſt *goes* round.
Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place.
I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakſpeare.*

9. To depart from a place; to move from a place: the oppoſite of *to come*.
I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiſs aught but him. *Shakſpeare.*
At once good night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
And when ſhe had ſo ſaid ſhe *went* her way. *John.*
I will let you *go*, that ye may ſacrifice, only you ſhall not *go* very far away. *Exodus.*
Colcheſter oyſters are put into pits where the ſea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him *go*.
Cowley.
Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*
Go truſt the maiſter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

10. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end.
Though the vicar be bad, or the parſon be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*
She may *go* to bed when ſhe liſt; all is as ſhe will. *Shakſpeare.*
You did wiſh that I would make her turn,
So ſhe can turn and turn and yet *go* on. *Shakſp.*
I am glad to ſee your lordſhip abroad: I heard ſay your lordſhip was ſick: I hope your lordſhip *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakſpeare.*
The mourners *go* about the ſtreets. *Eccles.*
The ſun ſhall *go* down over the prophets, and the day ſhall be dark over them. *Maccabees.*
Put every man his ſword by his ſide, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp.
Exodus.
The ſun, which once did ſhine alone,
Hung down his head, and wiſh'd for night,
When he beheld twelve ſuns for one
Going about the world and giving light. *Herbert.*
This ſeen, the reſt at awful diſtance ſtood,
As if they had been there as ſervants ſet,
To ſtay, or to *go* on as he thought good,
And not purſue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryden.*
Turn not children *going*, till you have given them all the ſatisfaction they are capable of.
Locke.
Hiſtory only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river. *Arbuthnot.*
The laſt advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your maſter, for houſebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift.*
Thoſe who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and brats, rather than return empty.
Swift.

11. To paſs in company with others.
Thou ſhalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and ſhalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jeremiah.*
Away, and with thee *go* the worſt of woes,
That ſeek'ſt my friendſhip, and the gods thy foes.
Chapman.
He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job.*
Whatever remains in ſtory of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is to obſcured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with thoſe of the Atlantick iſlands. *Temple.*

12. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad.
And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Iſrael *went* aſtray, which *went* aſtray away from me after their idols, they ſhall even bear their iniquity. *Ezekiel.*

13. To proceed in mental operations.
If I had unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, truly I ſhould have kept it by me till I had once again *gone* over it.
Digby on the Soul, Dedication.
Thus I have *gone* through the ſpeculative conſideration of the divine providence. *Hal.*
I hope by *going* over all theſe particulars, you may receive ſome tolerable ſatisfaction about this great ſubject. *South.*
If we *go* over the laws of Chriſtianity, we ſhall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the ſame things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain *Tillotſon.*
In theſe primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*
I *go* over ſome parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*
They are not able all their lifetime to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate ſeries of numbers *Locke.*

14. To take any road.
I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand nor to the left. *Deut.*
Who ſhall bemoan thee? Or who ſhall *go* aſide to aſk how thou doeſt? *Jeremiah.*
His horſes *go* about
Almoſt a mile. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
I have endeavoured to eſcape into the eaſe and freedom of a private ſcene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner.
You were adviſ'd his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars, and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift where moſt trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you ſay *go* forth. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*
We be not able to *go* up againſt the people; for they are ſtronger than we. *Numbers.*
Let us *go* down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the morning light. *1 Samuel.*
Thou art able to *go* againſt this Philiſtine to fight with him. *1 Samuel.*
The remnant of Jacob ſhall be among the gentiles as a lion among the beaſts of the foreſt; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Micah.*

16. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe
We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. *1 Maccabees.*
The regard of the publick ſtate, in ſo great a danger, made all thoſe goodly things, which *went* ſo to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in compariſon of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*
They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are beſt pleaſed when things *go* backward, which is the worſt property of a ſervant of a prince or ſtate. *Bacon.*
All *goes* to ruin; they themſelves contrive
To rob the honey, and ſubvert the hive. *Dryden.*
Landed men, by their providence and good huſbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themſelves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*
Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addiſon.*

17. To apply one's ſelf.
Seeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*
Becauſe this atheiſt *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*

18. To have recourſe to.
Dare any of you, having a matter againſt another, *go* to law before the unjuſt, and not before the ſaints? *1 Corinthians.*

19. To be about to do.
So extraordinary an example, in ſo degenerate an age, deſerves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to ſay, for the incredibility of it, the atteſtation of all that knew him, and conſidered his worth.
Locke.

20. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well.
Every goldſmith, eager to engroſs to himſelf as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without. *Locke.*
Cloaths they muſt have, but if they ſpeak for this ſtuff, or that colour, they ſhould be ſure to *go* without it. *Locke.*

21. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin. This ſenſe is only in the participles *going* and *gone*.
He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I ſuffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

22. To be in party or deſign.
They with the vanquiſh'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe.
Dryden.

23. To eſcape.
Timotheus himſelf fell into the hands of Doſitheus and Soſipater, whom he beſought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. *2 Mac.*

24. To tend to any act.
There be ſome women, Silvius, had they marl'd him
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

25. To be uttered
His diſciples perſonally appeared among them, and aſcertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life ſo full of miracles. *Addiſon.*

26. To be talked of; to be known.
It has the greateſt town in the iſland that goes under the name of Ano-Capua, and is in ſeveral places covered with a very fruitful ſoil. *Addiſon.*

27. To paſs; to be received.
Becauſe a fellow of my acquaintance ſet forth her praiſes in verſe, I will only repeat them, and ſpare my own tongue, ſince ſhe *goes* for a woman *Sidney.*
And the man *went* among them for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Samuel.*
A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it ſtamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for ſo much. *Collier.*
Clipping ſhould be finally ſtopped, and the money which remains, ſhould *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

28. To move by mechaniſm.
This pope is decrepid, and the bell *goeth* for him. *Bacon.*
Clocks will *go* as they are ſet; but man,
Irregular man's never conſtant, never certain.
Otway.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go juſt alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

29. To be in motion from whatever cauſe.
The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Clipt, and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings.*

31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*

32. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*:
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly pluckt down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should *go* your ship, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state, must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakspeare.*

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*

Some do *go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these sce not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she *goes*.
And calls Lucina to her throes. *Milton.*

36. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him. *Judges.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick.
Shakspeare's King John.

38. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connection of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences.

It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines *Glanville's Scepsis.*

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift.*

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me.
Shakspeare's King John.

Howe'er the business *goes*, you have made fault I'th' boldness of your speech. *Shakspeare.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tobit.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall *go* on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts' Logic.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job.*

He called his name Beriah, because it *went* evil with his house. 1 *Chronicles.*

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?

—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she goes down at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

I had hope,
When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. *To* Go *about*. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go about*. *Shakspeare.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went about*
His father's business. *Milton.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went about*. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ more obscurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. *To* Go *aside*. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him. *Numbers.*

53. *To* Go *between*. To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* Go *by*. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command?
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she lived now. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? the time *goes by*; away.
Shakspeare.

55. *To* Go *by*. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

He's sure to *go by* the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

56. *To* Go *by*. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go by*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

57. *To* Go *down*. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily *go down* in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffee-house, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. *To* Go *in and out*. To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Psalms.*

59. *To* Go *in and out*. To be at liberty.

He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture. *John.*

60. *To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to decease.

I would the friends we miſs were ſafe arrived:
Some muſt *go off*: and yet, by theſe I ſee,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakſ.*

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To* Go *off*. To depart from a poſt.

The leaders having charge from you to ſtand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakſ.*

62. *To* Go *on*. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whoſe valour I have turn'd into his poiſon,
And prais'd ſo to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Jonſon's Catiline.*

63. *To* Go *on*. To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his ſtory. *Sidney.*

He that deſires only that the work of God and religion ſhall *go on*, is pleaſed with it, whoever is the inſtrument. *Taylor.*

I have eſcaped many threats of ill fits by theſe motions: if they *go on*, the only poltice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat ſheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the ſoul as *going on* from ſtrength to ſtrength, to conſider that ſhe is to ſhine for ever with new acceſſions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addiſon.*

Go on chearfully in the glorious courſe you have undertaken. *Addiſon.*

Copious bleeding is the moſt effectual remedy in the beginning of the diſeaſe; but when the expectoration *goes on* ſucceſsfully, not ſo proper, becauſe it ſometimes ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot*

I have already handled ſome abuſes during the late management, and in convenient time ſhall *go on* with the reſt. *Swift.*

When we had found that deſign impracticable, we ſhould not have *gone on* in ſo expenſive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual heſitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*

I wiſh you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*

64. *To* Go *over*. To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary underſtandings don't ſo much conſider the principles as the practice of thoſe to whom they *go over*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was uſed to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

65. *To* Go *out*. To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakſpeare.*

66. *To* Go *out*. To be extinguiſhed.

Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakſpeare.*

Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itſelf, will burn no more. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The care of a ſtate, or an army, ought to be as conſtant as the chymiſt's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as miſtaken, turns about:
And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be ſmothered. *Collier.*

My blood runs cold, my hearts forgets to heave,
And life itſelf *goes out* at thy diſpleaſure. *Addiſ.*

And at her felt approach and ſecret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope.*

67. *To* Go *through*. To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as deſirous for his ſake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well *go through* with the ſtatute laws of that kind, I will think you have not loſt all your time there. *Spenſer.*

Kings ought not to ſuffer their council to *go through* with the reſolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not ſteadineſs of mind enough to *go through* with ſuch an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatneſs of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from ſetting heartily about ſuch a taſk, as he deſpairs ever to *go through* with it. *South.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addiſon on the War.*

68. *To* Go *through*. To ſuffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is abſolutely neceſſary for the common good that thou ſhouldeſt *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

69. *To* Go *upon*. To take as a principle.

This ſuppoſition I have *gone upon* through thoſe papers. *Addiſon.*

70. The ſenſes of this word are very indiſtinct; its general notion is motion or progreſſion. It commonly expreſſes paſſage from a place, in oppoſition to *come*. This is often obſervable even in figurative expreſſions. We ſay, the words that *go* before and that *come* after: to-day *goes* away and to-morrow *comes*.

Go TO. *interj.* Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned ſon
Of great Apollo; ſhew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenſer.*

Go to, go to, thou art a fooliſh fellow:
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakſpeare.*

My favour is not bought with words like theſe:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

Go BETWEEN. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *between*.] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill ſenſe.

Even as you came in to me, her aſſiſtant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I ſay I ſhall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakſpeare.*

Go BY. *n. ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention; overreach.

Except an apprentice is inſtructed how to adulterate and varniſh, and give you the *go-by* upon occaſion, his maſter may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

Go CART. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk, and which they puſh forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſtraying,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. ſ.* [ɣad, Saxon.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.
2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate; to drive forward.

Moſt dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

Goaded with moſt ſharp occaſions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The uſe of your own virtues. *Shakſpeare.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryd.*

GOAL. *n. ſ.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole, ſet up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery ſteeds, or ſhun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And the ſlope ſun his upward beam
Shoots againſt the duſky pole,
Pacing towards the other *goal*. *Milton.*

2. The ſtarting poſt.

Haſt thou beheld, when from the *goal* they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Each individual ſeeks a ſeveral *goal*;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here ſeems principal alone,
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;
Touches ſome wheel, or verges to ſome *goal*:
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is ſometimes improperly written for *gaol*, or *jail*.

GOAR *n. ſ.* [*goror*, Welſh] Any edging ſewed upon cloth to ſtrengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT *n. ſ.* [ɣat, Saxon and Scottiſh.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

Gall of *goats*, and ſlips of yew. *Shakſpeare.*

We Cyclops care not for your *goat fed* Jove,
Nor other bleſt ones; we are better farre. *Chapm.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with them papermills upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacam.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The ſwan whoſe borrow'd ſhape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the nurſing *goat's* repaid
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*

GOA'TBEARD. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *beard*; *barba capri*.] A plant.

GOA'TCHAFER. *n. ſ.* An inſect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOA'THERD. *n. ſ.* [ɣat and hyrd. Sax. a feeder or tender.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk ſame *goatherd* proud,
That ſits on yonder bank,
Whoſe ſtraying herd themſelf doth ſhroud
Among the buſhes rank? *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

They firſt gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his ſervant chaced the kid about the ſtack. *Wotton.*

GOA'TMARJORAM. *n. ſ.* The ſame with GOATBEARD.

GOA'T'S MILK. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milk*. This is more properly two words.]

After the fever and ſuch like accidents are diminiſhed, aſſes and *goat's milk* may be neceſſary. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GOA'TMILKER *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of owl ſo called from ſucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOATS *Rue*. *n. ſ.* [*galega*.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and ſudorifick. the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no eſteem. *Hill.*

GOA'TSKIN *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *ſkin*.]

Then fill'd two *goatſkins*, with her hand's divine
With water one, and one with ſable wine. *Pope.*

GOATS-THORN. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *thorn*.] An herb.

GOA'TISH. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Reſembling a goat in any quality; as rankneſs, luſt.

An admirable evaſion of a whoremaſter, man, to lay his *goatiſh* diſpoſition on the charge of a ſtar. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

The laſt is notorious for its *goatiſh* ſmell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More againſt Atheiſm*

Gob *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A ſmall quantity. A low word.

Do'ſt think I have ſo little wit as to part with ſuch a *gob* of money. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go'bbet. *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once.

Therewith ſhe ſpew'd, out of her filthy maw,
A flood of poiſon, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of fleſh and *gobbets* raw.
Spenſer.

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart.
Shakſpeare's Henry vi.

The cooks, ſlicing it into little *gobbets*, puck it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.
Sandy's Travels.

The giant gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretch'd at length, and ſnoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'erchargʼd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.
Addiſon.

To **Go'bbet.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow at a mouthful A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Go'bble.** *v. a.* [*gober*, to ſwallow, old French.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

The ſheep were ſo keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of laſt year's corn in barn great ſtore;
Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waſte,
And ſupper *gobbled* up in haſte,
Again afreſh to cards they run. *Swift.*

Go'bler. *n. ſ.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haſte; a gormand; a greedy eater.

Go'blet. *n. ſ.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a diſh of wood. *Shak.*

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from ſurfeits our repoſe is found.
Denham.

Crown high the *goblets* with a chearful draught;
Enjoy the preſent hour, adjourn the future thought.
Dryden.

Go'blin. *n. ſ.* [French; *gobeline*, which *Spenſer* has once retained; writing it in three ſyllables. This word ſome derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; ſo that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, becauſe the children of either party were terrified by their nurſes with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welſh, and much older than thoſe factions. *Eilff uiſhon*, are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewiſe have long had ſpirits among them named *goboldi*, from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

1. An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and miniſters of grace defend us!
Be thou a ſpirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blaſts from hell! *Shakſpeare.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traytor angel? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Always, whilſt he is young, be ſure to preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions and notions of ſpirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehenſions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His ſon was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of more renowned fame,
Who of all cryſtal did Panthea build. *Spenſer.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulſions; ſhorten up their ſinews
With aged cramps *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Mean time the village roaſts up the fire,
Whole well attended, all as well believ'd,
Heard ſolemn goes the *goblin* ſtory round. *Thomſ.*

God. *n. ſ.* [*Gob*, Saxon, which likewiſe ſignifies *good*. The ſame word paſſes in both ſenſes with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a ſpirit, and they that worſhip him muſt worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth. *John.*

God above
Deal betwixt thee and me. *Shakſpeare.*

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of diſcipline and government, by virtue whereof the ſame Chriſt ruleth in them all.
Pearſon.

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is neceſſary, ſelf-exiſtent, eternal, immenſe, omnipotent, omniſcient, and beſt being; and therefore alſo a being who is and ought to be eſteemed moſt ſacred or holy. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

2. A falſe god; an idol.

He that ſacrificeth unto any *god*, ſave unto the Lord only, he ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Exod.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whoſe iron ſceptre ſways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean ſeas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's winter coaſt,
Where ſtand thy ſteeds, and thou art honour'd moſt. *Dryden.*

3. Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whoſe end is deſtruction, whoſe *god* is their belly. *Philippians.*

I am not Licio,
But one that ſcorns to live in this diſguiſe,
For ſuch a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of ſuch a cullion. *Shakſpeare.*

To **God.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This laſt old man
Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father;
Nay *godded* me, indeed. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Go'dchild. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a chriſtian.

Go'ddaughter. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm. A term of ſpiritual relation.

Go'ddeſs. *n. ſ.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddeſs* hear a father?
Shakſpeare.

A woman I forſwore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddeſs*, I forſwore not thee:
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love.
Shakſpeare.

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddeſs* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r *Dryden.*

From his ſeat the *goddeſs* born aroſe,
And thus undaunted ſpoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter preſented herſelf among a crowd of *goddeſſes*, ſhe was diſtinguiſhed by her graceful ſtature and ſuperior beauty. *Addiſon.*

Modeſty with-held the *goddeſs'* train. *Pope.*

Go'ddess-like. *adj.* [*goddeſs* and *like*.] Reſembling a goddeſs.

Then female voices from the ſhore I heard;
A maid amidſt them *goddeſs-like* appear'd. *Pope.*

Go'dfather. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *father*.] The ſponſor at the font.

He had a ſon by her, and the king did him the honour, as to ſtand *godfather* to his child.
Bacon's Henry vii.

Confirmation, a profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the apoſtles, conſiſts in the children undertaking in his own name the baptiſmal vow; and, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome *godfather* with him, undertakes as in baptiſm, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

Go'dhead *n. ſ.* [from *god*.]

1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is uſed both of idols and of the true God.

Be content.
Your low-laid ſon our *godhead* will uplift. *Shak.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-ſeated top, th' imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and ſure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Par. L.*

So may thy *godhead* be confeſt,
So the returning year be bleſt. *Prior.*

2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forſake the gods. *Shakſpeare's Troil.*

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden's Aneid.

Go'dless. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of theſe two ſorts of men, both *godleſs*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other ſtudies how to perſuade themſelves that there is no ſuch thing to be known. *Hale.*

That *godleſs* crew
Rebellious *Milton.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godleſs* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country ſent,
Their beſt Camillus into baniſhment *Dryden.*

Go'dlike. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; reſembling a divinity; ſupremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illuſtrious gueſt beſought,
And thus the *godlike* angel anſwer'd mild.
Milton.

Muſing and much revolving in his breaſt,
How beſt the mighty work he might begin
Of ſaviour to mankind, and which way firſt
Publiſh his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*

That prince ſhall be ſo wiſe and *godlike*, as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty, to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind. *Locke.*

Go'dling. *n. ſ.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whoſe humble ſtatues are content with braſs.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Go'dliness. *n. ſ.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.

2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

Virtue and *godlineſs* of life are required at the hands of the miniſter of God. *Hooker.*

Go'dly. *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious toward God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and ſober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaſeth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Pſalms.*

The ſame church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* perſons contained in it, by a real infuſed ſanctity. *Pearſon.*

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godlily*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.
The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. s.* [from *godly*] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.
For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your *godlyhead* to asswage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. s.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism. A term of spiritual relation

GO'DSHIP. *n. s.* [from *god*]. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.
Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. s.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font
What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar?
Shakspeare.

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To *Godward* is *toward God*. So we read, *Hac Arethusa tenus*, for *hactenus Arethusa*.
And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*. 2 *Corinthians.*

GO'DWIT. *n. s.* [ꝛoꝺ, good, and pιca, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.
Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board.
Cowley.

GO'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God*
GO'DYIELD } *shield* or protect.] A term of thanks. Not used.
Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *god-eild* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakspeare.*

GOEL. *adj.* [ꝛolen, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.
In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove.
Tusser.

GO'ER. *n. s* [from *go*.]
1. One that goes; a runner.
I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*
Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.
The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*. *Wotton.*
3. The foot Obsolete.
A double mantle, cast
A'thwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac'd
With fitted flocs. *Chapman.*

To GO'GGLE *v. n.* To look asquint.
Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*
Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [ꝛcegl ezen, Sax.] Squint eyed; not looking straight.
They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ascham.*

GO'ING. *n. s.* [from *go*.]
1. The act of walking.
When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakspeare.*
2. Pregnancy.
The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight: that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*
3. Departure.
Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound *Milton.*

GO'IA. *n. s.* The fame with CYMATIUM
In a cornice the *gola* or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show. *Spectator.*

GOLD. *n s* [ꝛolꝺ, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geel*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. *Peacham on Drawing*]
1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air, or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure *Gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils*
Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Ah! Buckingham, now do I pity the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakesp.*
We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke*
The *gold* fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.*
2 Money.
For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakesp.*
Thou that so stoutly had resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*:
For I have bought it with an hundred blows.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.
3 It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χευσῆ ἀφροδίτη; and *animamque moresque* aureos *educit in astra*. Horace
The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare.*

GOLD *of Pleasure.* *n s* [*myagrum*] A plant.

GO'LDBEATER. *n s.* [*gold* and *beat*] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.
Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin. n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*
When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower was burnt it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeaters skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with gold.
Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow is like the first.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were redhot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakesp.*
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold.
Dryden.
2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent
So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep.
Shakspeare.
'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crashaw.*
To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How e'er she shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden russeting hath a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour.
Mortimer.
4. Excellent; valuable.
I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
That verse which they commonly called *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*
Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us.
Watts' Logick.
5. Happy; resembling the age of gold
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage.* *n. s* [*chrysoplenium*.] An herb.

GO'LDENLY. *adv* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.
My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and reports speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDFINCH *n s* [ꝛolꝺfinc, Saxon] A singing bird so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud tailor*.
Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*
A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride,
Of painted plumes that hopp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

GO'LDFINDER *n. s.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ridiculously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his victels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders*. *Swift.*

Go'ldhammer. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

Go'lding. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

Go'ldney *n. s.* A sort of fish, otherwise called *gilthead*. *Dict.*

Go'ldpleasure. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

Go'ldsize. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldsize*, and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Go'ldsmith. *n s.* [gold and smit, Sax.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me. *Shakesp.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift*

Go'ldylocks. *n. s.* [*coma aurea*, Lat.] A plant.

Goll. *n s* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealdan, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

Gome. *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel *Bailey.*

Gomphosis. *n. s.* A particular form of articulation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

Gondola. *n. s.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay* bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenser.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakspeare.*

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

Gondolier. *n. s.* [from *gondola*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shak.*

Gone. *part. preter.* [from *go*. See *To* GO.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lyes and impudence than his presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister: we are *gone* else. *Shakspeare.*

3. Past.

I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed

When her masters saw that the hope of their gain, was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Addison on Italy.*

Go'nfalon. } *n. s.* [*gonfanon*, French;
Go'nfanon. } *gunfana*, Islandick, from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Lye*] An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standar and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

Gonorrhoe'a. *n. s* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rasty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhoeas*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD. *adj.* comp. *better*, superl. *best*. [god, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*. *Genesis.*

An universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton.*

Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Addison.*

Ah; ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep state; amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Suffex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Genesis.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Swalridge's Sermons.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged

He also bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Proverbs.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon.*

8. Complete; full.

The protestants subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier on Envy.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved how to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice;
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Hebrews.*

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good* as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Acts.*

The master will be *as good* as his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

I flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South*

I make my way where-e'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden*

17. Happy, prosperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalms.*

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring. *Shakspeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shak*
At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton.*
Good morrow, Portias! let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.

They call to get themselves a name,
Regardless whether *good* or evil fame. *Milton*
Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's good name,
The only honour of the wishing dame. *Pope.*

19 Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

They may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac.*

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just so *good* humoured as to wish it would well. *Pope.*

20 Considerable; not small though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts.*

The plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted though a *good* space one from the other, will meet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of lightness and lightness in those earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while like exhalations, before they fell down. *Burnet.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

1. Elegant; decent; delicate: with *breeding*.

If the critick has publiſhed nothing but rules and obſervations in criticiſm, I then conſider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearneſs and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his raillery. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we expreſs by the word *good breeding*. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe among them who return into their ſeveral countries, are ſure to be followed and imitated as the greateſt patterns of wit and *good breeding*. *Swift.*

22. Real; ſerious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earneſt, nor no farther in ſport neither, than with ſafety of a pure bluſh thou may'ſt in honour come off again. *Shakſp.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in ſaying that he is a *good* man, is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakſpeare*

24. Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous; pious; religious: applied both to perſons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a *good* man ſome would even dare to die. *Romans.*

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Matthew.*

All man's works on me,
Good or not *good*, ingraft, my merit thoſe
Shall perfect, and for theſe my death ſhall pay. *Milton.*

What reward
Awaits the *good*, the reſt what puniſhment. *Milton.*

The only Son of light
In a dark age againſt example *good*,
Againſt allurement. *Milton.*

Such follow him, as ſhall be regiſtred
Part *good*, part bad, of bad the longer ſcroll. *Milton*

Grant the bad what happineſs they would,
One they muſt want, which is to paſs for *good*. *Pope.*

Why drew Marſeilles' *good* biſhop purer breath,
When nature ſicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

Such was Roſcommon, not more learn'd than *good*,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourſe with Heav'n had he,
But left *good* works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. Kind; ſoft; benevolent.

Matters being ſo turned in her, that where at firſt liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cauſe of liking her manners. *Sidney.*

Glory to God in the higheſt, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *Luke.*

Without *good*-nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and paſſion ſtrive
Which of the two ſhould be above,
And laws unto the other give *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords ſo little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you ſhall ſee him, ſir, to die for pity,
'Twere ſuch a thing, 'twould ſo deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honeſt man. *Locke.*

Good ſenſe and *good* nature are never ſeparated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

Affability, mildneſs, tenderneſs, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original ſignification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily uſe. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and ſubſtance, this the very ſpirit and life of our Saviour's whole inſtitution? *Spratt.*

It was his greateſt pleaſure to ſpread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one ſenſible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy.*

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with ſo ſtern an air. *Addiſon's Cato.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. 1 *Samuel*

Truly God is *good* to Iſrael even to ſuch as are of a clean heart. *Pſalms.*

You have *good* remembrance of us always, deſiring greatly to ſee us, as we alſo to ſee you. 1 *Theſſalonians.*

This idea muſt neceſſarily be adequate, being referred to nothing elſe but itſelf, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that firſt made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; ſociable; merry. Often uſed ironically.

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the cuſtom of having the cup often at his noſe; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowſhip. *Locke.*

It was well known, that ſir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

28. It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shakſpeare.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

29. In a ludicrous ſenſe.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to louſe themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer.*

30. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious.

He, that ſaw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath, and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The *good* will of the nation to the preſent war has been ſince but too much experienced by the ſucceſſes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, ſhe ſaid, my want of ſtrength ſupplies;
And diligence ſhall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

31. *In* Good *time.* Not too faſt.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them diſpute againſt a vacuum in the ſchools. *Collier on Humane Reaſon.*

32. *In* Good *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly.

What, muſt I hold a candle to my ſhame?
They in themſelves, *good ſooth* are too too light. *Shakſpeare.*

33. Good. [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He forced them to retire in ſpite of their cuiraſſiers, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper intereſt above others in the pre-eminent rights of the houſhold of faith, then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this houſhold. *Sprott.*

He without fear a dangerous war purſues;
As honour made him firſt the danger chuſe,
So ſtill he *makes* it *good* on virtue's ſcore. *Dryden.*

34. Good. [*To make.*] To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shakſp.*

To make good this explication of the article, it will be neceſſary to prove that the church, which our Saviour found'd and the apoſtles gathered, was to receive a conſtant and perpetual acceſſion. *Pearſon.*

Theſe propoſitions I ſhall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalridge.*

35. Good. [*To make.*] To perform.

While ſhe to far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promiſe of her face. *Waller.*

36. Good. [*To make*] To ſupply.

Every diſtinct being has ſomewhat peculiar to itſelf, to *make good* in one circumſtance what it wants in another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good *n. ſ.*

1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or miſery.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shakſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shakſp.*

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

God is alſo in ſleep, and dreams adviſe,
Which he hath ſent propitious, ſome great *good*
Preſaging *Milton.*

Nature in man's heart, her laws doth pen,
Preſcribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

The leſſening or eſcaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good*: the leſſening or loſs of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*

This caution will have alſo this *good* in it, that it will put them upon conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or diminiſh pain in us; or elſe to procure or preſerve us the poſſeſſion of any other *good*, or abſence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuſe to leave thy deſtin'd charge too ſoon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies periſh through exceſs of blood. *Pope.*

A thirſt after truth, and a deſire of *good*, are principles which ſtill act with a great and univerſal force. *Rogers.*

2. Proſperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Thoſe excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the ſtate. *Ben. Jonſon.*

3. Earneſt; not jeſt.

The good woman never died after this, 'till ſhe came to die for *good* and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are definable; virtue; righteouſneſs; piety; the contrary to wickedneſs.

Depart from evil and do *good*. *Pſalms.*

Not only carnal good from evil does not juſtify; but no *good*, no not a purpoſed *good*, can make evil good. *Holyday.*

O gods, like one of us is Man become,
To know both *good* and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that defamed fruit, but let him boaſt
His knowledge of *good* loſt, and evil got,
Happier had it ſuff'c'd him to have known
Good by itſelf, and evil not at all. *Milton.*

Empire of all *good*, wherein conſiſts
Woman's domeſtick honour, and chief praiſe. *Milton.*

By *good*, I queſtion not but *good*, morally ſo called *bonum honeſtum*, ought, chiefly at leaſt, to be underſtood; and that the *good* of profit or pleaſure the *bonum utile* or *jucundum*, hardly come into my account here. *South*

Nor holds this earth a more deſerving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compris'd in *good*.
Dryden.

5. Good placed after *had*, with *as*, ſeems a ſubſtantive; but the expreſſion is, I think, vitious: and *good* is rather an adjective eliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial See Good. *adv.*

The pilot muſt intend ſome port before he ſteers his courſe, or he had *as good* leave his veſſel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderneſs as in a ſociety.
L'Eſtrange.

Good. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.

2. *As* Good. No worſe.

Was I to have never parted from thy ſide,
As good have grown there ſtill a lifeleſs rib.
Milton.

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons?
L'Eſtrange.

Good. *interjection.* Well! right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically.

Good-conditioned. *adj.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. Uſed both of things and perſons, but not elegantly.

No ſurgeon dilates an abſceſs of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*.
Sharp's Surgery.

Good-now. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of entreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, ſit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this ſame watch? *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

Goo'dliness. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She ſung this ſong with a voice no leſs beautiful to his ears, than her *goodlineſs* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the *goodlineſs* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye.
Hooker.

Goo'dly. *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Little in uſe.

A prince of a *goodly* aſpect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majeſty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakſpeare.*

Patience and ſorrow ſtrove
Which ſhould expreſs her *goodlieſt*: you have ſeen
Sunſhine and rain at once. Her ſmiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakſpeare.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thouſands. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldeſt ſon Eſau, and put them upon Jacob. *Geneſis.*

There was not among the children of Iſrael a *goodlier* perſon than he. 1 *Sam.*

Both yonger than they were; of ſtature more;
And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before.
Chapman.

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houſes and olive gardens, deſtroyed in the former wars. *Knolles.*

The *goodlieſt* man of men ſince born
His ſons, the faireſt of her daughters Eve.
Milton.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble ſong;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young.
Waller.

Not long ſince, walking in the field,
My nurſe and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and ſeems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O pow'r divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldeſt born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the reſt in ſhape and outward ſhew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; deſirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*

We have many *goodly* days to ſee. *Shakſpeare.*

Goo'dly. *adv.* Excellently. Obſolete.

Their Alma, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
Doth flouriſh in all beauty excellent;
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenſer.

Goo'dlyhood. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodneſs. Obſolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I ſhall thee name.
Spenſer.

Goo'dman. *n. ſ.* [*good* and *man*]

1. A ſlight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you pleaſe: come,
I'll fleſh ye. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* delver. *Shakſpeare.*

But ſee the ſun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.
Gay's Paſt.

Old *goodman* Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the trees has ſeen. *Swift.*

Goo'dness. *n. ſ.* [from *good*.] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatneſs, it was becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs*.
Sidney.

There is in all things an appetite or deſire, whereby they incline to ſomething which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodneſs*. *Hooker.*

All *goodneſs*
Is poiſon to thy ſtomach.
———Yes, that *goodneſs*.
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodneſs* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king: your *goodneſs*,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt notorious.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

There's no *goodneſs* in thy face. *Shakſpeare.*

There is a general, or natural *goodneſs* in creatures, and a more ſpecial or moral *goodneſs*.
Perkins.

The *goodneſs* of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, and that's the beſt thing which ſerves the beſt end and purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*

All made very particular relations of the ſtrength of the Scots army, the excellent diſcipline that was obſerved in it, and the *goodneſs* of the men.
Clarendon.

No body can ſay that tobacco of the ſame *goodneſs* is riſen in reſpect of itſelf; one pound of the ſame *goodneſs* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the ſame *goodneſs*. *Locke.*

Goods. *n. ſ.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a houſe.

That giv'ſt to ſuch a gueſt
As my poor ſelfe, of all thy *goods* the beſt.
Chapman.

2. Perſonal or moveable eſtate.

That a writ be ſu'd againſt you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and whatſoever. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which reſpect the temporal puniſhment upon body and *goods*. *Lyſey.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandiſe.

Her majeſty, when the *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arreſted likewiſe the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Salee, that ſcorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.
Waller.

Goo'dy. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

Soft, *goody* ſheep, then ſaid the fox, not ſo;
Unto the king ſo raſh you may not go.
Hubberd's Tale.

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd,
Which erſt I ſaw when *goody* Dobſon dy'd. *Gay.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

Goo'dyship. *n. ſ.* [from *goody*.] The quality of a goody. Ludicrous.

The more ſhame for her *goodyſhip*,
To give ſo near a friend the ſlip. *Hudibras.*

GOOSE. *n. ſ.* plural *geeſe*. [ȝor, Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gawe*, Erſe, ſing. *gewey*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for fooliſhneſs.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'ſt thou that *gooſe* look? *Shakſpeare.*

Since I pluck't *geeſe*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakſpeare.*

Birds moſt eaſy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *gooſe* and ſwan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geeſe*,
Diſturb with nightly note the ſacred peace.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A tailor's ſmoothing iron.

Come in, taylor; hear you may roaſt your *gooſe*.
Shakſpeare.

Goo'seberry. *n. ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce.] A berry and tree.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large manured gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped-leaved gooſeberry. *Miller.*

Auguſt has upon his arm a baſket of all manner of ripe fruits; as, pears, plumbs, apples, *gooſeberries*. *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooſeberry* buſh a ſnail I found;
For always ſnails near ſweeteſt fruit abound. *Gay.*

Goo'secap. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe* and *cap*] A ſilly perſon.

Goo'seroot. *n. ſ.* [*chenopedium*.] Wild orach. *Miller.*

Goo'segrass. *n. ſ.* Clivers; an herb.

Gooſegraſs, or wild tanſy, is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer.*

Go'rbellied. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbellied; having ſwelling paunches.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat chuffs, I would your ſtore were here.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

GO'RBELLY. *n. ſ.* [from ȝor, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch;

a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

GORD. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and *ninepins*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds. *Shakſpeare.*

GORE. *n. ſ.* [ȝopa, Saxon; *gôr*, Welſh, ſanious matter.]

1. Blood effuſed from the body.
A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ſtain'd around,
And into a deep ſanguine dy'd the graſſy ground. *Spenſer.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs *gore*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.
The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and *gore*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
His horrid beard and knotted treſſes ſtood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝebeꝑian, Saxon]

1. To ſtab; to pierce.
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's ſpear. *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*

No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain;
Nor from his larger tuſks the foreſt boar
Commiſſion takes his brother ſwine to *gore*. *Tate's Juvenal.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed ſteel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.
Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.*
He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomſon.*

GORGE. *n. ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the ſwallow.
There were birds alſo made ſo finely, that they did not only deceive the ſight with their figures, but the hearing with their ſongs, which the watry inſtruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* riſes at it. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
Her delicate tenderneſs will find itſelf abuſed, begin to heave the *gorge*, diſreliſh and abhor the Moor. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. Not in uſe.
And all the way, moſt like a brutiſh beaſt,
He ſpewed up his *gorge*, that all did him deteſt, *Spenſer.*

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.
Being with his preſence glutted *gorg'd* and full. *Shakſpeare.*
He that makes his generation meſſes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shalſpeare's King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*
I deſire that they will not *gorge* the lion either with nonſenſe or obſcenity. *Addiſon.*
Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, diſfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſon's Cato.*
The giant, *gorg'd* with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and ſnoring in his den. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſwallow; as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook.*

GO'RGED. *adj.* [from *gorge.*] Having a gorge or throat.
Look up a height, the ſhrill *gorg'd* lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'RGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; magnificent.
O, that deceit ſhould dwell
In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakſpeare.*
As full of ſpirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the ſun at midſummer. *Shakſp.*
He bad them look upon themſelves and upon their enemies, themſelves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*
The *gorgeous* eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*
With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of ſov'reign ſway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.
The duke, one ſolemn day, *gorgeouſly* clad in a ſuit all overſpred with diamonds, loſt one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat
He with a pally fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakſpeare.*
He did oftentimes ſpend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*
See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonſon.*
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

GO'RGON. *n ſ* [γοργω.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.
Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*
Why didſt thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To ſtare me into ſtature. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND. *n. ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To eat greedily; to feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDI'ZER. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. ſ* [ȝopꝛ, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore.*]

1. Covered with congealed blood.
When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* ſides the freſh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*
Why doſt thou ſhake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou can'ſt not ſay I did it. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in uſe.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꝛ, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.
Such dread his awful viſage on them caſt;
So ſeem poor doves at goſhawks ſight aghaſt. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *n ſ.* [from *gooſe.*]

1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown.
Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were hipſhot? ſays the gooſe to her *goſling*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Nature hath inſtructed even a brood of *goſlings* to ſtick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꝺeꝛ ꝛpel, or God's or good tidings; ἰυαγγέλιον; *ſoſkel*, *ſkeal*, *ſuach*, happy tidings, Erſe]

1. God's word; the holy book of the chriſtian revelation.
Thus may the *goſpel* to the riſing ſun
Be ſpread, and flouriſh where it firſt begun. *Waller.*
All the decrees whereof ſcripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Chriſt as the goſpel offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of ſcripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the ſcripture-reprobation. *Hammond.*
How is a good Chriſtian animated and cheered by a ſtedfaſt belief of the promiſes of the *goſpel!* *Bentley.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL *v n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. This word in *Shakſpeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is uſed, though ſo venerable in itſelf, with ſome degree of irony: I ſuppoſe from the goſpellers, who had long been held in contempt.
Are you ſo *goſpell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakſpeare.*

GO'SPELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *goſpel.*] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papiſts in reproach, from their profeſſing to follow and preach only the goſpel.
Theſe *goſpellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER *n ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Latin] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm ſunny weather, eſpecially about the time of autumn. *Hanmer.*
A lover may beſtride the *goſſamour*,
That idles in the wanton ſummer air,
And yet not fall, ſo light is vanity. *Shakſpeare.*
Four nimble gnats the horſes were,
Their harneſſes of *goſſamere*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
The filmy *goſſamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the ſhort ſunny ſhore. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GOSSIP. *n. ſ.* [from ȝob and ꝛyb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm
Go to a *goſſip*'s feaſt and gaude with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakſpeare.*
At the chriſtening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the caſtle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *goſſips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion
And ſometimes lurk I in a *goſſip*'s bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob. *Shakſpeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.
To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *goſſip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*
'Tis ſung in ev'ry ſtreet,
The common chat of *goſſips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
Go to a gossip's feast and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast *Shakspeare.*
His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossipt* by my side *Shaksp.*
The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking; and *gossipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*
He gives himself up to an idle *gossiping* conversation. *Law.*
2. To be a pot-companion.
Nor met with fortune, other than at feast,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping. Shakſp.*

GO'SSIPRED *n. ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip.*]
Goſſipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and the juror, that was goſſip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *n. ſ.* [*rubia*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GOT. The preterit of *get.*
Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Auſidius *got* off. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
If you have ſtrength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therſites *got* thee, thou ſhalt be
Loved and eſteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Theſe regions and this realm my wars have *got*;
This mournful empire is the loſer's lot. *Dryden.*
When they began to reaſon about the means how the ſea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were preſently in the dark. *Woodward.*

GOT. The part. paſſ. of *get.*
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot ſo well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*
A gentle perſuaſion in reaſoning, when the firſt point of ſubmiſſion to your will is *got*, will moſt times do. *Locke.*
If he behaves himſelf ſo when he depends on us for his daily bread can any man ſay what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Atterbury to John Bull.*
Thou wert from Æna's burning ruins led,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. The part. paſſ. of *get.*
Wiſdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job.*
Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. ſ.* Woad; a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE *n. ſ.* A mow. *Tuſſer*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goſſ, or mow. An old word
Lead faſe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove juſt in the hum, it is out of deſpair. *Tuſſer.*

To GOVERN *v. a* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin]
1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate.
This inconvenience is more hard to be redreſſed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spectator.*
Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to *govern* men. *Waller.*
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.
I am at preſent againſt war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though ſuch turbulent and naughty ſpirits as you are *govern* all things in times of peace. *Davenant.*
The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counſels, deſigns, and actions. *Atterbury.*
3. To manage; to reſtrain.
Go after her, ſhe's deſperate; *govern* her. *Shakſp.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.
Liſten, children, unto me,
And let this your leſſon be,
In our language evermore
Words that *govern* go before. *Mauger's Fr. Gr.*
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority; to behave with haughtineſs.
By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counſel, that you ſtill may *govern.* *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule; obedient; manageable.
The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more *governable* and ſafe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *govern*]
1. Government; rule; management.
Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and roſe up inſtead of his brother Judas. *1 Maccabees.*
2. Control, as that of a guardian.
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
Till through wiſe handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recurred to a better will. *Spenſer.*
What! ſhall king Henry be a pupil ſtill,
Under the ſurly Gloſter's *governance?* *Shakſp.*
3. Behaviour; manners Obſolete.
He likeſt is to fall into miſchance,
That is regardleſs of his *governance.* *Spenſer.*

GO'VERNANT. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more uſual and proper word is *governeſs.*

GO'VERNESS *n. ſ.* [*gouverneſſe*, French, from *gove.*]
1. A female inveſted with authority.
The moon, the *governeſs* of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That rheumatick diſeaſes do abound. *Shakſp.*
2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.
He preſented himſelf unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governeſs* of Danae is painted, when ſhe ſuddenly ſaw the golden ſhower. *Sidney.*
His three younger children were taken from the *governeſs* in whoſe hands he put them. *Clarendon.*
3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs.
Great affliction that ſevere *governeſs* of the life of man brings upon thoſe ſouls ſhe ſeizes on. *More againſt Aſheiſm.*

GO'VERNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernement*, French]
1. Form of a community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority.
There ſeem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exerciſed according to the arbitrary commands and will of ſome ſingle perſon; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement, or cuſtom, and not to be changed without the conſent of many. *Temple.*
No *government* can do any act to limit itſelf: the ſupreme legiſlative power cannot make itſelf not to be abſolute. *Leſley.*
2. An eſtabliſhed ſtate of legal authority.
There they ſhall found
Their *government*, and their great ſenate chuſe
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*
While he ſurvives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no diviſion rent;
But the great monarch's death diſſolves the *government.* *Dryden.*
Every one knows, who has conſidered the nature of *government*, that there muſt be in each particular form of it an abſolute unlimited power. *Addiſon.*
Where any one perſon or body of men come into their hands the power in the laſt reſort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Ariſtotle and his followers call the abuſe or corruption of one. *Swift.*
3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs.
Safety and equal *government* are things
Which ſubjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*
Thoſe *governments* which curb not evils, cauſe
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*
4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in uſe.
You needs muſt learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though ſometimes it ſhews greatneſs, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth preſent harſh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtineſs, opinion, and diſdain. *Shakſp.*
'Tis *government* that makes them ſeem divine,
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakſp.*
5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.
Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he ſhuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of ſupple *government*,
Shall ſtiff and ſtark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Management of the limbs or body. Obſolete.
Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government.* *Spenſer.*
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOUR *n. ſ.* [*gouverneur*, French.]
1. One who has the ſupreme direction.
It muſt be confeſſed, that of Chriſt, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker.*
They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of ſuch ſtupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praiſe. *Burnet.*
2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.
For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pſalms.*
The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſo potent grounds as the miniſter, if ſo diſpoſed, can urge diſobedience: as, for inſtance, if my *governour* ſhould command me to do a thing, or I muſt die, or forfeit my eſtate; and the miniſter ſteps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my ſoul, if I obey that command, 'tis eaſy to ſee a greater force in this perſuaſion. *South.*
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.
To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the cenſure of this helliſh villain. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man
To Eltam, will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his ſpecial *governour*;
And for his ſafety there I'll beſt deviſe. *Shakſp.*
The great work of a *governour* is to faſhion the carriage, and form the mind; to ſettle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*
During the minority of kings, the election of biſhops, and other affairs of the church, muſt be left in the hands of their *governours* and counſellors. *Leſley.*
5. Pilot; regulator; manager.
Behold all the ſhips, which though they be ſo great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very ſmall helm, whithercver the *governour* liſteth. *James.*

GOUGE. n. ſ. [French.] A chiſel

having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

GOU'JERES *n. f.* [*gouje*, French, a camp trull] The French disease. *Hanmer*

GOURD. *n. f.* [*gouhorde*, French]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle shaped. *Miller.*

But I will haste, and from each bow and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest *gourd*, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel guest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from thence by expression; they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle. [from *gourd*, old French *Skinner*] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer*. *Hanmer*

GOU'RDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gourd*] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey *Farrier's Dict*

GOURNET. *n. f.* [*cuculus*] A fish.

GOUT *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membraneous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By th' sure physician death. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with the *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And avenges his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. A drop [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Lat.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

GOUT. *n. f.* [French] A taste. An affected cant word

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a gout for the like pictures *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. f* [*gout* and *wort*; *podagraria*] An herb *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY *adj.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the gouty, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found.
Dryden's Perſius.

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot.*

If ever I said a loosebodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a *gown*. *Shakſpeare*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryd.*

2. A woman's upper garment

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *State of Ireland*

Gut in his own *gown* the hero tore. *Dryden.*

Yet not superior to a sex's cares,
The model she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and chintzes she the price can tell;
In these great points she leads the common herd. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace

He Mars'd his sword, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Successful counsels did him fame purchase
As his great actions as opulent held. *Dryden*

GO'WNED *adj* [from *gown*] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*.
Spenſer.

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden

GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*.
Rowe.

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two be composed of men, having no manners, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread *Swift*

To GRA'BBLE *v. n* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope, to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth*

GRACE. *n. f* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graace*, Erse]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Shakſpeare.

Such as were popular
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*.
Daniel.

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately passed?
King Charles.

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind.
Milton.

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* in love,
But hold the rank of sovereign queen before.
Dryden.

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will by the power of his *grace*, prevent us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had removed
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue effect or God's influence.

Within the church, in the public profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and practised, and likewise favour; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearſon.*

How Van wants *grace* who never wanted wit.
Pope.

4. Pardon; mercy.

Middle pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his favour or his *grace*.
Waller.

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

5 Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place.
Prior.

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this great Jupiter to pass this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has laid
The loves, the *graces*, and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or becoming.

The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, for there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a better receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do?
Temple.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance

One Silac only, with a Pateher *grace*,
Presum'd to crown the cook's and carver's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air *Harte.*

Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face.
Dryden's Æneid.

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces* both of wit and learning, for better purposes *Hooker.*

To mean kind of men,
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shakſp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shakſpeare.*

The charming Laurus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryd.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart.
Spenſer.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryd.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*.
Dryden.

12. Single beauty.

I paſs their form and every charming *graces*. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings muſt die,
If hell and treaſon hold their promiſes. *Shakſp.*

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *graces*,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the moſt uſeful diſcharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue phyſical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakſpeare.*

16 The title of a duke or archbiſhop; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he would give you audience. *Shakſpeare.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and thoſe your nobles here preſent, may be pleaſed to bow your ears. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

According to the uſual proceeding of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in ſimplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a ſatisfactory anſwer to all his main objections. *White.*

17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

Your ſoldiers uſe him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

While *grace* is ſaying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your miſtreſs ſhall have place;
And what's more rare a poet ſhall ſay *grace*. *Pope.*

GRACE-CUP, *n. ſ.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* ſerv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to ſhew his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh; to recommend; to decorate.

Thus they ſtudy, this they practiſe, this they *grace* with a wanton ſuperfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakſp.*

Little of this great world can I ſpeak,
And therefore little ſhall I *grace* my cauſe,
In ſpeaking for myſelf. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and *gracing*, where cauſes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal eſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of deſcent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his nobler line. *Pope.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reſerv'd to *grace* the ſoldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Shakſpeare.*

He might at his pleaſure *grace* or diſgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryd.*

3. To favour

When the gueſts withdrew,
Their courteous hoſt ſaluting all the crew,
Regardleſs paſs'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.*

GRA'CED *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in uſe.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt *grac'd* men that ever I ſaw, being of a middle age and a mean ſtature. *Sidney*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte. Not in uſe.

Epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

GRA'CEFUL *adj.* [from *grace*] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the reſt in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the liſts, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* eaſe, and ſweetneſs void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

Graceful to fight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquiſh'd, and the wiſe are taught. *Young.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity.

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And *gracefully* her ſubject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beaſt; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode ſuperadded to that action. *Watts.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty

His neck, his hands, his ſhoulders, and his breaſt,
Did next in *gracefulneſs* and beauty ſtand
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with ſo much *gracefulneſs* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

There is a ſecret *gracefulneſs* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtaidneſs and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that ſund of wit and ſenſe,
Which, though her modeſty would ſhroud,
Breaks like the ſun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulneſs* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion ſteals. *Swift.*

GRA'CELESS *adj* [from *grace*] Void of grace; wicked; hopeleſly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceleſs* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenſer.*

Whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo *graceleſs* be, to be ingrate. *Shakſp.*

In all manner of *graceleſs* and hopeleſs characters, ſome are loſt for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Furniſh'd for offence, he croſs'd the way,
Betwixt the *graceleſs* villain and his prey. *Dryd.*

GRA'CES. *n. ſ. Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And perſon up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; ſmall. *Dict.*

GRA'CILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs.

GRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French]

1. Mereiful; benevolent.

Common ſenſe and reaſon could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleaſed, nor conſequently worſhipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the moſt amiable things. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compaſſion on them. 2 *Kings.*

Unblam'd Ulyſſes' houſe,
In which I finde receipt ſo *gracious*,
From now reveal *Chapman.*

A *gracious* beam of light; from now inſpire
My tongue to ſing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenſer.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Perſia, ſo that they gave us food. 1 *Eſdras.*

Goring, who was now general of the horſe, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no leſs unhappy, their iſſue not being *gracious*, than they are in loſing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Excellent. Obſolete.

The grievous abuſe which hath been of councils, ſhould rather cauſe men to ſtudy how to *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that firſt perfection. *Hooker.*

6. Graceful; becoming. Obſolete.

Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion.

His teſtimony he *graciouſly* confirmed, that it was the beſt of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciouſly* decreed
My grounds to be reſtor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryden.*

If her majeſty would but *graciouſly* be pleaſed to think a hardſhip of this nature worthy her royal conſideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kind condeſcenſion

The *graciouſneſs* and temper of this anſwer made no impreſſion on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleaſing manner

GRADA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progreſs from one degree to another.

The deſire of more and more riſes by a natural *gradation* to moſt, and after that to all. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Regular advance ſtep by ſtep.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We ſhall proceed with Angelo *Shakſpeare.*

The pſalmiſt very elegantly expreſſeth to us the ſeveral *gradations* by which men at laſt come to this horrid degree of impiety, *Tillotſon.*

3. Order; ſequence; ſeries.

'Tis the curſe of ſervice;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each ſecond
Stood heir to th' firſt *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

4. Regular proceſs of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of conſequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the firſt dictates of nature. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloiſters into the church. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'DIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by ſteps.

Amongſt thoſe *gradient* automata, that iron ſpider is eſpecially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigneſs, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep; from one ſtage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſumm'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men ſtill ſuppoſe a *gradual* natural progreſs of things; as that, from great, things and perſons ſhould grow greater, till at length, by many ſteps and aſcents they come to be at greateſt. *South*

GRA'DUAL. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of ſteps.

Before the *gradual* proſtrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiſs'd, and thus the ſaint implor'd.
Dryden

GRADUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progreſſion.

This ſome aſcribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *gradualliy* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progreſſion.

When the moon paſſes over the fixed ſtars, and eclipſes them, your light vaniſhes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondneſs of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater denſity in diving, and of much leſs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reaſon doth not only *gradually*, but ſpecifically differ from the fantaſtick reaſon of brutes. *Grew.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr. *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good ſervice. *Carew.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make ſuch a noiſe, as if the terms of architraves, friezes, and cornices, were enough to *graduate* a maſter of this art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the ſpirits ſtood at the ſevereſt cold and greateſt heat, and according to theſe obſervations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham.*

3. To raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals: a chymical term.

The tincture was capable to tranſmute or *graduate* as much ſilver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cauſe of blackneſs, but the ſalts of natural bodies; and diers advance and *graduate* their colours with ſalts. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE. *n. ſ.* [*gradué*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I diſlike the learned rout,
And chuſe a female doctor for the gout.
Bramſton.

GRADUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*graduation*, French; from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the univerſe is likewiſe neceſſary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reaſon is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguiſhed in oyl of mars or iron, the loadſtone acquires an ability to extract a nail faſtened in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. ſ.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF } *n. ſ.* [*greffe*, French.] A ſmall
GRAFT. } branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree, and nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion.

God gave unto man all kinds of ſeeds and *graffs* of life: as the vegetative life of plants, the ſenſual of beaſts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a great fruit, ſo in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon.*

'Tis uſual now an inmate *graft* to ſee
With inſolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden.*

If you cover the top with clay and horſe-dung, in the ſame manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heel the ſooner. *Mortimer.*

Now the cleft rind inſerted *graffs* receives,
And yields an off-ſpring more than nature gives.
Pope.

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }

1. To inſert a cion or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitleſs plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the ſtock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

With his pruning hook diſjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their ſtead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine.
Dryden.

3. To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they alſo, if they bide not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans*

Theſe are th' Italian names which fate will join
With oars, and *graff* upon the Trojan line.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To impregnate with an adſcititious branch.

We 've ſome old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your reliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ſtock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakſ*

5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

This reſolution againſt any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapleſs name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To GRAFT. *v. n.* To practiſe inſition.

In March is good *graffing* the ſkilful do know,
So long as the wind in the eaſt do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till paſt be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time.
Tuſſer.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft* not only upon young ſtocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graft* but upon one ſtock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

GRA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of the moſt ſkilful *grafters* of theſe parts, that a man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which the inſition is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the ſandy *grails*,
Drank of the ſtream as clear as cryſtal glaſs.
Spenſer.

GRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following ſignifications.]

1. A ſingle ſeed of corn.

Look into the ſeeds of time,
And ſay which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakſpeare.*

His reaſons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff *Shakſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakſp.*

Many of the ears, being ſix inches long, had ſixty *grains* in them, and none leſs than forty.
Mortimer.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his *grain*,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Pales no longer ſwell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain *Dryden.*

'Tis a rich ſoil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The ſeed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any ſingle body.

Thou exiſt'ſt on many thouſand *grains*
That iſſue out of duſt. *Shakſpeare.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We ſee each *grain* of gravel. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; and ſo named becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whoſe *grains* as they double, twice double in their value.
Holyday.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariſeth, being multiplied, to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing ſeverally ſeven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the ſame depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudib.*

6. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wiſdom.*

It is a ſincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make uſe of any *grain* of grace.
Hammond.

The ungrateful perſon lives to himſelf, and ſubſiſts by the good nature of others, of which he himſelf has not the leaſt *grain*. *South.*

7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted; ſomething above or under the exact weight.

He, whoſe very beſt actions muſt be ſeen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addiſon.*

I would always give ſome *grains of allowance* to the ſacred ſcience of theology. *Watts.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and erant from his courſe of growth.
Shakſpeare.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the ſwimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a ſofter *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles.

The tooth of a ſea-houſe, in the midſt of the ſolider parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*

Stores of a continuous to entrench, and *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*

11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance.

How the red roſes flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly vermil ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in *grain*. *Spenſer.*

Over his lucid arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd,
Liveller than melibœan, or the *grain*
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkeſt *grain*,
Flowing with majeſtick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do than with what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the *grain* to voice him conſul. *Shakſpeare*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I ſee to argue 'gainſt the *grain*. *Hudibras.*

Old clients weary'd out with fruitleſs care,
Diſmiſs their hopes of eating, and deſpair;
Though much againſt the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for ſupper, and provide a fire. *Drydan.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other ſtiff and impatient of a ſuperior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Haywood.*

14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

The ſmaller the particles of cutting ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by breaking its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*, ſo that the ſcratches and fractings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newton.*

GRA'INED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In ſap conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakſp.*

GRAINS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Huſks, draff, to drink and ſwill. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRAINS *of Paradiſe. n. ſ.* [*cardamomum*, Latin.] An Indian ſpice.

GRA'INY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

Gramercy, ſir, ſaid he; but mote I weet
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue? *Spenſer.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what 's the news? *Shakſpeare.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy. *Gramineous* plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Graſſeating; living upon graſs.

The ancients were verſed chiefly in the diſſection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'MMAR. *n. ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; γραμματικη.]

1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then in a rhetorician to make all their graces ſerve his eloquence. *Fell.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Men ſpeaking language, according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet ſpeak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile ſemper fœmina, is the ſharpeſt ſatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* muſt be underſtood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. n. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou haſt moſt traiterouſly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar ſchool*. *Shakſp.*

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar ſchool* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many diſputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might alſo have called him the plague of tranſlators. *Dryden*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue ſtill being ſet before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney.*

I ſhall take the number of conſonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diverſity of ſounds framed by ſingle articulations with appulſe. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They ſeldom know more than the *grammatical* conſtruction, unleſs born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

When a ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of ſpeech which compoſe it, then it is ſaid to be analyſed *grammatically*. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, ſo it is the part of rhetorick to inſtruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true. *Baker.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. n. ſ. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal trifings of the French *grammaticaſters*. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* A crabfiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'MPUS. *n. ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

Ants by their labour and induſtry, contrive that corn will keep, as dry in their neſts as in our *granaries*. *Addiſon.*

The naked nations cloaths,
And be th' exhauſtleſs *granary* of a world. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe **GRANITE.**

GRAND. *adj.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]

1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradiſe and garden of ſo great a Lord. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* deſign. *Young.*

3. Principal; chief.

What cauſe
Mov'd our *grand* parents in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of heav'n ſo highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton.*

4. Eminent; ſuperiour: very frequently in an ill ſenſe.

Our *grand* foe, Satan. *Milton.*

So clomb this firſt *grand* thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

5. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.

6. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam* and as chaſte
As may be in the world. *Sh. Speare*

We have our forefathers and great *grandams* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden.*

Thy cygnet's heart belies thy angel face;
Too well thou ſhew'ſt thy pedigree from ſtone;
Thy *grandame's* was the firſt by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight *Dryden.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRA'NDCHILD. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *child*.] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

Auguſtus Cæſar, out of indignation againſt his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would ſay that they were not his ſeed, but impoſthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits and to may great *grandchildren* of thy praiſes grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majeſty did believe, that he would never make the leaſt ſcruple to obey the *grandchild* of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou ſon and *grandchild* both! *Milton.*

He 'ſcaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the ſhore his little *grandchild* led. *Denham.*

GRANDE'E. *n. ſ.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder diſcourſes, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifeſts a liking to ſuch a thing, men generally ſet about to make themſelves conſiderable for ſuch things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spaniſh monarchy are rather for ornament than ſtrength: they furniſh out viceroyalties for the *grandees* and poſts of honour for the noble families. *Addiſon.*

GRANDE'VITY. *n. s.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long-lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. *n. s.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South.*

2. Elevation of sentiment, language or mien.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof neither he, paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDI'FICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS *adj.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY. *n. s.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden's Remains.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1 Timothy.*

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandsire* and my father sat? *Shakſp.*

Thy *grandsire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandsire* knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire* cut in alabaster? *Shakſpeare.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandsires* stood *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our *grandsires* in their doublets dress't. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *n. s.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his *grandson* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. s.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, saith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the crop of the year nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakſpeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate; and of this sort were their *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NITE. *n. s.* [*granit*, French, from *granum*, Latin; because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, as simple and mixed, the opalites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addiſon.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Pulse affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuth.*

GRA'NNAM. *n. s.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, Fr. *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minſheu* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and to, in effect, they plainly *grant* that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearſon.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival's fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryd.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the case of a disappointed man. *Addiſon.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *1 Samuel.*

Then hath God also to the gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts.*

Didst thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Do'st grant me, hedgehog? then *grant* me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers jostle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. In law.

A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the granter, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowell.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenſer.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela*, shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is used for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French, from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Sprat.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gusset, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *n. s.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally

done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain or ſeed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes.

Tents in wounds, by reſiſting the growth of the little *granulations* of the fleſh, in proceſs of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fiſtula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'NULE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A ſmall compact particle.

With an excellent microſcope, where the naked eye did ſee but a green powder, the aſſiſted eye could diſcern particular *granules*, ſome blue, and ſome yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters; the fruit from which wine is expreſſed.

And thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard, neither ſhalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou ſhalt leave them for the poor and ſtranger. *Leviticus.*

Anacreon, for thy ſake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curſed plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r deſcry'd,
Here *grapes* diſcolour'd on the ſunny ſide. *Pope*

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or GRAPE *Flower*. *n. ſ.* A flower.

GRA'PESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*grape* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone or ſeed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapeſtone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [γραφικὸς.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, ſo the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a pictureſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* deſcribed by Caſtellus. *Brown*

GRA'PNEL. *n. ſ.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRA'PPLE *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by ſeizing each other, as wreſtlers.

They muſt be alſo practiſed in all the locks and gripes of wreſtling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to clinch. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy, ſtill to *grapple* with at laſt. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlaſting burnings? *South.*

Antæus here and ſtern Alcides ſtrive,
And both the *grappling* ſtatues ſeem to live. *Addiſon.*

2. To conteſt in cloſe fight.

I'll in my ſtandard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakſp.*

Sometimes, from fighting ſquadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And Engliſh fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE *v. a.*

1. To faſten; to fix; to join indiſſolubly. Obſolete.

Grapple your minds to homage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*

That buſineſs
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakſp.*

2. To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of.

Our Hippagines, veſſels for the tranſporting of horſe, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharſis. *Heylin.*

GRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Conteſt hand to hand, in which the combatants ſeize each other; the wreſtlers hold.

As when earth's ſon, Antæus ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, ſtill roſe
Freſh from his fall, and greater *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

Or did his genius
Know mine the ſtronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To ſkulk behind my ſword. *Dryden.*

2. Cloſe fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the inſtant they got clear of our ſhip, ſo I alone became their priſoner. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

But Cymon ſoon his crooked *grapples* caſt,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *grapple*.] Cloſe fight; hoſtile embrace. Not in uſe.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him ſtay'd
With their rude hands and grieſly *grapplement*. *Spenſer.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop*.] A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs. The *cicada* of the Latins is often by the poets tranſlated *graſhopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *graſhoppers*. *Shakſp.*

Graſhoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where ſilver lakes with verdant ſhadows crown'd,
Diſperſe a grateful chilneſs all around;
The *graſhopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midſt of Summer ventures there. *Addiſon.*

The women were of ſuch an enormous ſtature, that we appeared as *graſhoppers* before them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graſpare*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *graſp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney.*

In his right hand
Graſping ten thouſand thunders, which he ſent
Before him, ſuch as in their ſouls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

King's by *graſping* more than they can hold,
Firſt made their ſubjects, by oppreſſion, bold. *Denham.*

Doom, as they pleaſe, my empire not to ſtand,
I'll *graſp* my ſceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd.*

2. To ſeize; to catch at.

This *graſping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was deſired the ſummer before. *Clarendon.*

For what are men who *graſp* at praiſe ſublime,
But bubbles on the rapid ſtream of time? *Young.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to ſeize; to try at.

So endleſs and exorbitant are the deſires of men, that they will *graſp* at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift.*

2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive; to grapple. Not in uſe.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that *graſpt*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miſer 'midſt his ſtore,
Who *graſps* and *graſps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *graſp*
What ſeem'd both ſpear and ſhield. *Milton.*

This hand and ſword have been acquainted well
It would have come before into my *graſp*,
To kill the raviſher. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may ſee it held ſomething in its *graſp* formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Poſſeſſion; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole ſpace that 's in the tyrant's *graſp*,
And the rich eaſt to boot. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

3. Power of ſeizing.

Within the direful *graſp*
Of ſavage hunger, or of ſavage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *graſp*. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *graſp*.] One that graſps, ſeizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. ſ.* [ȝnæꝛ, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *graſs*, and bellow as bulls. *Jeremiah.*

The beef being young, and only *graſs* fed, was thin, light and moiſt, and not of a ſubſtance to endure the ſalt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will paſs,
Juſt fifteen, coming ſummer's *graſs*. *Swift.*

GRASS *of Parnaſſus*. *n. ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant is called *parnaſſia*, from mount Parnaſſus, where it was ſuppoſed to grow; and becauſe the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of graſs, though the plant has no reſemblance to the graſs kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed graſs; to become paſture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats you may ſow it, the ſooner to *graſs*,
More ſoon to be paſture, to bring it to paſs. *Tuſſer.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot*.] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs.

Here on this *graſs-plot* in this very place,
Come and ſport. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The part of your garden next your houſe ſhould be a parterre for flowers, or *graſs plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters to adorn their walks and *graſs-plots*. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLA. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *willowwort*.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graſſy*.] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *graſs*.] Covered with graſs; abounding with graſs.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unſeen,
Nor the rank *graſſy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenſer.*

Rais'd of *graſſy* turf
Their table was, and moſſy ſeats had round. *Milton.*

The moſt in fields, like herded beaſts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *graſſy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. ſ.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croſſing each other; ſuch as in cloiſters or priſons.

I have granted infinitely good friends, for three reprieves for you, and your couſin fellow Nim: or elſe you had look'd through the *grates*, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakſpeare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he caſt
Upon thoſe bord'ring hills, and open plain.
Daniel

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black eyed veſtals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addiſon*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old faſhioned *grate* conſumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. n.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnaſhing teeth did *grate*
Spenſer.

Blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are *grated*
To duſty nothing. *Shakſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, from he 'gan upſtart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.
Spenſer.

They have been partial in the goſpel, called and choſen out thoſe ſofter and more gentle dictates which would leſs *grate* and diſturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Juſt reſentment and hard uſage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almoſt the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wiſh, was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* ſhock of wrathful iron arms.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.

On a ſudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring ſound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harſh thunder, that the loweſt bottom ſhook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppreſſion or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been ſuborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you ſhould ſeal this lawleſs bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a ſeal divine? *Shakſp.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or elſe you had looked through the grates. *Shakſpeare.*

Paradoxing is of great uſe; but the faculty muſt be ſo tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reaſon of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

I never heard him make the leaſt complaint, in a caſe that would have *grated* ſorely on ſome men's patience, and have filled their lives with diſcontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not ſo nice as to caſt away a ſharp knife becauſe the edge of it may ſometimes *grate*. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays. *Milton.*

When ſome degree of health was given, he exerted all his ſtrength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it. *Fell.*

Years of ſervice paſt,
From *grateful* ſouls exact reward at laſt. *Dryden.*

2. Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatſoever is ingrate at firſt, is made *grateful* by cuſtom; but whatſoever is too pleaſing at firſt, groweth quickly to ſatiate. *Bacon.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirſt, and refuſe ſuch meats and drinks as are moſt *grateful* to his appetite, if he be perſuaded that they will endanger his health *Wilkins*

This place is the more *grateful* to ſtrangers, in reſpect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are underſtood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches ſhine,
And *grateful* cluſters ſwell with floods of wine.
Pope.

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful.*]

1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due ſenſe of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd.
Milton.

Enough remains for houſehold charge beſide,
His wife and tender children to ſuſtain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deſerving train.
Dryden's Virgil.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obeyed,
The lover's toil the *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of ſomething new, which may *gratefully* ſtrike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grateful.*]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obſolete.

A Laconian knight having ſome time ſerved him with more *gratefulneſs* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Bleſſings beforehand, ties of *gratefulneſs*,
The ſound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate.*] A kind of courſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it ſtings you for your pains,
Graſp it like a man of mettle,
And it ſoft as ſilk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-*graters*,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill*

GRATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleaſing.

They are incapable of any deſign above the preſent *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleaſure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its deſires and averſions, and to renounce thoſe *gratifications* in which he has been long uſed to place his happineſs. *Rogers*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

To GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance.

You ſteer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great deſire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. To delight; to pleaſe; to humour; to ſooth.

But pride ſtood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A pall'd appetite is humorous, and muſt be *gratified* with ſauces rather than food, *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their ſcent and taſte,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repaſt. *Pope.*

A thouſand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curioſity, though not improving to the underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

3. To requite with a recompence: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRATIS adv [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late, When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'ſt thyſelf away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakſpeare.*

The taking of uſe, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent ſtill *gratis* both to friends and ſtrangers. *Fell.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſcorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by thoſe univerſities. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whoſe *gratitude*
Towards her deſerving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

Suſpicious thoughts his penſive mind employ,
A ſullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Deſire to return benefits.

The debt immenſe of endleſs *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like. *South's Sermons.*

GRATU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Lat.] *gratuit*, French.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We miſtake the *gratuitous* bleſſings of heaven for the fruits of our own induſtry. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Aſſerted without proof.

The ſecond motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the ſame poet gives us. *Bay.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous.*]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitouſly* tack to matter: this is to ſcribe the will and choice to theſe particles. *Cheyne's Phil Prin.*

GRATU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*gratuité*, French, from *gratuitous.*] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulyſſes, and diſmiſſed him with a *ſmall gratuity*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

He uſed every year to preſent us with his almanack, upon the ſcore of ſome little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]

1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his ſafe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakſ.*

Whither away ſo faſt?
——No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakſpeare.*

Since nature could behold ſo dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at leaſt my native clime,
That ſuch a land, which ſuch a monſter bore,
So far is diſtant from our Thracian ſhore. *Dryd.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expreſſions of joy.

To give the jealous ſubjects leave to doubt,
Why this ſo ſcape from a moſt *gratulate*,
No leſs than if it were a full deliv'rance,
To beg the cauſe, unto thy aſſes face. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy; expreſſion of joy.

They are the firſt *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by ſuch as in their hearts arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave ſigns of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*

Your enjoyments, according to the ſtandard of a chriſtian deſire, require no addition: I ſhall turn my wiſhes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulneſs, only wiſh their continuance. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory; expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon græf, a grove or cave. *Gibſon's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. ſ.* [græf, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his ſpright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakſpeare*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome *grave*. *Milton.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead maſters, is our own ſecurity. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all thoſe fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs; there ſolemnly to recite their ſufferings and triumphs, to praiſe their virtues, to thank God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelſon.*

GRA'VE-CLOTHES. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *clothes*.] The dreſs of the dead.

But of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and unſound,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe *grave-cloaths* were unbound. *Spenſer.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *John.*

GRA'VE-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone that is laid over the grave; the monumental ſtone.

Timon preſently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the light foam of the ſea may beat
Thy *grave-ſtone* daily. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven*. [*graber*, Fr. γράφω.]

1. To inſculp; to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance.

Cornice with boſſy ſculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out thoſe former *gravings* or characters, which by juſt and lawful oaths were made upon their ſouls. *King Charles.*

Thy ſum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be juſt. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hebrews.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impreſſed on paper.

The graver can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and ſhadows: 'tis impoſſible to give much ſtrength to what they *grave*, after the works o[f] the ſchools, without imitating in ſome part the colours of the pincels. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. [from *grave*.] To entomb. Not in uſe.

There's more gold: cut death,
Do you damn others, and let this damn you;
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

Thou ſhalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; ſerious; ſober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To an more mature,
A glaſs that feature'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakſp. Cymbeline*

We ſhould have clſe deſir'd
Your good advice, which ſtill hath been both *grave*
And proſperous in this day's council. *Shakſpeare.*

That *grave* awfulneſs, as in your beſt breed of maſtives, or elegancy and prettineſs, as in your leſſer dogs, are modes of beauty. *More.*

Even the *grave* and ſerious characters are diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral ſorts of gravity. *Dryd.*

Youth on ſilent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodneſs and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himſelf,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomſon.*

They have as much reaſon to pretend to, and as much neceſſity to aſpire after, the higheſt accompliſhments of a chriſtian and ſolid virtue, as the *graveſt* and wiſeſt among chriſtian philoſophers. *Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little uſed.

The Roman ſtate was of all others the moſt celebrated for their virtue, as the *graveſt* of their own writers, and of ſtrangers, do bear them witneſs. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Not ſhowy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* ſuit of clothes.

4. Not ſharp of ſound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raiſing the voice, in ſome ſyllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depreſſing it lower, and both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*gravier*, French; *graveel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard ſand: ſand conſiſting of very ſmall pebble-ſtones.

Gravel conſiſts of flints of all the uſual ſizes and colours, of the ſeveral ſorts of pebbles; ſometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confuſedly intermixed, and common ſand. *Woodward.*

His armour, all gilt, was ſo well handled, that it ſhewed like a glittering ſand and *gravel*, interlaced with ſilver rivers. *Sidney.*

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We ſee each grain of *gravel*. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

Providence permitted not the earth to ſpend itſelf in baſe *gravels* and pebbles, inſtead of quarries of ſtones. *More.*

So deep, and yet ſo clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryd.*

The upper garden at Kenſington was at firſt nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spectator.*

Gravel walks are beſt for fruit-trees. *Mortimer.*

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the ſtone is brittle it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of *gravel*: if the ſtone is too big to paſs the paſſages, it endeavours to enclose it in a ſort of a compoſition or mucus with it. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moſs grows on alleys, eſpecially ſuch as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers terraſſes: and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the firſt *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtick in the ſand.

William the conqueror, when he invaded this iſland, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet ſtuck ſo faſt in the land, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to ſtop; to put to a ſtand; to embarraſs.

I would kiſs before I ſpoke.
—Nay, you were better ſpeak firſt, and when you were *gravell'd* for lack of matter you might take occaſion to kiſs. *Shakſpeare.*

The diſeaſe itſelf will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is ſo ſharp. *Bacon.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immenſity? and now are we *gravell'd* by their cutting dilemmas? *Glanville.*

Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Toſt up his noſe, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horſemanſhip.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRA'VELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the diſcandying of this pelleted ſtorm,
Lie *graveleſs*. *Shakſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

GRA'VELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; conſiſting of gravel.

There are ſome natural ſpring waters that will inlapidate wood; ſo that you ſhall ſee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water ſhall continue wood, and the part under the water ſhall be turned into a *gravelly* ſtone. *Bacon.*

If you live in a conſumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

GRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; ſeriouſly; ſoberly; without lightneſs or mirth.

Thou ſtand'ſt
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wiſe. *Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confident that ſhe hopes to be married in a little time, and aſks her very *gravely* what ſhe would have her to do. *Spectator.*

Wiſdom's above ſuſpecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* ſmiles. *Swift.*

A formal ſtory was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by ſome zealous members. *Swift.*

Is't not enough the blockhead ſcarce can read,
But muſt he wiſely look, and *gravely* plead? *Young.*

2. Without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grave*.] Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity and ſobriety of behaviour.

Youth no leſs becomes
The light and careleſs livery that it wears,
Than ſettled age his ſables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

But yet beware of counſels when too full;
Number makes long diſputes and *graveneſs* dull.
Denham.

GRA'VEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong ſcented. *Dict.*

GRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*graveur*, French; from *grave*.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper.

Is he not a clergyman, he answers, by the pre-emption that the *graver* disguises the colours as the painter does, and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryd.*

2. The style or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay's Fan.

GRAVI'DITY. *n. s.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRA'VING. *n. s.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 *Chronicles.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley*

GRAVITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to the terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolveable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastick force of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

Our youths and wishes shall no where appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakspeare.*

For the advancement and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato these, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

GRA'VY. *n. s.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood tickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

There may be stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY. *adj.* [ȝnæȝ, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graau*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisly, and many others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæsina, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakspeare.*

I'll lay you *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as the *gray* eyed morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia.*

GRAY. *n. s.* A grey colour.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Come onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*. *Parnel.*

GRAY. *n. s.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'YBEARD. *n. s.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*

Have I in conquest stretch't mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakspeare.*

GRA'YLING. *n. s.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRA'YNESS. *n. s.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *gras*.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakspeare.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden.*

The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

4. [from *raser*, Fr.] To touch lightly.

Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakspeare. Henry* v.

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakspeare.*

O happy man, saith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*.
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low,
Milton.

Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground.
Dryden.

Some *graze* their land 'till christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep.
Dryden's Virgil.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

GRA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want.
Philips.

GRA'ZIER. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle.

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which fills the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*, or *Spectator.*

Of agriculture the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. s.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The ſoft part of the ſubſtance only of anchovies pare away.
Graſhawe's Recreation.
From the mouth'er'e gibber, throw
Into the flames. Shakſpeare's Macbeth.
To take but a pot of *greaſe*, they make a coal upon brown paper. Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
Thou hoſt'ſt with theriſſe of viper's fleſh,
Di'ſ compoſe wealth, and bribe the gulf of gain
To give thee ſtocks and hards, with large encreaſe.
Pond'ſ not expect them from a bullock's *greaſe*.
Dryden's Juvenal.
A girdle, ſoul with *greaſe*, binds his obſcene attire. Dryden.

2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which happens to a horſe after a journey, or by ſtanding long in the ſtable.

To Grease. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents.
Envy not the ſtore
Of the *great'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden's Perſius.

Gre'asiness. *n. ſ.* [from *greaſe*.] Oilineſs; fatneſs.
Upon the moſt of theſe ſtones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greaſineſs* or ſmoothneſs. Boyle.

Gre'asy. *adj.* [from *greaſe*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.
The fragments, ſcrips, the bits and *greaſy* reliques
Of her o'ereaten faith. Shakſpeare.

2. Smeared with greaſe.
Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring threats, and grumbled pity;
I ſhould have hugg'd the *greaſy* rogues: they pleaſed me. Otway.
Buy ſheep, and ſee that they be big-boned, and have a laſt, *greaſy*, well curled cloſe wool.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.
Let 's conſult together againſt this *greaſy* knight. Shakſpeare.

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.
Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a *great* multitude with ſwords and ſtaves. Mat.
All theſe cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, beſides unwalled towns a *great* many. Deuteronomy.
Elementalstair diffes'd
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this *great* round. Milton.
And ſhall created the *great* whales. Milton.
A [illegible] horrible[illegible] all ſides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. Milton.
The talleſt pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the maſt
Of ſome *great* admiral. Milton.

2. Having any quality in a high degree.
There were they in *great* fear. Pſalms
Their pow'r was *great*. Milton.
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. Milton
Charms ſmile on thine, inimitably *great*
He only could expreſs. Broome.

3. Having number or bulk relative or comparative.
The idea of ſo much is poſitive and clear: the idea of *greater* is alſo clear, but it is but a comparative idea. Locke.

4. Conſiderable in extent or duration.
Thou haſt ſpoken of thy ſervants houſe for a *great* while to come. 2 Samuel.

5. Important; weighty.
[illegible]
Many
Have [illegible] their [illegible] ſmaller on
[illegible]
Run this *great* journey. Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.
What is low raiſed to ſupport
That, ſo the height of this *great* argument
May aſſert eternal Providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to men. Milton.
On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. Milton.
By experience of this *great* event,
In wars not worſt. Milton.
After ſilence then,
And as from expectation pauſed, the *great* conſult began. Milt.
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially conſidered, yet it is alſo a great paradox to moſt of corrupt minds and vicious practices. Tillotſon.

6. Chief; principal.
Hear the king's pleaſure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* ſeal preſently. Shakſpeare

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.
Thou firſt not wrote God's *great* antiſnick will,
Interpreter, through higheſt heav'n to bring. Milton.

8. Wonderful; marvellous.
Great things, and full of wonder. Milton.

9. Of high rank; of large power.
Such men as he be never at heart's eaſe,
While they behold a *greater* than themſelves.
Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.
Worthieſt by being good,
Far more than *great* or high. Milton.
Of all the *great* how few
Are juſt to heav'n, and to their promiſe true! Pope's Odyſſey.
Misfortune made the throne her ſeat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. Rowe.
Deſpiſe the farce of ſtate,
The ſober follies of the wiſe and *great*. Pope.
The marble tombs that riſe on high,
Whoſe dead in vaulted arches lie;
Theſe, all the poor remains of ſtate,
Adorn the rich, or praiſe the *great*. Prior.

10. General; extenſive in conſequence or influence.
Prolifick humour ſoftning all her globe,
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive. Milton.

11. Illuſtrious; eminent; noble; excellent.
O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. Jeremiah.
The *great* Creator thus reply'd. Milton.
The *great* Son return'd
Victorious with his ſaints. Milton.
Fair angel, thy deſire which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The *great* work-maſter, tends to no excuſe
That reaches blame. Milton.
Great are thy works Jehovah, infinite
Thy pow'r! what thought can meaſure thee, or tongue
Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: thee that day
Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is *greater* than created to deſtroy. Milton.
The *great* luminary,
Aloof the vulgar conſtellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due,
Diſpenſes light from far. Milton.
Here Ceſar grac'd with both Minerva's throne,
Ceſar, the world's *great* maſter, and his own. Pope.
Single,
Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. Pope.

12. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien.
Such Dido was; with ſuch becoming ſtate,
Amidſt the crowd, the walks ſtately *great*.
Dryden's Virgil.

[illegible]
Many
Have [illegible] their [illegible] ſmaller on
[illegible]
Run this *great* journey. Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.
What is low raiſed to ſupport
That, ſo the height of this *great* argument
May aſſert eternal Providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to men. Milton.
On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. Milton.
By experience of this *great* event,
In wars not worſt. Milton.
After ſilence then,
And as from expectation pauſed, the *great* conſult began. Milt.
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially conſidered, yet it is alſo a great paradox to moſt of corrupt minds and vicious practices. Tillotſon.

[illegible]
[illegible] minded:
[illegible] yet
[illegible] was
[illegible] Abbey.

14. Opulent; [illegible]; magnificent.
[illegible]
Nor *great* Alcinous, nor magnificence
Himſelf'd in all their glories. Milton.
He diſdained, not to appear at *great* tables and feſtival entertainments. Atterbury.

15. Intellectually great; ſublime.
This new created world, how good, how fair,
Anſwering his *great* idea, Milton.

16. Swelling; proud.
Babylas perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be diſcouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. Knolles.

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.
Thoſe that would not cenſure, or ſpeak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of thoſe that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. Bacon.

18. Pregnant; teeming.
His eyes ſometimes even *great* with tears. Sidney.
Their bellies *great*
With ſwelling vanity, bring forth deceit. Sandys.
This fly, for moſt he flings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away.
May's Virgil.

19. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.
I dare not yet reſign for me antiquity of our language, that our great-great-great grandſires tongue came out of Perſia. Camden.
What we call *great great* grandfather they called fuſtiſadder. Camd'n's Remains.
Their holiday cloaths go from father to ſon, and are ſeldom worn out till the ſecond or third generation; ſo that 'tis common enough to ſee a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. Addiſon.

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expreſſion.
It is to *great* maſter to live lovingly with good natured and meek perſons. Taylor's Devotion.

Great. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump.
To let out thy harveſt by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way,
By great [illegible] with ling'ring it out,
By day [illegible]. Tuſſer's Huſbandry.
[illegible] for the ſtrength of the navy, that no ſhips ſhould be builded by the *great*; for by doing ſo [illegible] they are found to be weak and imperfect. Raleigh's Eſſay.
He did at length ſo many ſtars forget,
And loſt the tale, and took them by the *great*. Dryd.
Carpenters build an houſe by the *great*, and are agreed for the ſum of money. Maſon.
I ſet aſide one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of forty. Addiſon.

Gre'at-bellied. *adj.* [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming.
Great-bellied [illegible]
Their head but half a cubit to go, like rams
In the old time, when [illegible] ſhake the preſs. Shakſpeare.
A *great-bellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, and her child ſtruck out of her womb, and carried a furlong from her. Wilkins' Math. Magick.

To Great'en. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To [illegible]; to enlarge; to magnify.
[illegible]
After they [illegible] themſelves in Italy [illegible] commanders of their [illegible] them out of all Raleigh.
[illegible]

A favourite's buſineſs is to pleaſe his king, a miniſter's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*

GREATHEA'RTED, *adj.* [*great* and *heart.*] High-ſpirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendſhip, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *great.*]

1. In a great degree.

Thy ſorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milt.*

2. Nobly; illuſtriouſly.

Yet London, empreſs of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didſt expire. *Dryd*

2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely.

Where are theſe bold intrepid ſons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general ſend a brave defiance?
Addiſon's Cato.

GRE'ATNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *great.*]

1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no poſitive idea of any ſpace or duration, which is not made up of and commenſurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatneſs* of theſe ſort of quantities. *Locke.*

All abſent good does not, according to the *greatneſs* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cauſe pain equal to that *greatneſs*, as all pain cauſes deſire equal to itſelf; becauſe the abſence of good is not always a pain, as the preſence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, ſhould be proportioned to the *greatneſs* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The moſt ſervile flattery is lodged moſt eaſily in the groſſeſt capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatneſs*, and then have they not wit to diſcern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney*

Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

So many
As will to *greatneſs* dedicate themſelves. *Shakſp.*

I beg your *greatneſs* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw.
Dryden's Æneid.

Approaching *greatneſs* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future ſtate;
He ſhook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themiſtocles raiſed the Athenians to their *greatneſs* at ſea, which he thought to be the true and conſtant intereſt of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatneſs* that he cometh not aboard your ſhips. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind.

Greatneſs of mind and nobleneſs their ſeat
Build in her loveliеſt. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

Greatneſs with Timon dwells in ſuch a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before you thought.
Pope.

GREAVE. *n. ſ.* [ɣnæf. Saxon.] A grove. *Spenſer.*

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the ſirupt leaves,
And tell the bees that their's is gall
To that upon the *greaves*. *M. Drayton.*

GREAVES. *n. ſ.* [from *grevés*, French.] Armour for the legs; a ſort of boots. It wants the ſingular number.

He had *greaves* of braſs upon his legs. 1 *Sam.*

A ſhield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets ſuch
As may renown thy workmanſhip, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliads.*

GRE'CISM. *n. ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *n. ſ.* [*gré*, French; probably from *gratia.*] Good-will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes preſent of his ſervice ſeen,
Which ſhe accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
Spenſer.

GREECE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees*. It is written likewiſe *greeze* or *grice.*] A ſlight of ſteps. Obſolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
Is ſmother'd by that below. *Shakſpeare.*

After the proceſſion, the king himſelf remaining ſeated in the quire, the lord archbiſhop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII*

GRE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *greedy*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly; with keen appetite or deſire.

Greedily ſhe engorg'd without reſtraint. *Milton.*

He ſwallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poiſonous juice,
Wild hunger ſeeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

GRE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *greedy*] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

Fox in ſtealth, wolf in *greedineſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thither with all *greedineſs* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to ſup. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greedineſs* would afflict thee. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

I with the ſame *greedineſs* did ſuck,
As water when I thirſt, to ſwallow Greek.
Denham.

GRE'EDY. *adj.* [ɣnæðiɣ, Sax. *graadig*, Daniſh; *gretig*, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pſalms.*

Be not unſatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Eccluſ.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cauſe of death, ſwift to the fire ſhe ran.
Fairfax.

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Proverbs.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as fruſtrate of his will,
Not half ſuffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands.
And binds the golden ſheaves in brittle bands.
Dryden's Virgil.

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjuſt ways of raiſing their fortune? *Law.*

GREEN. *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is ſaid to be moſt favourable to the ſight.

The general *colour* of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenith primroſe, but it is pale and ſcarce a *green*. *Bacon.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; ſickly: from which we call the maid's diſeaſe the *green*-ſickneſs, or *chloroſis*. Like it is *Sappho's* χλωροτέρη ποίας.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf? Hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo *green* and pale
At what it did ſo freely? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of theſe demure boys come to any proof; they fall into a kind of male *green* ſickneſs. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

Till the *green* ſickneſs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorſeleſs arms th'unhappy maid.
Garth.

3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed: from trees in ſpring.

If I have any where ſaid a *green* old age, have Virgil's authority; *Sed crudo deo viridisque ſenectus.* *Dryden.*

4. New; freſh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, ſir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*.
Shakſpeare.

Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou muſt make thy friends,
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly taken out.
Shakſpeare.

In a vault,
Where bloody Talbot, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies feſtering in his blood. *Shakſpeare.*

A man that ſtudieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwiſe would heal and do well. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party, but theſe are invidious topicks, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are of themſelves as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, muſt be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of frapility the cauſe is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If you but conſider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily diſcern, in the diſbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, ſo heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer.*

6. Not roaſted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay the meat is *green* when it is half roaſted. *Watts.*

7. Unripe; immature; young: becauſe fruits are green before they are ripe.

My ſallad days
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood!
Shakſpeare.

You'll find a difference
Between the promiſe of his *greener* days,
And theſe he maſters now. *Shakſpeare.*

O charming youth, in the firſt op'ning page;
So many graces in ſo *green* an age. *Dryden.*

If you would fat *green* geeſe, ſhut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer.*

Stubble geeſe at Michaelmas are ſeen
Upon the ſpit, next May produces *green*.
King's Cookery.

GREEN. *n. ſ.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different ſhades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd.
Shakſpeare.

But with your preſence cheer'd they ceaſe to mourn,
And walks wear freſher *green* at your return.
Dryden.

Cinnabar illuminated by this beam, appears of the ſame red colour as in day light; and if at the leas you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redneſs will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts' Logick*

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakspeare.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

The young Æmilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson's Spring.*

GRE'ENBROOM. *n. s* [*cytisogenistra*, Lat.] A shrub. *Miller.*

GRE'ENCLOTH. *n. s* A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon.*

GRE'ENEYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealousy. *Shakspeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *n. s.* [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer.*

GRE'NFISH. *n. s.* [*asellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*

GRE'ENGAGE. *n s.* A species of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *n. s.* [*green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Spect.*

GRE'ENISH. *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton.*

GRE'ENLY. *adv.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

GRE'ENNESS *n. s.* [from *green*]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About a meadow, though the meer grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *Ben Jonson*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity; unripeness

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South.*

4. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *n. s.* [*green* and *sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } *n. s.* [*green* and *sward*:
GRE'ENSWORD. } of the same original with *swath*.] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensward*. *Shakspeare.*

After break their fast
On *greensword* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden.*

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greensward* and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *n s.* [*green* and *weed*.] Dyers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *n. s.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax.*

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grætan*, Latin; *gretan*, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shaksp Richard II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.

—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shakspeare.*

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song. *Milton.*

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton.*

The sea's our own: and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller.*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn,
None *greets*; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Spenser.*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers:
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakspeare.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
—We will *greet* the time. *Shakspeare*

To GREET. *v n* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont
And sleep in peace. *Shakspeare.*

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy
Ere Greece assembled them'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope.*

GRE'ETER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING. *n. s.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*

GREEZE. *n s.* [Otherwise written *greece*. See GREECH, or GRIEZE, or GRICE; from *degrees*] A flight of steps; a step.

GRE'GAL. *adj* [*grex*, *gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or patridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENADE *n. s.* [from *pomum granatum*, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touchhole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *n. s.* [*grenadier*, French, from *grenade*.] A tall footsoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GRENA'DO. *n. s.* See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenados* can suffice. *Cleaveland.*

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed. *Watts.*

GREUT. *n. s.* A kind of fossil body.

A sort of tin ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the

bigneſs of bayſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour immerſed therein. *Grew's Muſæum.*

GREW. The preterit of *grow*.

The pleaſing taſk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more ſoft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden.*

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, ſir, whoſe life I ſpar'd at ſuit of his *grey* beard. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Our green youth copies what *grey* ſinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GRE'YHOUND. *n. ſ.* [ȝnizhund, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.

Firſt may a truſty *greyhound* transform himſelf into a tyger. *Sidney.*

So, on the downs we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A haſt'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney.*

Th' impatient *greyhound*, ſlipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

GRICE *n. ſ.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greece*.

No, not a *grice*;
This a ſtep to love. *Shakſp. Twelfth Night.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in uſe.

His poignant ſpear he thruſt with puiſſant ſway,
That through his thigh the mortal ſteel did *gride*. *Spenſer.*

So ſore
The *griding* ſword, with diſcontinuous wound,
Paſs'd through him! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

GRI'DELIN. *n. ſ.* A colour mixed of white and red.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence ſatten, flow'rd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.
Dryden's Fables.

GRI'DIRON. *n. ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron*.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spect.*

GRIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welſh, probably from the Engliſh.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt.

I will inſtruct my ſorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner ſtout.
Shakſpeare.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breaſt, are but the ceremonies of ſorrow, the pomp and oſtentation of an effeminate *grief*, which ſpeak not ſo much the greatneſs of the miſery as the ſmallneſs of the mind. *South.*

The mother was ſo afflicted at the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for *grief* of it. *Addiſon.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*grief*, French.] Not in uſe.

Be factious for redreſs of all theſe *griefs*,
And I will ſet this foot of mine as far
As who goes furthest. *Shakſpeare.*

The king hath ſent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breaſt of civil peace
Such bold hoſtility? *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Pain; diſeaſe. Obſolete.

GRIE'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *grief*.]

1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. Out of uſe.
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. Uſed of ſuch cauſes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found againſt *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage thoſe who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future puniſhment, will be moved to juſtice and integrity? *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French; *grievet*, Flemiſh; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Lake.*

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Pſalms.*

Is repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen.*

Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to cloſe thoſe breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make ſorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beaſt; if the tame man remembreth afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this caſe he hath ſinned; becauſe his not grieving is offenſive unto God, though the fact were merely beſides his will. *Perkins.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. It has ſometimes *at* and ſometimes *for* before the cauſe of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you *grieve at* this. *Shakſpeare*

How didſt thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offſpring end ſo ſad. *Milton.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much *for* things beyond our care. *Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The coſt that did conclude it. *Shakſ. Henry* VIII.

GRIE'VOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the fleſh, as the apoſtle himſelf granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forſaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof ſhall die. *Proverbs.*

2. Such as cauſes ſorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and ſharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts*

3 Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs.

He durſt not diſobey, but ſent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the uſage he was forced to ſubmit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievouſly hath Cæſar anſwer'd it. *Shakſp.*

Crying ſins I call thoſe, which are ſo heinous, and in their kind ſo *grievous*, that they haſten God's judgments, and call down for ſpeedy vengeance upon the ſinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* ſick.
Shakſpeare.

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed *grievouſly*. *Spenſer.*

2. With diſcontent; with ill will.

Grittus perceiving how *grievouſly* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

I ſee how a number of ſouls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievouſly* vexed. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiouſly; to a great degree of uneaſineſs.

Houſes built in plains are apt to be *grievouſly* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the ſwords, from the drawn ſword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievouſneſs* of war. *Iſaiah.*

GRI'FFIN. } *n. ſ.* [This ſhould rather be
GRI'FFON. } written *gryffon*, or *gryphon*; *gryps*, γρυψ; but it is generally written *griffon*.] A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among theſe winged creatures, the griffin is the moſt ancient. *Peacham.*

Ariſteus, a poet of Proconetus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG. *n. ſ.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It ſeems originally to have ſignified any thing below the natural ſize.
2. A ſmall eel.
3. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek*; *græculus feſtivus*, Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or ſtone,
She laughs to ſee me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And briſk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *n. ſ.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word ſignifies, as it ſeems, to haraſs; to hurt: as we now ſay, *to roaſt a man*, for *to teaſe him*.

For while we wrangle here and jar,
W' are *grillied* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *adj.* [ȝrimma, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haſte he does forſake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to ſee the lion look ſo *grim*.
Spenſer.

Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in thoſe gloomy caves with adamantine chains, *Drayton.*

Thou haſt a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Their dear cauſes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled thoſe *grim* fires,
Awak'd, ſhould blow them into ſevenfold rage?
Milton.

Expert to turn the ſway
Of battle, open when and where to cloſe
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and ſcorn
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham.*

Their ſwarthy hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addiſon.*

2. Ugly; ill looking.

Straight ſtood up to him
Divine Ulyſſes; who with looks exceeding grave and *grim*,
This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Grim viſag'd war had ſmooth'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shakſpeare.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shakſpeare.*

GRIMA'CE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence.

He had not ſpared to ſhew his piques
Againſt th' haranguer's politicks,
With ſmart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*. *Hudibras.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very eaſy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and *grimaces*, and ſuch other little arts of diſſimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Eſtrange.*

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizzard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to ſee the face. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [*gris*, French, gray, and *malkin*, or little *Moll*. Gray little woman.] The name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe: with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated; ſullying blackneſs not eaſily cleanſed.

Swart, like my ſhoe, but her face nothing ſo clean kept; for why? She ſweats: a man may go over ſhoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakſpeare.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt, to ſully deeply.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.
Shakſpeare.

GRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideouſly; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the ſkies look *grimly*,
And threaten preſent bluſters. *Shakſpeare.*

So Pluto, feiz'd of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* ſmil'd, pleaſ'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. Sourly; ſullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not ſpeak their knowledge. *Shakſp.*

GRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [grennian, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the ſame origin with *To grind*, as we now ſay to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come, *grin* on me, and I will think thou ſmil'ſt.
Shakſpeare.

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to truſt his hand between his teeth,
When he might ſpurn him with his foot away.
Shakſpeare

It was no unpleaſant entertainment to me to ſee the various methods with which they have attacked me; ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only ſhewing their teeth *Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears:
About his ſhoulders hangs the ſhaggy ſkin;
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely *grin*. *Dryden.*

They neither could defend, nor can purſue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and caſt a helpleſs view.
Dryden.

Madneſs, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter, and to frantick mirth.
Prior.

Fools *grin* on fools, and ſtocklike ſupport,
Without one ſigh, the pleaſures of a court.
Young.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh

I like not ſuch *grinning* honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can ſave, ſo; if not, honour comes unlook'd for and there's an end. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

GRIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth and ſhowing them.

He laughs at him, in 's face too.
—O you miſtake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryd.*

The muſcles were ſo drawn together on each ſide of his face, that he ſhewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addiſon.*

Deiſts are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reaſon and arguments; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*

What lords are thoſe ſaluting with a *grin*?
One is juſt out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN. *n. ſ.* [grýn, gýnene, Saxon.] A ſnare; a trap.

Like a bride that haſteth to his *gryn*
Not knowing the peril. *Chaucer.*

The *grin* ſhall take him by the heel, and the robber ſhall prevail againſt him. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground*. [grindan, gegrunden, ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whoſoever ſhall fall on this ſtone, ſhall be broken; but on whomſoever it ſhall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Matthew.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, muſt needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shakſpeare.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greateſt? Is a ſmall drop of rain any wiſer than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard.

Meeting with time, ſlack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſithe is dull; whet it, for ſhame:
No marvel, ſir, he did reply,
If it at length deſerve ſome blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it
Twenty to one too ſharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter *grinds*,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To rub one againſt another.

So up he let him riſe; who with grim look,
And count'nance ſtern, upſtanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great diſdain. *Spenſer.*

Harſh ſounds, as of a ſaw when it is ſharpened and *grinding* of one ſtone againſt another, make a ſhivering or horror in the body, and ſet the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That the ſtomach in animals *grinds* the ſubſtances which it receives, is evident from the diſſection of animals, which have ſwallowed metals, which have been found poliſhed on the ſide next the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To harraſs; to oppreſs.

Some merchants and tradeſmen, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not *grind* them ſo as ſhall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themſelves. *Addiſon.*

5. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly uſed for *griding*, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings and of *grinding* pains,
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd.
Dryden.

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to *grind*
Among the ſlaves and aſſes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking ſinews ſtart,
And ſmeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws
Rowe.

GRI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *grind.*]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The inſtrument of grinding.

His heart a ſolid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether ſtone.
Sandys.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Philips.*

3. [Grind-tooth.] The back teeth, the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: ſharp as the foreteeth; broad, as the back teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He the raging lioneſs confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; ſo they
With the old hunter ſtarve for want of prey.
Sandys.

The jaw teeth or *grinders* in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal ſomewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little caveties, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments. *Ray.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to tranſmute vegetable into animal ſubſtances; therefore herb-eating animals, which do not ruminate, have ſtrong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the ſight of ſupper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd.
Dryden.

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. GRI'NDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [from *grind* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindleſtones*. *Ben. Jonſon.*

Literature is the *grindſtone* to ſharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet ſeldom file them; but grind them on a *grindſtone* 'till bright. *Moxon.*

GRI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *grin.*] He that grins.

The frightful'ſt *grinner*,
Be the winter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GRI'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP *n. ſ* A ſmall ditch. *Ainſworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick; gripan, Saxon; *grijpen*, Dutch; *gripe*, Scottiſh.]

1. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to graſp; to preſs with the fingers.

He that ſpeaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wriſt,
Whilſt he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakſpeare's King John.*

2. To hold hard.

He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold.
Dryden's Æneid.

5. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize.

You took occaſion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral ſway into your hands.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

4. To cloſe; to clutch.

Unlucky Welſted! thy unfeeling maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, *gripes* his hand the faſter.
Pope.

3. To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey.
Spenſer.

And firſt the dame came ruſhing through the wood;
And next the famiſh'd hounds that fought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft eſſay'd their jaws in blood.
Dryden's Fables.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counſel to the den ſhe went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent.
Dryden.

To GRIPE. *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick; to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to thoſe diſhes which are a feaſt to others.
Locke.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the ſenſations of ſickneſs, and ſometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us.
Locke.

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being ſcattered, in the worſt of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by *griping*, made them leſs, and grew ſtark beggars.
Fell.

GRIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw.

Therfore ſtill on high,
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
Spenſer.

They put a barren ſceptre in my *gripe*
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falſhood as with labour.
Shakſpeare.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, ſays, dear, my lord,
Command my ſervice.
Shakſp. Henry V.

I fell; and with my weight the helm conſtrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

Squeeze; preſſure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he ſtrain'd the breaſt;
'Tis true, the harden'd breaſt reſiſts the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiſs unripe.
Dryden.

Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.

I take my cauſe
Out of the *gripes*, of cruel men, and give it
To a moſt noble judge, the king my maſter.
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

Affliction; pinching diſtreſs.

Adam, at this news
Heart ſtruck with chilling *gripe* of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound!
Milton's Par. Loſt.

Can'ſt thou bear cold and hunger? Can theſe limbs,
Arm'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of ſtarving poverty?
Otway.

In the plural.] Belly-ache; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the hyſterical have a great fulneſs and *gripes* with windineſs.
Floyer.

GRI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gripe*.] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profeſſed uſurers, *gripers*, monſters of men, and harpies.
Burton on Melancholy.

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clyſters help, leſt the medicine ſtop in the guts, and work *gripingly*.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

GRI'PLE. *n. ſ.* A greedy catcher; a griping miſer.
Spenſer.

GRIS'AMBER. *n. ſ.* Uſed by *Milton* for ambergriſe.

Feaſts of chaſe, or fowl of game
In paſtry built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Griſamber ſteam'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Reg.

GRISE *n. ſ.* [See GREECE, as it ſhould be written.] A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps.

Let me ſpeak like ourſelf; and lay a ſentence,
Which, as a *griſe* or ſtep, may help theſe lovers
Into your favour.
Shakſpeare's Othello.

GRI'SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebres of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *adj.* [ȝpiꝛlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *griſly* locks, long grown and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round.
Spenſer.

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The *griſly* toadſtool grown there might I ſee.
Spenſer.

My *griſly* countenance made others fly;
None durſt come near, for fear of ſudden death.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Back ſtep'd thoſe two fair angels, half amaz'd
So ſudden to behold the *griſly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accoſt him ſoon.
Milton.

For that damn'd magician, let him be gut
With all the *griſly* legions that troop
Under the ſooty flag of Acheron.
Milton.

The beauteous form of light,
Is chang'd, and war appears a *griſly* ſight.
Dryden's Fables.

In viſion thou ſhalt ſee his *griſly* face,
The king of terrors ſtanding in thy place.
Dryden.

Thus the *griſly* ſpectre ſpoke again.
Dryden.

Cloſe by each other laid, they preſs'd the ground,
Their manly boſoms pierc'd with many a *griſly* wound.
Dryden.

So ruſhes on his foe the *griſly* bear.
Addiſon.

GRIST. *n. ſ.* [ȝpiꝛt, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *griſt* to the mill to have plenty in ſtore,
Leſt miller lack water.
Tuſſer's Huſbandry.

A mighty trade this luſty miller drove;
Much *griſt* from Cambridge to his let did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at ſcholar's hall.
Miller of Trumpington.

2. Supply; proviſion.

Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a form ſubſiſt;
And form, ſay I, as well as they,
Muſt fail if matter brings no *griſt*.
Swift.

3. GRIST *to Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial cauſes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, becauſe it brings *griſt* to the mill.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

GRI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ȝpiꝛzle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone.

No living creatures, that have ſhells very hard as oyſters, crabs, lobſters, and eſpecially the tortoiſe, have bones within them, but only little *griſtles*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Leſt the aſperity or hardneſs of cartilages ſhould hurt the œſophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a ſkinny ſubſtance, or hinder the ſwallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary *griſtles* of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way to the dilatation of the gullet.
Ray on the Creation.

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *griſtle*.] Cartilaginous; made of griſtle.

At laſt they ſpit out pieces of their lungs; it may be ſmall *griſtly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.
Harvey.

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and leſs in danger of breaking, than if they were all one entire bone without theſe *griſtly* junctures.
More.

Fins are made of *griſtly* ſtrokes, or rays connected by membranes; ſo that they may be contracted or extended like women's fans.
Ray.

They have a louder and ſtronger note than other birds of the ſame bigneſs, which have only a *griſtly* windpipe.
Grew.

Each pipe diſtinguiſh'd by its *griſtly* rings,
To cheriſh life aerial paſture brings.
Blackmore.

GRIT. *n. ſ.* [ȝpýzza, ȝpeoz, Saxon.]

1. The coarſe part of meal.

2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Sileſian hole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the leaſt particle of *grit*, feels as ſmooth as ſoap.
Grew.

The ſturdy pear tree here
Will riſe luxuriant, and with toughſt root
Pierce the obſtructing *grit* and reſtive marle.
Philips.

4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs.

One ſort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with ſalt water, into mortar or paſte, dries almoſt immediately, and coaleſces into a hard ſtony maſs, ſuch as is not eaſily afterwards diſſolved by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements uſed in buildings ſunk into the ſea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaſters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the ſides of hills in Italy. Another ſpecies, which is a coarſe, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chryſocolla* of the ancients, which they uſed in ſoldering gold, long ſuppoſed a loſt foſſil. It ſerves the purpoſe of ſoldering metals better than borax. The ſuraugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black ſhining ſand employed to throw over writing, found on the ſhores of Italy.
Hill on Foſſils.

GRI'TINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gritty*.] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.

In Fuller's-earth he could find no ſand by the microſcope, nor any *gritineſs*.
Mortimer.

GRI'TTY *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; conſiſting of grit.

I could not diſcern the unevenneſs of the ſurface of the powder, nor the little ſhadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof.
Newton.

GRI'ZELIN. *n. ſ.* [more properly *gridelin*. See GRIDELIN.]

The Bergundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is rareſt to ripen in our climate.
Temple.

GRIZZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a *grizzle* on thy face?
Shakſpeare.

GRI'ZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interſperſed with gray.

To the boy Cæsar, send this *grizzled* head. *Shakspeare.*

His beard was *grizzled*: no.
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakspeare.*
His hair just *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their asses ears to hide. *Dryd.*

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turned to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly* *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ȝnanan, Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out. *Job.*
Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisdom.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milton.*
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*
On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope.*

GROAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas, poor county,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled *groans* frequent the ball and play. *Young*

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *King Lear.*

GRO'ANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing Not used.

Adown he kest it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *n. ſ.* [*groot*, Dut. *grosso*, Ital.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats*. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*
I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*
Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GRO'CER. *n ſ* [This should be written *grossier*, from *gross*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a sig, which their present state seems to favour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices for gain. *Watts' Logick.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

GRO'CERY. *n. ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocer's ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

His troops being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GRAM. } *n. ſ.* [*gros*, *grain*, Fr.
GRO'GRAM. } *grossograna*, low Latin.
GRO'GRAN. } *Ainsworth.*] Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*
Natolia affords great store of chamelots, and *grograms*. *Sandys.*
Some men will says this habit of John's was neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown.*
The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. ſ* [of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

Antipheus, a sonne of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the presse, which went by him, and slew,
On Leucus, wise Ulysses' friend: His *groine* it smote. *Chapman.*
The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *n. ſ.* [*lithospermum*, Lat.] Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. ſ* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*
From Egypt's kings ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*
Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*
In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse. *Peacham.*
Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms*? *Dryd.*
Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *grooved*. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd, I to find out them. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes. *Isaiah.*
They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*
A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a snake, *L'Estrange.*
This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grope* after knowledge as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*
He heard us in our course,
And with his outstretch'd arms around him *grop'd* *Addison.*
O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbuthnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to *grope* mens thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*
They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by her *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *grope.*] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Ital. *crassus*, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shakſpeare.*
There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hayward.*
They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker.*
So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin. *Hooker.*
There is a vain and imprudent use of their estates, which, though it does not destroy like *gross* sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is asham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not. *Shakſpeare.*
Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakſpeare.*
Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Spratt.*
It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that our want only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*
But she dares never boast the present hour,
So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the rotear blo
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.

It is manifeſt that when the eye ſtandeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *groſſer*, things ſhew greater; but contrariwiſe, when the eye is placed in the *groſſer* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of elements,
The *groſſer* feeds the purer; earth the ſea,
Earth and the ſea feed air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Light fumes are merry, *groſſer* fumes are ſad;
Both are the reaſonable ſoul run mad. *Dryden.*
Or ſuck the miſts in *groſſer* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.
If ſhe doth then the ſubtile ſenſe excel,
How *groſs* are they that drown her in her blood? *Davies.*
And in clear dream and ſolemn viſion,
Tell her of things that no *groſs* ear can hear. *Milton.*
Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare ſtating of the queſtion with perſpicuity and juſtneſs, than others by talking of it in *groſs* confuſion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarſe; rough; not delicate.
Fine and delicate ſculptures are helped with nearneſs, and *groſs* with diſtance. *Wotton.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.
His ſtature was of juſt height and all proportionate dimenſions, avoiding the extremes of *groſs* and meager. *Fell.*

GROSS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.
The Belgians hop'd that with diſorder'd haſte
The deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;
Or, if with caution leiſurely we paſt,
Then numerous *groſs* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*
Several caſuiſts are of opinion, that, in a battle, you ſhould diſcharge upon the *groſs* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any parti cular perſon. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The *groſs* of the people can have no other proſpect in changes and revolutions than of public bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts.
Certain general inducements are uſed to make ſaleable your cauſe in *groſs*. *Hooker.*
There was an opinion in *groſs*, that the ſoul was immortal. *Abbot.*
There is confeſſion, that is, the acknowledging our ſins to God; and this may be either general or particular. The general is, when we only confeſs in *groſs* that we are ſinful; the particular, when we mention the ſeveral ſorts and acts of our ſins. *Duty of Man.*
Remember, ſon,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For ſee the Saxon *groſs* begins to move. *Dryden.*
Notwithſtanding the decay and loſs of ſundry trades and manufactures, yet in the *groſs*, we ſhip off now one third part more of the manufactures, as alſo lead and tin, than we did twenty years paſt. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.
He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *groſs*. *Shakſp.*
I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the *groſs*
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakſpeare.*
You ſee the united deſign of many perſons to make up one figure: after they have ſeparated themſelves in many petty diviſions, they rejoin one by one into a *groſs*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main maſs.
Comets, out of queſtion, have likewiſe power and effect over the *groſs* and maſs of things. *Bacon.*
The articulate ſounds are more confuſed, though the *groſs* of the ſound be greater. *Bacon.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*groſſe*, French.]
It is made up only of that ſimple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make thoſe diſtinct ſimple modes of a dozen, a *groſs*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *groſs*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarſely: as, *this matter is groſsly pulverized.*

2. Without ſubtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarſely; palpably.
Such kind of ceremonies as have been ſo *groſsly* and ſhamefully abuſed in the church of Rome, where they remain, are ſcandalous. *Hooker.*
Treaſon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils ſworn to others purpoſe;
Working ſo *groſsly* in a natural cauſe,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakſp.*
And thine eyes
See it ſo *groſsly* ſhown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they ſpeak it. *Shakſpeare.*
What! are we cuckolds ere we have deſerv'd it?
—Speak not ſo *groſsly*. *Merchant of Venice.*
What I have ſaid has been forced from me, by ſeeing a noble ſort of poetry ſo happily reſtored by one man, and ſo *groſsly* copied by almoſt all the reſt. *Dryden.*
If I ſpeak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be underſtood to ſpeak not philoſophically and properly, but *groſsly*, and according to ſuch conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*
While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings and motives of ſome facts, it is no wonder they ſhou'd be ſo *groſsly* miſrepreſented to the publick by curious inquiſitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *groſs*.]

1. Coarſeneſs; not ſubtilty; thickneſs; ſpiſſitude; denſity; greatneſs of parts.
The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe *groſſneſs* little characters ſum up. *Shakſp.*
And I will purge that mortal *groſſneſs* ſo,
That thou ſhalt like an airy ſpirit go. *Shakſp.*
The cauſe of the epilepſy from the ſtomach is the *groſſneſs* of the vapours which aſcend and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon.*
Then all this earthy *groſſneſs* quit;
Attir'd with ſtars we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*
This being the firſt colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the fineſt and moſt tranſparent ſkies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *groſſneſs* requiſite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*
For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, makes known
Th' oppoſing body's *groſſneſs*, not it's own. *Pope.*

2 Inelegant fatneſs; unweildy corpulence.
Wiſe men, that be over-fat and fleſhy, go to ſojourn abroad at the temperate diet of ſome ſober man; and ſo, by little and little, eat away the *groſſneſs* that is in them. *Aſcham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarſeneſs.
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind drove the *groſſneſs* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakſpeare.*
Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at leaſt from the *groſſneſs* of thoſe faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*
What a *groſſneſs* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clariſſa.*

GROT. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.
In the remoteſt wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worſt of evils, thought. *Prior.*
Awful ſee the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE. *adj.* [*groteſque*, French; *grotteſco*, Italian.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.
The champaign head
Of a ſteep wilderneſs, whoſe hairy ſides
With thicket overgrown, *groteſque* and wild,
Acceſs deny'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting which is out of nature; for a face is that in poetry which *groteſque* is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falſe, that is, inconſiſting with the characters of mankind: *groteſque* painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden.*
An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor ſhades, nor colours true,
And this *groteſque* deſign expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs and ſtucco floors. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. It is not uſed properly of a dark horrid cavern.
Their careleſs chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to ſhade them from the ſun. *Dryden.*
This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay, a moving *grove*. *Shakſpear.'s Macbeth.*
Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales:
Thrice happy iſles! *Milton.*
She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*
Baniſh'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth ſeeks ſhelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*
Can fierce paſſions vex his breaſt,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomſon's Spring.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Iſlandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fell.*]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.
The ſteel head paſſage wrought,
And through his ſhoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his guſhing wound. *Spenſer*
What ſee'ſt thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If ſo, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the ſame. *Shakſp.*
Oke maſt and beech, and cornell fruit they eate,
Groveling like ſwine on earth, in fowleſt ſort. *Chapman.*
Now they lie
Groveling and proſtrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*
Upon thy belly *groveling* thou ſhalt go. *Milton.*
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to renounce this part of excellence; not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to ſhew themſelves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.
I muſt diſclaim whate'er he can expreſs;
His *groveling* ſenſe will ſhew my paſſion leſs. *Dryden.*
Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. ſ.* [grunb, Saxon; *grondt*, Daniſh.]

1. The earth, conſidered as ſuperficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almoſt any action. The main maſs of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never diſtinguiſh the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or land, and water; again, we never ſay under earth, but under *ground*.
Iſrael ſhall go on dry *ground* through the ſea. *Exodus.*
Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy miſt
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd ſtation all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*
A black bituminous gurge
Boil up from under *ground*. *Milton.*
And yet ſo nimbly he would bound,
As if he ſcorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water.
I have made man and beaſt upon the *ground*. *Jeremiah.*
There was a dew upon all the *ground*. *Judges.*
They tumm'd their wings, and ſoaring th' air ſublime,
With clangs deſpis'd the *ground*. *Milton.*
Two late young Turnus the deluſion found;
Fat on the ſea, ſtill making from the *ground*.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.
On heav'nly *ground* they ſtood, and from the ſhore
They view'd the vaſt immeaſurable abyſs. *Milton.*
With theſe came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Aſhtaroth. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

5. Eſtate; poſſeſſion.
Uneaſy ſtill within theſe narrow bounds,
Thy next deſign it on thy neighbour's *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own ſeems thin, becauſe it is thy own. *Dryd.*

6. Land occupied.
The ſea o'erflow'd my *ground*,
And my beſt Flanders mare was drown'd. *Mil.*

7. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore ſhould I ſmite thee to the *ground*?
2 *Samuel.*
Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*.
1 *Samuel.*
A multitude ſit on the *ground*. *Matthew.*
Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake deſcends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown.*

8. Dregs; lees; feces; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, ſour-drink, or *grounds*. *Mortimer.*
Some inſiſt upon having had particular ſucceſs in ſtopping gangrenes, from the uſe of the *grounds* of ſtrong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal.
Sharp's Surgery.

9. The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterward painted.
We ſee the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darkſome colours. *Hakewill.*
When ſolid bodies, ſenſible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and tranſparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion and void of different objects: they ought to be more rough, and more diſtinguiſhable, than that with which they are encompaſſed. *Dryden.*

10. The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported.
O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of ſilk and gold was ſpread,
Azure the *ground*, the ſun in gold ſhone bright.
Cowley.
Indeed it was but juſt that the fineſt lines in nature ſhould be drawn upon the moſt durable *ground*. *Pope.*
Then, wrought into the ſoul, let virtues ſhine,
The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

11. The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed.
Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy deſcant.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

12. Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention, that which gives occaſion to the reſt.
Though jealouſy of ſtate th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reſerv'd to fly,
Purſuing hate, now ſerv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

13. The firſt principles of knowledge.
The concords will eaſily be known, if the fore-*ground* be thoroughly beaten in. *Prof. to Acad.*
Here ſtateſmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*
The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unqueſtionably reſolved; for having granted that God gives ſufficient grace, yet when he co-operates moſt effectually, he doth it not irreſiſtibly.
Hammond.
After evening repaſts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy *grounds* of religion, and the ſtory of ſcripture.
Milton on Education.

14. The fundamental cauſe; the true reaſon; original principle.
He deſired the ſteward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
Making happineſs the *ground* of his unhappineſs, and good news the argument of his ſorrow. *Sid.*
The uſe and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and firſt original cauſes from whence they have ſprung be unknown. *Hooker.*
In the ſolution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method ſhall be, to examine, in the firſt place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth. *White.*
Thou could'ſt not have diſcern'd
Fraud in the ſerpent, ſpeaking as he ſpake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the cauſes of their miſadventures.
Clarendon.
Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well.
Roſcommon.
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true.
Dryden.
It is not eaſy to imagine how any ſuch tradition could ariſe ſo early, and ſpread ſo univerſally, if there were not a real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*
If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is ſome *ground* and reaſon for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*
Thus it appears, that ſuits at law are not ſinful in themſelves, but may lawfully be uſed, if there is no unlawfulneſs in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettlewell.*
Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his ſentiments. *Swift.*
The miraculous increaſe of the profeſſors of chriſtianity was without any viſible *grounds* and cauſes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

15. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when theſe men roſe;
And e'en with theirs this act thy death did bring;
Or haſten'd at the leaſt upon this *ground*. *Dan.*

16. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to loſe *ground*. *Sidney.*
Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their *ground*,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd.
Dryden.
He has loſt *ground* at the latter end of the day, by purſuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Steenkerke. *Dryden.*

17. The intervening ſpace between the flyer and purſuer.
Ev'ning miſt,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the mariſh glides,
And gathers *ground* faſt at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to ſee another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the purſuits of glory. *Addiſon's Spect.*
Even whilſt we ſpeak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment.
Addiſon.

18. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors.
Had'ſt thou (wav'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no *ground* unto the houſe of York,
They never then had ſprung. *Shakſpeare.*
If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them, like a rib of ſteel,
To make them ſtronger. *Shakſp. Henry IV.*
He will ſtand his *ground* againſt all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*
Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worſt enemies of the two; but are even ſubdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph ſo gloriouſly over the other. *Atterbury.*

19. State of progreſs or receſſion.
I have known ſo many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being ſo familiar in Auſtria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*
The ſquirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: ſhe runs apace, and wearies herſelf with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*.
Dryden's Dufreſny.

20. The foil to ſet a thing off.
Like bright metal on a ſullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to ſet it off. *Shak.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

2. To found, as upon cauſe, reaſon, or principle.
Wiſdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of compariſon. *Hooker.*
The church of England walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers *groundeth* the religious obſervation of the Lord's day, and of other chriſtian holidays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. *White.*
It may ſerve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*
If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine ſhall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryden.*
Some eminent ſpirit, having ſignalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reaſon, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.
Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.*

GROUND. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *grind*
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And poliſh'd, looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*

GROUND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GRO'UND-ASH. *n. ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.
A lance of tough *ground-aſh* the Trojan threw
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden.*
Some cut the young aſhes off about an inch above the ground, which cauſes them to mat

very large ſtrait ſhoots, which they call *ground-aſh*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to caſt your *ground-bait*, and to fiſh. *Wal.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower part of a houſe.

GRO'UND-IVY. *n. ſ.* [*hedera terreſtris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent uſe and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *oak*.]

If the planting of oaks were more in uſe for underwoods, it would ſpoil the coopur's trade for the making of hoops, either of haſel or aſh; becauſe one hoop made of the young ſhoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlaſt ſix of the beſt aſh. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *n. ſ.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very ſingular ſmell, reſembling that of reſin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in ſome places on the ditch banks by road ſides. *Hill.*

GROU'ND-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons. In theſe alſo are mortiſes made to receive the tenons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney-way, and the binding joiſt. *Harris.*

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the ſeveral ſizes of the *ground plates*, breaſt ſummers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *n. ſ.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'ſt thou find any ſmall *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground plot* ſquare five hives of bees contains; Emblems of induſtry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *n. ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five ſevenths deep, would bring in a *ground rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The ſite was neither granted him, nor giv'n; 'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte.*

GRO'UND-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beſeeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for an artiſt of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the firſt hint of ſpeaking *groundedly*, and to the purpoſe, upon this ſubject. *Glanv.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *ground*.] Void of reaſon; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundleſs* fear
Do that dear fooliſh boſom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reaſon to look upon the high pretenſions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundleſs*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their zeal for the preſent eſtabliſhment, ſhould be careful to diſcover ſuch a reverence for religion, as may ſhew how *groundleſs* that reproach is which is caſt upon them, of being averſe to our national worſhip. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv* [from *groundleſs*.] Without reaſon; without cauſe; without juſt reaſon.

Divers perſons have produced the like by ſpirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundleſsly* aſcribed the effect to ſome peculiar quality of thoſe two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *groundleſs*.] Want of juſt reaſon.

He durſt not cite the words either of my book or ſermons, leſt the reader ſhould have diſcovered the notorious falſhood and *groundleſſneſs* of his calumny. *Tillotſon.*

GRO'UNDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ground*.] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanmer.*

It offends me to the ſoul, to hear a robuſtious periwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; ſolidly; not ſuperficially. Not in uſe.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himſelf, in uſing by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory ſake, into ſhorter room. *Aſcham.*

GRO'UNSEL. *n. ſ.* [ȝrund and ſyle, the baſis, Saxon, perhaps from *ſella*, Latin.] The timber or raiſed pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outſide about half an inch into the frame; and all theſe rabbets, but that on the *groundſel*, are grooved ſquare; but the rabbet on the *groundſel* is levelled downwards, that rain or ſnow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of the whole; that to which the reſt is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the ſkies are clear, is ſeen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of ſtars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main ſkill and *groundwork* will be to temper them ſuch lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. Firſt principle; original reaſon.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheleſs true and certain, however they through ignorance diſguiſe the ſame, or through vanity. *Spenſer.*

The morals is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his inſtruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. ſ.* [*grouppe*, French; *groppo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluſter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, theſe are leſs *groups* or knots of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which repreſents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addiſon.*

You ſhould try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and diſpoſing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* ſuch a multitude of different objects, preſerving ſtill the juſtice and conformity of ſtyle and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. ſ.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

The 'ſquire in ſcorn will fly the houſe
For better game, and look for *grouſe*. *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. ſ.* [ȝnut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.]

1. Coarſe meal; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and dun'd on *grout*:
Which diſh its juſtine honour ſtill retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in ſplendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey ſome condenſe, ſome purge the *grout*;
The reſt, in cells apart, the liquid nectar ſtout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum*, Latin.]

To GROW. *v. n.* pret. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown*. [ȝnopan, Sax. *groyen*, Dut.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increaſe by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nouriſheth man; but it is thy word which preſerveth them. *Wiſdom.*

He cauſeth the graſs to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the ſervice of man. *Pſalms.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which ſince is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the firſt is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after groweth of a muſhroom-colour, and full of light duſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

But ſay, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton.*

In colder regions men compoſe
Poiſon with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Thoſe tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And viſit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To ſhoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender oſiers, take the bow,
And as they firſt are faſhion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. To encreaſe in ſtature.

I long with all my heart to ſee the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* ſince laſt I ſaw him. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

The poor man had nothing, ſave one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and rear'd up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Samuel.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *groweth up* faſt to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be conſidered in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will ſeem not ſtuck unto him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous

Bones, after full growth, continue at a ſtay: as for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon.*

Then their numbers ſwell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Diviſions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progreſs.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. *2 Peter.*

He then diſpenſed his beſt of legacies, his bleſſings; moſt paſſionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelaſgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope.*

9. To advance to any ſtate.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Acts.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to ſuch an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foreſight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he ſhall *grow*,
The greedy ſailor ſhall the ſeas forego. *Dryden.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any ſtate gradually.

After they *grew* to reſt upon number, rather competent than vaſt, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diverſions, and the like; and they *grew* more ſkilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Verſe, or the other harmony of proſe, I have ſo long ſtudied and practiſed, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*

The treſpaſſes of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their ſins are got beyond all reſtraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground

Some ſeeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redreſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* faſt on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempeſts, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one ſtate to another; to become either better or worſe; to turn

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels *Shakſpeare.*

Scipio Naſica feared leſt, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleneſs or civil diſſenſion. *Abbot*

Hence, hence, and to ſome barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his maſter's board for food. *Dryd.*

We may trade and be buſy, and *grow* poor by it, unleſs we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unleſs you can ſupply the loſs of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift*

Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot,*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former ſelf. *Harte.*

13. To proceed as from a cauſe or reaſon.

What will *grow* out of ſuch errours, as maſked under the cloak of divine authority, impoſſible it is that ever the wit of man ſhould imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we ſet light by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this why ſhould damage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Eſdras.*

Hence *grows* that neceſſary diſtinction of the ſaints on earth and the ſaints in heaven; the firſt belonging to the militant, the ſecond to the triumphant church. *Pearſon.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from ſo many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n juſt the ſum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakſpeare.*

15. To adhere; to ſtick together.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakſpeare*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues ſo for at leaſt ſix months without eating *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and ſcaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breaſt, and the arms to the ſides, were they not hindered. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

16. To ſwell: a ſea term

Mariners are uſed to the tumbling and rolling of ſhips from ſide to ſide, when the ſea is never ſo little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

17. The general idea given by this word is proceſſion or paſſage from one ſtate to another. It is always change, but not always increaſe; for a thing may *grow* leſs, as well as *grow* greater.

GRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *grow.*] An increaſer

It will grow to a great bigneſs, being the quickeſt *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.]

1. To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Dogs in this county are of the ſize of common maſtiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a fooliſh handkerchief! and then he would *growl* ſo manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grow.*

1. Advanced in growth.

2 Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the ſlothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of underſtanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

I ſaw lately a pair of China ſhoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would ſcarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. ſ.* [from *grown.*]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe of vegetation.

Deep in the palace of long *growth* there ſtood
A laurel's trunk of venerable wood. *Dryden.*

Thoſe trees that have the ſloweſt *growth*, are, for that reaſon, of the longeſt continuance. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country ariſes from the native *growths* of the ſoil or ſeas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of Engliſh *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this ſubject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this diſeaſe, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4 Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.

They ſay my ſon of York
Has almoſt overta'en him in his *growth*. *Shakſp.*

The ſtag, now conſcious of his fatal *growth*,
To ſome dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot.*

If parents ſhould be daily calling upon God in a ſolemn deliberate manner, altering and extending their interceſſions, as the ſtate and *growth* of their children required, ſuch devotion would have a mighty influence upon the reſt of their lives. *Law.*

5 Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to conſider the *growth* of his own eſtate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing ſtill in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD } *n. ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL } *head*; *caput*, Latin]

1. A kind of fiſh *Ainſworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. Obſolete.

Though ſleeping one hour refreſheth his ſong,
Yet truſt not Hob *growthead* for ſleeping too long. *Tuſſer.*

To GRUB. *v. a* [*graban* preter. *gröb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the ſoil

A fooliſh heir cauſed all the buſhes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Foreſt land,
From whence the ſurly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftineſs. *Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are moſt of them *grubbed* up, ſince the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub* *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed ſtings *Dryden.*

The *grub*
Oft unobſerv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaſeleſs. *Philips.*

2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a ſhort clowniſh *grub*, would bear the whole carcaſe of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German, from *grub.*] To feel in the dark.

Thou haſt a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men ſay white feels ſmooth, and black feels rough:
Thou haſt a rugged ſkin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *n. ſ.* Originally the name of a ſtreet near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems;

whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet*.

Χαιρ' ὦδαχη μεῖ' ἀειδλα, μεῖ' ἄλγια πικρα
Ἀσπασίως τίον ὕδας ἰκάνομαι.

The firſt part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grub-ſtreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better ſort. *Arbuthnot.*

I'd ſooner ballads write, and *grubſtreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this ſenſe we ſay of one who reſents any thing ſecretly *he chews it*. *Grwgnach*, in Welſh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling moroſe countenance.]

1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent.

What means this baniſhing me from your counſels? Do you love your ſorrow ſo well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleaſures, to cut off my train.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

He ſtruggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryden

Theſe clamours with diſdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praiſe, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as ſome men, run upon the tilt, and taſte of the ſediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative diſpoſition. *Spectator.*

Let us conſider the inexhauſted treaſures of the ocean; and though ſome have *grudged* the great ſhare that it takes of the ſurface of the earth, yet we ſhall propoſe this too, as a conſpicuous mark and character of the wiſdom of God. *Bentley.*

I have often heard the preſbyterians ſay they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly

Let me at leaſt a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

They have *grudged* thoſe contributions, which have ſet our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curſe, whereunto idolatry maketh ſubject; nor is there cauſe why the guilty ſuſtaining the ſame ſhould *grudge* or complain of injuſtice. *Hooker*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with thoſe circumſtances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelſon.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, as if it were to be ſlaves in the gallies. *Raleigh.*

You ſteer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great deſire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one againſt another, brethren, leſt ye be condemned. *James*

4. To wiſh in ſecret. A low word.

E'en in the moſt ſincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* ſtill to be a knave. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have any uneaſy remains I know not whether the word in this ſenſe be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paſſed the ſieve.

My Dolabella,
Haſt thou not ſtill ſome *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; ſullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought ſtill would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two houſholds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
Shakſpeare

Let me go in to ſee the generals:
There is ſome *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Deep feſter'd hate:
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from ſire to ſon.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to ſhew his *grudge*,
Clapt aſs's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.

Thoſe to whom you have
With *grudge* preſerr'd me. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure.

5. Remorſe of conſcience. *Ainſworth.*

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *adv* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly, malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could ſcent a plenteous board;
Then to be ſure they never fail'd their lord:
The reſt was ſcum, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd.
Dryden.

GRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*gruau*, *gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal and water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and ſlab. *Shakſpeare.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the ſtrength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, poſſet-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot*

GRUFF. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners.

Around the fiend in hideous order, ſat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff diſcontent, through ignorance miſled.
Garth.

The appellation of honour was ſuch an one the *gruff*, ſuch an one the ſtocky. *Addiſon.*

GRU'FFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harſhly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot ſtood,
All ſheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god.
Dryden.

GRU'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. A low word.

Nic looked ſour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE. *v. n* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with diſcontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl ſhall find.
Shakſpeare.

Thou *grumbleſt* and raileſt every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatneſs as Cerberus is at Proſerpina's beauty *Shakſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Th' accurſt Philiſtian ſtands on th' other ſide,
Grumbling aloud, and ſmiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, becauſe they miſs of what they think their due. *South.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is ſuperfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, becauſe we have it not. *L'Eſtrange.*

L'Avare, not uſing half his ſtore,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he ſees the toils are ſet,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, ſcours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with ſullen pleaſure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarſe rattle.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice.
Motteux.

Like a ſtorm
That gathers black upon the frowning ſky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe.*

Vapours foul
Daſh on the mountains brow, and ſhake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomſon's Winter.*

GRU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a diſcontented man.

The half-pence are good half pence, and I will ſtand by it: if I made them of ſilver, it would be the ſame thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through diſcontent; a grudge.

I have ſerv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakſpeare.*

GRUME. *n. ſ.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due conſiſtence, the ſerum ſaline, and of a yellowiſh green. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grumous*.] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.

The cauſe may be referred either to the coagulation of the ſerum, or *grumouſneſs* of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GRU'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [More uſually *groundſel*, unleſs *Milton* intended to preſerve the Saxon ϧrunb.] The groundſel; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, heads and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunſel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and ſham'd his worſhippers.
Milton.

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Lat]
To GRU'NTLE. } To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horſe, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.
Shakſpeare.

Lament, ye ſwine; in *gruntings* ſpend your grief;
For you, like me, have loſt your ſole relief. *Gay.*

Thy bridled boars may ſlumber undiſmay'd,
Or *grunt* ſecure beneath the cheſnut ſhade.
Tickel.

The ſcolding queen to louder notes doth riſe,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round.
Swift.

GRUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog.

Swine's ſnouts, ſwine's bodies, took they, briſtles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purſuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful ſqueak,
Poor ſwine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden.

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of briſtled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.]
1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. [χοιρὶς.]

GRU'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be diſcontented. Not uſed.

The poor at the enclоſure doth *grutch*,
Becauſe of abuſes that fall,
Led ſome men ſhould have but too much,
And ſome again nothing at all. *Tuſſer.*

But what we're born for we muſt bear,
Our frail condition it is ſuch,
That what to all may happen here,
If 't chance to me, I muſt not *grutch*.
Ben Jonſon.

GRUTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To ſhoot at foes, and ſometimes pullets;
To whom he bore ſo fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any ſuch. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *n. ſ.* [γρῦ.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *Dict.*

GUAIA'CUM. *n. ſ.* A phyſical wood.

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick caſes, and was once famous for curing the venereal diſeaſe, which it ſtill does ſingly in warmer climates, but with us we find it inſufficient. We have a reſin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E. *n. ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot ſecure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince diſtinguiſhed by being a patron of proteſtants, and *guarantee* of the Weſtphalian treaty. *Addiſon on the War.*

An oath is a promiſe made to God, and God is our ſuperior, ſuperior to kings. And he is alſo the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injuſtice. *Leſley.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]
1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder ſhall.
Waller.

Your pow'r you never uſe, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not ſlow
To *guard* the ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* againſt the ſtorms. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To preſerve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's ſelf againſt this particular imperfection, becauſe it is that which our nature very ſtrongly inclines us to.
Addiſon's Spectator.

4. To provide againſt objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumſtance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

5. To adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental borders. Obſolete.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakſpeare.*

See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shakſp.*

To GUARD *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

There are caſes, in which a man muſt *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* againſt ſuch miſtakes, it is neceſſary to acquaint ourſelves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick]
1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. *1 Kings.*

Up into heav'n, from paradiſe, in haſte
Th' angelick *guards* aſcended, mute, and ſad,
For man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They miſs'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain.
Cowley.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him ſoaring through the ſkies.
Dryden.

He muſt be truſted to his own conduct, ſince there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They uſurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and ſpies, after the practice of tyrants.
Swift.

2. A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the ſtate eccleſiaſtical, cauſed him to ſtand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is wiſdom to keep ourſelves upon a *guard*.
L'Eſtrange.

Now he ſtood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*.
Dryden.

Others are cooped in cloſe by the ſtrict *guards* of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant.
Locke.

Men are always upon their *guard* againſt an appearance of deſign. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expreſſion.

They have expreſſed themſelves with as few *guards* and reſtrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obſolete.
5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.] State of wardſhip. Obſolete.

A maid ſo tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the ſooty boſom.
Of ſuch a thing as thou. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

GUA'RDER. *n. ſ.* One who guards. *Ainſ.*

GUA'RDIAN. *n. ſ.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to ſupply the want of parents.

I am ſorry for her, as I have juſt cauſe, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakſpeare.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the ſtreets, too narrow for their trains!
Dryden.

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the intereſt of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depoſitaries;
But kept a reſervation to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more eſpecially of thoſe who are the appointed *guardians* of the chriſtian faith, to be upon the watch againſt ſeducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed.

Where is Duncan's body?
——Carried to Colmeſkill,
The ſacred ſtorehouſe of his predeceſſors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakſpeare.*

GUA'RDIAN *of the Spiritualities.* He to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magiſtratûs*, as the archbiſhop is of any dioceſe within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbiſhop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowell.*

GUA'RDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendent.

My charming patroneſs protects me unſeen, like my *guardian* angel; and ſhuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by ſtealth, and conceals the giver when ſhe beſtows the gift. *Dryden.*

Thus ſhall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of a future age. *Pope.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the ſtarry vaults through fields of air.
Pope.

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate ſtretched his patent for the cure of ſouls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianſhip* over goods and chattels. *L'Eſtrange.*

This holds true, not only in loſſes and indignities offered to ourſelves, but alſo in the caſe of truſt, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianſhip*. *Kettlewell.*

Theſeus is the firſt who eſtabliſhed the popular ſtate in Athens, aſſigning to himſelf the *guardianſhip* of the laws, and chief commands in war.
Swift.

GUA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardleſs* herd, their keeper ſlain,
Ruſhes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardleſs* and undefended, muſt needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.]
1. Care; protection.

How bleſs'd am I, by ſuch a man led!
Under whoſe wiſe and careful *guardſhip*
I now deſpiſe fatigue and hardſhip. *Swift.*

2. [*guard* and *ſhip*.] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUAIA'VA. } *n. ſ.* An American fruit.
GUA'VA. }

The fruit, ſays ſir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholeſome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very aſtringent, they ſtop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; ſuperintendency; ſuperiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is tranſacted by the man Jeſus, inhabited by the divine power and wiſdom, and employed as a medium or conſcious inſtrument of this extenſive *gubernation*. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON *n. ſ.* [*goujon*, French.]
1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, eaſily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eaſily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

2. A man eaſily cheated
This he did to draw you in, like ſo many *gudgeons*, to ſwallow his falſe arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage; a bait; an allurement: gudgeons being commonly uſed as baits for pike.
But fiſh not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakſpeare.*

GUE'RDON. *n. ſ.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.] A reward; a recompence, in a good and bad ſenſe. Not in uſe.
But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed ſtands herſelf ſo mock'd to ſee,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For ſo misfeigning her true knight to be. *Spenſer.*
He ſhall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the juſt *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the ſpur that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the thin-ſpun life. *Milton.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* [*ghiſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.
Incapable and ſhallow innocents!
You cannot *gueſs* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakſpeare.*

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I *gueſs* at it. *Shakſpeare.*

He that, by reaſon of his ſwift motions, can inform himſelf of all places and preparations, ſhould he not very often *gueſs* rightly of things to come, where God pleaſeth not to give impediment? *Raleigh.*

There iſſue ſwarming bands
Of ambuſh'd men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxcallan enemies I *gueſs*. *Dryden.*

The ſame author ventures to *gueſs* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *gueſs*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My pureſt paſſion has betray'd. *Swift.*

To conjecture rightly, or upon ſome juſt reaſon.
One may *gueſs* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferiour deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himſelf had a right opinion concerning the true God *Stillingfleet.*

GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident, to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.
If Xerxes was able to call every common ſoldier by his name in his army, it may be *gueſſed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his leſſons by heart. *Locke.*

UESS *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.
The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *gueſs* of their true ſtrength and forces. *Shakſpeare.*

His *gueſſe* was uſually as near to prophecy as any man's. *Fell.*

A poet muſt confeſs
His art's like phyſick, but a happy *gueſs*. *Dryd*
It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a leſs, upon uncertain *gueſſes*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make ſome *gueſs* at the diſtinction of things, into thoſe that are according to, above, and contrary to reaſon. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *gueſs*,
Let us for once a child of truth confeſs. *Prior.*

No man is bleſt by accident, or *gueſs*,
True wiſdom is the price of happineſs. *Young.*

GUE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſs*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.
It is the opinion of divers good *gueſſers*, that the laſt fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune ſhould pleaſe but to take ſuch a crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's ſucceſſor,
To give thee lawn ſleeves, a mitre, and rochet,
Whom would'ſt thou reſemble? I leave thee a *gueſſer*. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *gueſſing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in uſe.
I have a letter *gueſſingly* ſet down *Shakſpeare.*

GUEST. *n. ſ.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon; *gweſt*, Welſh.]
1. One entertained in the houſe or at the table of another.
They all murmured, ſaying, that he was gone to be *gueſt* with a man that is a ſinner. *Luke.*

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his ſon, a *gueſt*
That beſt becomes the table. *Shakſpeare.*

Tell my royal *gueſt*
I add to his commands my own requeſt. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide.
O deſarts, deſarts! how fit a *gueſt* am I for you, ſince my heart can people you with wild ravenous beaſts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, ſeem'd not to know
What *gueſts* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakſpeare.*

GUE'STRITE. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſt* and *rite*.] Offices due to a gueſt.
Ulyſſes ſo dear
A gift eſteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *gueſtrite* to the war. *Chapman.*

GU'ESTCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*gueſt* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.
Where is the *gueſt-chamber*, where I ſhall eat the paſſover with my diſciples? *Mark.*

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgolaire*, Italian.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrow mouthed veſſel.

GUI'DAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide *Ainſworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government
They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiſer men. *Spenſer.*

As to thoſe who lived under the *guidance* of reaſon alone, without the aſſiſtance of ſupernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a meſſage from the dead would perſuade them. *Atterbury.*

Particular application muſt be left to chriſtian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy ſpirit, who knows our neceſſity before we aſk, and our ignorance in aſking. *Rogers.*

This to the young—but thry experienc'd age
Wants not the *guidance* of a former ſage. *Sewell.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, becauſe he declines from his office of preſiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]
1. To direct in a way.
When the ſpirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *John.*

The new light ſerved to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Eſſay of Piety.*

Whoſoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark paſſages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee never the worſe. *South.*

2. To influence.
Upon theſe, or ſuch like ſecular maxims, when nothing but the intereſt of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the ſlighteſt wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettlewell.*

3. To govern by counſel; to inſtruct.
For thy name's ſake lead me and *guide* me. *Pſalms.*

4. To regulate; to ſuperintend.
Women neglect that which St. Paul aſſigns them as their proper buſineſs, the *guiding* of the houſe. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. ſ.* [*guide*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. One who directs another in his way
Thou gaveſt them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wiſdom.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but muſt advance
So far to make us wiſh for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than, led by a falſe *guide*, to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.
While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

They have all the ſame paſtoral *guides* appointed, authoriſed, ſanctified, and ſet apart by the appointment of God by the direction of the ſpirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the ſame way of eternal ſalvation. *Pearſon.*

3. Director; regulator.
Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Thoſe things which nature is ſaid to do, are by divine art performed, uſing nature as an inſtrument: nor is there any ſuch knowledge divine in nature herſelf working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reaſon to be tried,
But we have ſure experience for our *guide*.
Dryden's Fables.

GUI'DELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having no guide; wanting a governour or ſuperintendent.
Th' ambitious Swede, like reſtleſs billows toſt,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideleſs* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er duſky valleys blow,
Whoſe every puff bears empty ſhades away,
Which *guideleſs* in thoſe dark dominions ſtray.
Dryden.

GUI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. Obſolete.
Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakſpeare.*

That perſon, that being provoked by exceſſive pain, thruſt his dagger into his body, and thereby, inſtead of reaching his vitals, opened an impoſthume, the unknown cauſe of all his pain, and ſo ſtabbed himſelf into perfect health and eaſe, ſurely had great reaſon to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUIDON. n ſ. [French.] A ſtandard-bearer; a ſtandard. Obſolete.

GUILD. *n. ſ.* [ȝilꝺſcip, Saxon, a fellowſhip, a corporation.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, ſupporting their common charge by mutual contribution *Cowell.*

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

In woollen cloth it appears, by thoſe ancient *guilds* that were ſettled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flouriſhed in that art. *H. of Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At ſome ſick miſer's triple bolted gate,
For their defrauded abſent foals they make
A moan ſo loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope.*

GUILE. *n. ſ.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the ſame with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; inſidious artifice; miſchievous ſubtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft ſighing ſore,
Her conſtant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and ſigns ſhe did abhor.
Spenſer.

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shak.*

We may, with more ſucceſsful hope, reſolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Nor thou his malice and falſe *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs muſt be who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GUI'LEFUL. *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]

1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are ſo *guileful* through ſkill, is thoroughly to be inſtructed in that which maketh ſkilful againſt guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakſpear's Henry VI.

He ſaw his *guileful* act
By eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe loſt.*

The *guileful* phantom now forſook the ſhrowd,
And flew ſublime, and vaniſh'd in a cloud.
Dryden's Æn.

2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Baſſianus lay. *Shakſp.*

GUI'LEFULLY *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milt.*

GUI'LEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS *adj* [from *guile*.] Free from deceit; void of inſidiouſneſs; ſimply honeſt.

GUI'LER *n ſ* [from *guile*. See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne ſuffered luſt his ſafety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.
Spenſer.

GUILT *n ſ* [ꝥilt, Saxon, originally ſignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itſelf.]

1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reaſon of ſtate, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

When theſe two are taken away, the poſſibility of *guilt* and the poſſibility of innocence, what reſtraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Cloſe pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful ſummoners grace. *Shakſpeare.*

GUI'LTILY *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence, without clearneſs of conſcience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Haſtings, and deſpair, and die.
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

GUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guilty*.] The ſtate of being guilty; wickedneſs; conſciouſneſs of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltineſs* than of an humble faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

The laſt was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltineſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſhould be guiltier than my *guiltineſs*. *Shakſ.*

GUI'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reaſon what is meant hereby,
Becauſe I will be *guiltleſs* of the meaning. *Shakſ.*

Many worthy and chaſte dames thus,
All *guiltleſs*, meet reproach. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Then ſhall the man be *guiltleſs* from iniquity, and this woman ſhall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*

Thou, who doſt all thou wiſheſt at thy will,
And never willeſt aught but what is right,
Preſerve this *guiltleſs* blood they ſeek to ſpill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*

Guiltleſs of greatneſs, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wiſh'd he that thoſe vows he made
On his own head ſhould be at laſt repaid. *Dryden.*

The teeming earth yet *guiltleſs* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful ſtores allow. *Dryd.*

Thou knoweſt how *guiltleſs* firſt I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendſhip's name. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltleſs*.] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guiltleſs*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, truſting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltleſſneſs* is not always with eaſe oppreſſed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whoſe *guiltleſſneſs* I was better aſſured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY. *adj.* [ꝥiltiȝ, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
—The world was *guilty* of ſuch a ballad ſome three ages ſince. *Shakſpeare.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence death? *Shakſpeare*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we ſaw the anguiſh of his ſoul when he beſought us, and we would not hear. *Geneſis.*

With mortal hatred I purſu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the ſtrife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryd.*

Farewel the ſtones
And threſhold, *guilty* of my midnight moans.
Dryden.

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himſelf; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a ſting into his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

2. Wicked, corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toſt by ungenerous paſſion, ſinks away. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA. *n ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

By the word gold I muſt be underſtood to deſign a particular piece of matter; that is, the laſt *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whoſe love is conſtant as the wind;
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUI'NEADROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the ſharper's dice, or juggler's cards.
Gay.

GUI'NEAHEN. *n. ſ.* A fowl, ſuppoſed to be of *Guinea*.

GUI'NEAPEPPER. *n. ſ.* [*capſicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *n. ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout, brought, I believe, from *Africa*.

GUISE. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *wiſe*, *guiſe*, French; ꝑiꝑa, Saxon, the ꝑ or *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; caſt of behaviour.

His own fire, and maſter of his *guiſe*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenſer.*

Thus women know, and thus they uſe the *guiſe*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wiſe.
Fairfax.

Lo you! here ſhe comes: this is her very *guiſe*; and, upon my life, faſt aſleep: obſerve her, ſtand cloſe. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

They ſtand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms in *guiſe*
Of warriors old, with order'd ſpear and ſhield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By their *guiſe*
Juſt men they ſeem, and all their ſtudy bent
To worſhip God a-right. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Back, ſhepherds back:
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and ſuch court *guiſe*
As mercury did firſt deviſe. *Milton.*

Their external ſhapes are notoriouſly accommodated to that law or *guiſe* of life that nature has deſigned them. *Mor.*

2. Practice; cuſtom; property.

I have drunke wine paſt my uſual *guiſe*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the wiſe. *Chapman.*

This would not be ſlept;
Old *guiſe* muſt be kept. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The ſwain reply'd, it never was our *guiſe*
To ſlight the poor, or aught humane deſpiſe. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dreſs.

When I was very young, nothing was ſo much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after theſe the ſpleen came in play, and then the ſcurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guiſes*. *Temple.*

The Hugonets were engaged in a civil war, by the ſpecious pretences of ſome, who, under the *guiſe* of religion, ſacrificed ſo many thouſands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITA'R. *n. ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guiterre*, Fr.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſic

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian ſparks *guitar*. *Prior.*

GU'LCH. } *n. ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.]
GU'LCHIN. } little glutton *Skinner.*

GU'LES *adj.* [perhaps from *goule*, throat] Red: a barbarous term heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*.
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakſpeare.*

He whoſe ſable arms,
Black as his purpoſe, did the knight reſemble,
When he ſate couched in the ominous horſe,
Hath now his dread and black complexion ſmear'd

ich heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
or he is total *gules*. *Shakspeare.*

LF. *n. s.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
A bay; an opening into land.
The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther from the island Curfu, into the *gulf* of the iriatick. *Knolles.*

An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.
Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
nd brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulph* of deep Avernus' hole.
Spenser.

I know thou'dst rather
llow thine enemy in a fiery *gulph*,
han flatter him in a bower. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*
This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto
ors herself into hell: the fall of waters, the
eds that encompass it, are all in the descrip-
n. *Addison on Italy.*
The sea could not be much narrower than it
without a great loss to the world; and must
now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows,
the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads
uld turn giddy at the imagination of gaping
sses and unfathomable *gulfs*. *Bentley.*

A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.
England his approaches makes as fierce
waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shakspeare.*

Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or
omach.
Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
itches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening salt sea shark;
ot of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakspeare.*

LFY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs
r whirlpools; *vorticosus*.
Rivers arise: whether thou be the son
f utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
ll who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
nd scap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope.*
High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian isle
onts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old
rench] To trick; to cheat; to de-
raud; to deceive.
If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make
m a common recreation, do not think I have
t enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakspeare.*
Yet love these sorc'ries did remove, and move
hee to *gull* thine own mother for my love.
Donne.
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
at Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*
They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same
ick. *L'Estrange.*
The Roman people were grossly *gulled* twice
r thrice over, and as often enslaved in one cen-
ry, and under the same pretence of reformation.
Dryden.
By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god.
Dryden.

ULL. *n. s.* [from the verb]
[*mergus*] A sea bird.

A cheat; a fraud; a trick.
I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-
bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakspeare's Much Ado.*
Either they have these excellencies they are
praised for, or they have not; if they have not,
'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

A stupid animal; one easily cheated.
Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird;
Useth the sparrow. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakspeare.*
That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *n. s.* [*gull* and *catch*]
A cheat; a man of trick; one who
catches silly people.
Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakspeare.*

GU'LLER. *n. s.* [from *gull*] A cheat;
an impostor.

GU'LLERY. *n. s.* [from *gull*.] Cheat;
imposture. *Ainsworth*

GU'LLET. *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]
1. The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the œsophagus.
It might be his doom,
One day to sing
With *gullet* in string. *Denham.*
Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without whizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
2. A small stream or lake Not in use.
Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd *Blackmore.*
The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*. *Arbuthnot.*
The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with the ocean. *Heylin.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.

GU'LLYHOLE. *n. s.* [from *gully* and *hole*.]
The holes where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.
They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, not erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.
He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the mortel was gone wipes his mouth.
L'Estrange.
I see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain.
Gay

GULP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] As much
as can be swallowed at once.
In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*
As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
Dryden's Fables.

GUM. *n. s.* [*gummi*, Latin]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent. *Quincy.*
One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remotest regions hither come.
Waller
Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd *fire*.
Dryden's Fables.
2. [*goma*, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth.
The babe that milks me,
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums*.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.
Sh' untwists a wire, and from her *gums*
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with gum; to smear with gum.
The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a vitcous humour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GU'MMINESS. *n. s.* [from *gummy*] The
state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.
The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wiseman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *gummous*.]
The nature of gum; gumminess.
Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the clutick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the
nature of gum.
Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove not amber is not a *gummous* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil *Woodward's Natural History.*

GU'MMY *adj.* [from *gum*.]
1 Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum
From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*
Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.
Dryden's Virgil.
How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden.*
2. Productive of gum.
The clouds
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*
3 Overgrown with gum.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

GUN *n. s.* Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology *Lye* observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle*; but when *guns* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland May not *gun* come by gradual corruption from *canne*, *ganne gunne? Canne* is the original of *cannon*] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.
These dead curtes, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI.
The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a *gun*. *Knolles' History.*
The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil.
Cleaveland.
In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring *gun*.
Granville.

GU'NNEL *n. s.* [corrupted from GUN-
WALE]

GU'NNER. *n. s.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship
The nimble *gunner*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him *Shakſp. Henry* V.
They slew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward*

GU'NNERY. *n. ſ.* [from *gunner.*] The ſcience of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. It conſiſts of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of ſulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder conſiſteth of three ingredients, ſaltpetre, ſmallcoal, and brimſtone *Brown.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at ſea. *Wiſeman.*

GU'NSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot.*] The reach or range of a gun; the ſpace to which a ſhot can be thrown.

Thoſe who are come over to the royal party are ſuppoſed to be out of *gunſhot.* *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

The ſymptoms I have tranſlated to *gunſhot* wounds. *Wiſeman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith.*] A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

It is of particular eſteem with the *gunſmiths* for ſtocks. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick.*] The rammer, or ſtick, with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunſtick* flying into fame. *Steuart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is uſed for bows, pullies, ſcrews, mills, and *gunſtocks.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GU'NSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone.*] The ſhot of cannon. They uſed formerly to ſhoot ſtones from artillery.

Tell the pleaſant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunſtones*, and his ſoul
Shall ſtand ſore charged for the waſteful vengeance
That ſhall fly with them. *Shakſpeare's Henry* v.

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL, *of a Ship. n. ſ.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half deck to the fore-caſtle, being the uppermoſt bend which finiſheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the ſtanchions which ſupport the waſte tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is alſo termed the *gunwale.* *Harris.*

GURGE. *n. ſ.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he ſhall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

GU'RGION. *n. ſ.* The coarſer part of meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They ruſh to land, and end in feaſts the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely deſert trace,
And waſte their muſick on the ſavage race. *Young.*

GU'RNARD. } *n. ſ.* [*gournal*, French.]
GU'RNIT. } A kind of ſea fiſh.

If I be not aſham'd of my ſoldiers I am a ſowe'd *gurnet:* I have miſus'd the king's preſs damnably. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*goſelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream but in a larger body.

A ſea of blood *guſh'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments ſtain'd with filthy gore. *Spenſer.*

The covering of this abyſs was broken aſunder, and the water *guſhed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Inceſſant ſtreams of thin magnetick rays
Guſh from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverſe courſe. *Blackm.*

On either hand the *guſhing* waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white daſhing fall. *Thomſon.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *guſh'd* out a crimſon flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my *guſhing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a ſad variety of *woe.* *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor ſo emitted.

If a lung-vein be burſted, generally at the firſt cough a great *guſh* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*gouſſet*, Fr.] Any piece ſewed on cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST. *n. ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Lat.]

1. Senſe of taſting.

Deſtroy all creatures for thy ſport or *guſt*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjuſt. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of ſenſual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *guſt*, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With ſpattering noiſe rejected. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Where love is duty on the female ſide,
On theirs meer ſenſual *guſt*, and ſought with ſurly pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My ſight, and ſmell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three ſenſes in full *guſt* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is ſin's extremeſt *guſt*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made juſt. *Shakſp.*

Old age ſhall do the work of taking away both the *guſt* and comfort of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have loſt, in a great meaſure, the *guſt* and reliſh of true happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made moſt proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *guſt* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [from *guſter*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a ſail, fill'd with a fretting *guſt*,
Command an argoſie to ſtem the waves. *Shakſp.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the *guſts* of heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Preſently come forth ſwarms and volleys of libels, which are the *guſts* of liberty of ſpeech reſtrained. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As when fierce northern blaſts from th' Alps deſcend,
From his firm roots with ſtruggling *guſts* to rend
An aged ſturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part ſtay for paſſage, 'till a *guſt* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a ſhining ſheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak diſtemper'd ſoul that ſwells
With ſudden *guſts*, and ſinks as ſoon in calms,
The ſport of paſſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenſer* vitiouſly for *juſts*, ſports.

For jolly knight he ſeem'd, and fair did ſit,
At one for knightly *guſts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenſer.*

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*guſto*, Latin.]

1. To be taſted.

This poſition informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *guſtable* ſweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleaſant to the taſte.

A *guſtable* thing, ſeen or ſmelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and part of the mouth. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *guſtation*, or appertaining unto ſapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *adj.* [*guſt* and *full.*] Taſteful; well-taſted.

What he defaults from ſome dry inſipid ſin, is but to make up for ſome other more *guſtful.* *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO. n. ſ. [Italian.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate.

Pleaſant *guſtos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taſte; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *guſto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *adj.* [from *guſt.*] Stormy; tempeſtuous.

Once upon a raw and *guſty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Or whirl'd tempeſtuous by the *guſty* wind. *Thomſon.*

GUT. *n. ſ.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the ſtomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

A vial ſhould have a lay of wire-ſtrings below, cloſe to the belly, and then the ſtrings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper ſtrings ſtricken ſhould make the lower reſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The inteſtines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poiſonous ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ake,
With cawdle, cuſtard, and plum-cake. *Hudib.*

With falſe weights their ſervants guts they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryd.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'ſt on thy *guts* beſtow
Full ninety millions: yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and famiſhment,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt. *Hakewill*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fiſhermen ſave the moſt part of their fiſh ſome are *gutted*, ſplitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwal*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were ſent to ſeize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, uſed it freely as he pleaſed. *Addiſon.*

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat Latin.]

1. A paſſage for water; a paſſage made b water.

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison.*

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shakesp. Othello.*

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my trickling tears. *Sandys.*

Just in a place, by nature close, they build
A hollow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and roof'd. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.

His jollity or duty, opposite in sense,
Laughs at all thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, cram, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To swallow. A low word.

The fool spet to his porridge, to try if they'd have any chewing bits, and to the *guttl'd* it down whole, and thought his chops. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.

It is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a gelation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GU'TTURAL. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *n. s.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY. *n. s.* [from *guide.*] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle.*] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

They fall to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

Thy Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing;
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER. *n. s.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. *n. s.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Rough jests, quick answer'd, fancy, and its quarrels,
And all the *gybes* at which we laugh'd. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and sneer. *Spenser.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick.*] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK. *adj.* [γυμναστικὸς; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to athletick exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnastick* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly toiling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς; *gymnique*, Fr.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners? *Milton.*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.

GY'NECOCRACY. *n. s.* [γυναικοκρατία; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *n. s.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the eccentrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire, the reason of which is, that the rotation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the fenestrum, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newton.*

GYRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in any orbit.

No thence so high his tow'ring pinion bears,
Or stricks, or darts on prey with surer flight,
Remember'd he; nor call'd his eyas back,
But ruddy eag'd. *Spenser.*

Does the wild bird regard tow'rds into the sky,
And to its mate to stay by it dare essay?
Or circle in her *gyre* the clouds contemn? *Sandys.*

He fix'd 'mid those harmonious orbs, that roll
In wheel in *gyres* about the axle-tree. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick it spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his foul ex[pires]. *Dryden.*

GY'RED. *adj.* Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd,
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose
Ungarter'd, and down *gyred* to his ancle. *Shakspeare.*

GYVES. *n. s.* [*gevyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakspeare.*

And knowing this, should I not slay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben Jonson.*

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

Gyves and the nail had tam'd three. *Mason.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and leap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryden.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

H

H

H Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a

H A

consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look further ere I give it hazard:
What says the golden chief? *ha!* let me see. *Shakspeare.*

H A

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!
It is my Hastings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions,
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crown. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts, and to anſwer the cauſe there. *Cowell.*

HABERDA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [This word is ingeniouſly deduced by *Minſhew* from *habt ihr daſs*, German, *have you this*, the expreſſion of a ſhopkeeper offering his wares to ſale.] One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar.

Becauſe theſe cunning men are like *haberdaſhers* of ſmall wares, it is not amiſs to ſet forth their ſhop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdaſher* who was the oracle of the coffee houſe, declared his opinion. *Addiſon.*

HA'BERDINE. *n. ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BERGEON. *n. ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Law.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt; breaſtplate; neck-piece; gorget.

And here and ſome, and ſome a *habergion*:
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*

The ſhot let fly, and graving
Upon his ſhoulder, in the paſſing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs *habergeon*. *Hudib.*

HABI'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dreſs; clothes; garment.

He the fairеſt Una found,
Strange lady, in ſo ſtrange *habiliments*,
Teaching the ſatyres. *Fairy Queen.*

My riches are theſe poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you ſhould here diſmiſh me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shakſpeare.*

The clergy ſhould content themſelves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Iriſh drapery. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in uſe.

Divers peers in the houſe of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament, being diſabled in the higheſt degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms, and what is *habilitation*, without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now *ability*.

HA'BIT. *n. ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dreſs; accoutrement; garment.

I ſo fled
Into a madman's rags, t'aſſume a ſemblance
The very dogs diſdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

If you have any juſtice, any pity;
If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakſpeare.*

Both the poets being dreſſed in the ſame Engliſh *habit*, ſtory compared with ſtory, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The ſcenes are old, the *habits* are the ſame
We wore laſt year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like thoſe of *habits*, or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the ſtatues ſeveral of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The clergy are the only ſet of men who wear a diſtinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the ſame thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count palatine. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe.

The laſt fatal ſtep is, by frequent repetition of the ſinful act, to continue and perſiſt in it, 'till at length it ſettles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of ſin; which being that which the apoſtle calls the finiſhing of ſin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual infliction. *South.*

No civil broils have ſince his death aroſe,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that reſpect for his repoſe,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at ſea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is ſo great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give the impreſſions of ſuch *habits*, as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterb.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array.

Preſent yourſelf and your fair princeſs
Before Leontes:
She ſhall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory ſir George Villiers, and the cloaths he uſed to wear, in which at that time he ſeemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that perſon. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themſelves like thoſe rural deities, and imitated them in their ruſtick dances. *Dryd.*

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, French; *habitabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of ſuſtaining human creatures.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, we know well moſt part of the *habitable* world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donn.*

The torrid zone is now found *habitable*. *Cowley.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it purſue. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that controverſy of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone. *More.*

Thoſe ancient problems of the ſpherical roundneſs of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonſtrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here doſt dwell half thine *habitance*?
And thoſe rich heaps of wealth doſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right uſance. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

HA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [*habitant*, French; *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not worth the theſe bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*. *Milton.*

Powers celeſtial to each other's view
Stand diſtinct, though diſtant far they be,
Or *habitants* of earth, or ſea, or ſky. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

A multitude almoſt immenſe, unto ſtars
Numerous, and every ſtar perhaps a world
Of deſtin'd *habitation*. *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; ſtate of dwelling.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Diſſolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the firſt ages were high and craggy, and conſequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual detrition brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wiſdom, to the end ſhe might ſave many, built her houſe of that nature which is common unto all; ſhe made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft deſcends to viſit men
Unſeen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The ſun's preſence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeſt day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the ſouthern *habitators*. *Brown.*

HABI'TUAL. *adj.* [*habituel*, French; from *habit*.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate; eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition. It is uſed for both good and ill.

Sin, there in pow'r before.
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *Scot.*

By length of time
The ſcurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No ſpeck is left of their *habitual* ſtains;
But the pure ether of the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impoſſible to become an able artiſt, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

HABI'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Cuſtomarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind ſanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy *Ancrebury.*

To HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition; with *to*.

Men are firſt corrupted by bad counſel and company, and next they *habituate* themſelves to their vicious practices. *Tillotſon.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exerciſe of a greater muſcular ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'BITUDE *n. ſ.* [*habitudo*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; reſpect; ſtate with regard to ſomething elſe.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the ſun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a ſtreight unalterable rule, but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occaſions ſeveral *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It reſults from the very nature of things, as they ſtand in ſuch a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South.*

As by the objective part of perfect happineſs we underſtand that which is beſt and laſt, and to which all other things are to be referred, ſo by the formal part muſt be underſtood the beſt and laſt *habitude* of man toward that beſt object *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the parent, and the wife,
Variety we ſtill purſue *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe.

His knowledge in the nobleſt uſeful arts,
Was ſuch dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with thoſe who live. *Denham.*

To write well, one muſt have frequent *habitudes* with the beſt company.

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe. This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleaſing error, ſtrengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable ſounds,
And pitying love, muſt feel the hateful wounds
Of jeſt obſcene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred queſtion, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worſe:
Muſt hear the frequent oath, the direful curſe. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.
It is impoſſible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would nould*, or *ne would*; *will nill*, or *ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not.*] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.
He circles draws, and ſquares,
With cyphers, aſtral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to underſtand 'em,
Although ſet down *habnab* at random. *Hudib.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, French; from acaje, an axe, Saxon.]
1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop; to cut ſlightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unſkilful blows. It bears commonly ſome notion of contempt or malignity.
He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in ſome places, bewraying ſome fight not long ſince paſſed. *Sidney.*
What a ſlave art thou, to *hack* thy ſword as thou haſt done, and ſay it was in fight! *Shakſ.*
Richard the ſecond here was *hack'd* to death. *Shakſpeare.*
I'll fight 'till from my bones my fleſh be *hack't*. *Shakſpeare.*
One flouriſhing branch of his moſt royal root
Is *hack'd* down, and his ſummer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakſpeare*
Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden*
Nor the *hack'd* helmet, nor the duſty field,
But purple veſts, and flow'ry garlands pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
But ſate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl *Pope.*
2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.
Diſarm them, and let them queſtion: let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our Engliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or proſtitute. *Hanmer.*

HA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* Raw ſilk; any ſlimſy ſubſtance unſpun.
Take the *hackle* of a cock, or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the *hackle* ſilk, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [*hacknai*, Welſh; *hackeneye*, Teutonick; *haquenée*, French.]
1. A pacing horſe.
2. A hired horſe; hired horſes being uſually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.
Light and lewd perſons were as eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money, as poſt-horſes and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon.*
Who mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In queſt of you came hither poſt. *Hudibras.*
3. A hireling; a proſtitute.
Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roſcommon.*
That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady ſuffer. *Hudibras.*
Shall each ſpurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*
4. Any thing let out for hire.
A wit can ſtudy in the ſtreets;
Not quite ſo well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to ſpoil a thought. *Pope.*
5. Much uſed; common.
Theſe notions young ſtudents in phyſick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom, as to the road.
He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakſpeare*

HA'QUETON. *n. ſ.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horſe.] Some piece of armour.
You may ſee the very faſhion of the Iriſh horſeman in his long hoſe, riding ſhoes of coſtly cordwain, his *haqueton*, and his habergeon *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

HAD. The preterit and part. paſſ. of *have*. I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the ſame as, *it would be better for me* or *you*; or, *it would be more eligible*: it is always uſed potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever uſed to that import. We ſay likewiſe, *it had been better* or *worſe*.
I *had* rather be a country ſervant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakſ.*
Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cauſe? *Addiſon*

HA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea fiſh of the cod kind, but ſmall.
The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew*

HAFT. *n. ſ.* [hæft, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch; from *To have* or *hold.*] A handle; that part of any inſtrument that is taken into the hand.
This braniſh'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her falſe breaſt. *Dryden.*
Theſe extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden.*
A needle is a ſimple body, being only made of ſteel; but a ſword is a compound, becauſe its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts' Logick*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft. *Ainſworth.*

HAG. *n. ſ.* [hægerre, a goblin, Saxon; *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.]
1. A fury; a ſhe-monſter.
Thus ſpoke th' impatient prince, and made a pauſe;
His ſtern *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applauſe,
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſt their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*
2. A witch; an enchantreſs.
Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you polecat, you runnion. *Shakſpeare*
3. An old ugly woman.
Such affectations may become the young;
But thou old *hag* of threeſcore years and three,
Is ſhewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden*

To HAG. *v. a* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with vain terrour.
That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,
And *hag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudib.*
How are ſuperſtitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*hagard*, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.
As *hagard* hawks, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his pitch might,
His weary pounces all in vain do'th ſpend,
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight *Fairy Queen*

She's too diſdainful;
I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*hager*, German.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this ſenſe I have put the following paſſage; for the author ought to have written *hagard.*
A *hagged* cur is of a wolf, and a jolly ſort of dog, with good fleſh upon's back, feel into company together. *Diſſertation.*
3. Deformed with paſſion; wildly diſordered.
Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſs'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryden*
Where are the courteous looks, the face now pale,
Now flaſhing red, the down-caſt *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly rais'd? *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *n. ſ.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.
I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſpecies of hawk.
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the ſky,
And to the ſouth by fly direction fly? *Sandys.*
I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aſtor, the brancher, the tarriſh hawk, and the *haggard.* *Walton.*
3. A hag. So *Garth* has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv* [from *haggard.*] Deformedly; ughly.
For her the rich Arabia ſweats her gum;
And precious oil from diſtant Indies come,
How *haggardly* ſoe'er ſhe looks at home. *Dryd.*

HA'GGESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack.*] A maſs of meat, generally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.
But on us both did *haggiſh* age ſteal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad ſenſe.
Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shakſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *haggle.*]
1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer.
The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the old teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

HAH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,
She ſtamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n ſ.* [hagel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*
Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, muſt rend th' Egyptian ſky. *Milton*

To Hail. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *Isaiah.*

Hail. *interj.* [hoel, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or σῶσον of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. *Shakspeare.*

Her sick head is bound about with clouds;
It does not look as it would have a *hail*,
Or heaven wish'd in it, as on other mornes. *Ben Jonson.*

The song [illegible]
Before'd, the [illegible] that on us'd
Long [illegible] May, 'cond Eve. *Milton*
Ha[illegible] happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *Hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new poss[illegible]! *Milton*

All hail, he cry'd thy country's grace and love;
Once more illustrious, now first of buds above. *Dryden*

Hail to the fair! from whose return in bliss
The cheerful hostess's arms new ladies take. *Rowe.*

To Hail. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the shore, was *hail'd* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen. *Knolles.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

Hail-shot. *n. s.* [*hail* and *shot.*] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with murdering *hail-shot*, from the pieces mounted towards the point of the hill. *Hayward*

Hailstone. *n. s.* [*hail* and *stone.*] A particle or single ball of hail.

You are no tiers, you,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun. *Shakspeare*

Hard *hailstones* fell and thicker on the plains,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns fling. *Dryden.*

Hail. *adj.* [from *hail.*] Consisting of hail

From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold north congeals to *hail* showers. *Pope*

Hair. *n. s.* [hær, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakspeare.*

Such the curiosity of *hair* only, on the skin be a mark of [illegible] internal constitution between a [illegible] and a drill? *Locke*

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakspeare.*

Much is breeding;
Which, like the courtier's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.

Let us take it more
Or let's than just a pound; if the scale turn
But with the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou dieſt. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden*

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shakspeare*

Hairbell. *n. s.* A flower; the hyacinth.

Hairbrained. *adj.* [This should rather be written *harebrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare.*] Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakspeare.*

Hairbreadth. *n. s.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hair breadth*, and not miss. *Judges.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hair-breadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare*

Haircloth. *n. s.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew*

Hairlace. *n. s.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some women are commonly forbidden to a woman's *hair-lace* or fillet, thence called tenia. *Harvey.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to wear her *hair-lace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift*

Hairless. *adj.* [from *hair.*] Wanting hair.

What beards have arm'd their chin and *hairless* scraps
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare*

Hairiness. *n. s.* [from *hairy.*] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

Hairy. *adj.* [from *hair.*]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakspeare.*

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more spungeable *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

Hake. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake*. *Carew.*

Ha'kot. *n. s.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

Hal, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon healle, *i. e.* a hall; a palace. In Gothick *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibson's Camden.*

Ha'lberd. *n. s.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *harde*, an axe, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast. *Shakspeare.*

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shakspeare.*

Four knaves in garbs concreet, a motley band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Drew forth to combat in level champaign. *Dryden.*

Halberdier. *n. s.* [*halberdier*, French, from *halberd.*] One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of forty *halberdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon.*

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and I saw of them than used to go with him *Clarendon.*

Halcyon. *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such fawning rogues, as these, sooth every passion,
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shakspeare*

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall lie,
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

Halcyon. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempest cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Waller.*

No man can expect eternal serenity or *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Locke.*

Hale. *adj.* [This should rather be written *haul*, from *hæl*, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My feely sheep like well I know,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And like in their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wise partizans conclude, the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as pretended captives. *Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing
I wish he may hold out till spring. *Swift.*

To Hale. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakspeare.*

My timid comfort,
Scarr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakspeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be rescued from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damned
Are brought. *Milton.*

This illustrious gravity is drawn that way like a great artery, which then subsideth, and [illegible] heart unto it. *Bacon.*

Who would not be disgusted with any condition, in itself indifferent, if he should with [illegible] be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *haul* one another about, yet no blood was drawn, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

Haler. *n. s.* [from *hale.*] He who pulls and hales.

Half. *n. s.* plural *halves.* [heal, Sax. and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. 1 *Samuel*

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture themselves the right way. *Ben Jonson*

Well could he fit his ships, the most noble
Of carriage, of our joys makes double,
And to his foes divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what riches is there known
Which man can justly call his own;
Is there no creature to be had,
Unless we keep it, not half? *Hudibras*

Nor can you guess *half* the beauty real;
For Time but stands on ruins to build well *Dryden*

Of corn and flour from foreign markets one *half* or more, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke*

The council is made up *half* out of the nobility, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addison*

If the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison*

Her beauty in thy softer *half*
Beyond a loss, the ought to grieve. *Prior*

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to regard the less, the *half* of his commerce. *Locke.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the last defeated of the host,
By kind consent, and let the world provide
The rest. *Dryden*

Half. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

Let with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Davies*

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

Half-blood. *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, when by the difference of the mother, were born at a birth? Whether a sister by the *half* blood, before a brother's daughter by the whole blood? *Locke.*

Half-blooded. *adj.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate.

To curable comes 'tis you good will.
—Base and *half-blooded*.
—*Half-blooded* fellow, yet. *Shakspeare.*

Half-cap. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put on, or faintly moved.

With cent'ring *half caps* and cold moving nods,
They force me to silence. *Shakspeare.*

Half-endeal. *n. s.* [*half* and *deal*, Sax.] Part. *Spenser.*

Half-faced. *adj.* [*half* and *faced.*] Showing only part of the face; small faced; in contempt.

Proud incensing tyranny
Runs with revenging fire, whose hateful colour
Advance a *half-faced* sun, striving to shine. *Sandys*

The time *half faced* shows, Swadow, say me this man: He presents no mark to the enemy, the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakspeare*

Half-hatched. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch.*] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, chickens half bones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatched* eggs, a mangled show'r,
Among the rabble run. *Gay*

Half heard. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Nine tedious years my task could close
Back to thy native skies might'st thou this,
And leave *half heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope*

Half-moon. *n. s.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In thombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings
Milton

Half-penny. *n. s.* plural *half-pence.* [*half* and *penny.*]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

Bardolph fill a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakspeare*

I thank you; give me, dear friend, my thanks are too dear a *half penny*. *Shakspeare*

He chears a *half penny*, and he deals his coat I see a farmer in a country suit. *Dryden.*

Never doubt this precarious coin, no not to make two shillings *half pence*. *Swift*

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

Three small fishes in England seven *half-penny* loaves feed for a penny. *Spenser*

You will wonder how Wood could get into favour, and the like would not edit an halfpenny book: but the matter here could not edit on the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift*

Half-pike. *n. s.* [*half* and *pike.*] The small pike carried by officers.

The serjeants says I pray the salute with the *half pike*. *Luther*

Half-pint. *n. s.* [*half* and *pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dose;
And is at once their vessel and their purse. *Pope*

Half-scholar. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistence in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts*

Half-seas over. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am not *half seas over*, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

Half-sighted. *adj.* [*half* and *sight.*] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The eyes of the king's household had need be piercing, both for the honour and their own good, which both ways (if they are but *half sighted*) *Bacon*

Half-sphere. *n. s.* [*half* and *sphere.*] Hemisphere.

Let the Thracian with thy plow;
And there
As the sower, *half* thy hand forth, flings away
Handfuls of sighing. *Ben Jonson*

Half-starved. *adj.* [*half* and *starve.*] Half-famished; imperfect.

I live I am but *half starved* even yet,
But I am sure I am; for my blood boil'd
To see you so much moved. *Dryden*

Half-sword. *n. s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I was not at *half sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakspeare.*

Half-way. *adv.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who as with virtue crown'd
The tempest rages, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune frown or frown:
Serenely as he lyd'ed, meets his death,
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville*

Half wit. *n. s.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a foolish fellow

Half-witted fellows, to flatter and to light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

Half-witted. *adv.* [from *half wit.*] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the finest piece of cunning legs, as to the judgment of the wisest man that ever put pen to paper. *Swift.*

Jack had picked up a few words, well-meaning, *half-witted*, cockle-hatted phrases: people were pragmatically surprised to find in so much a boy *John Bull.*

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt

Hal'ibut. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsw.*

Hal'idom. *n. s.* [holy dom, holy judgment, or holy and *doom*, for lady.] Our blessed lady. In this it should be *haidam.*

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
You speak much *Mickel.*

Hallmote. *n. s.* [*hall* and *mote.*] The court of all holds

Such [illegible] like sweet Mayes
[illegible] such stuff as *shall* a.

Hallucinate. *adj.* [*hallucinatus*, Lat.] Vagotious; fumbled.

We know not the artificial or peculiar remains of *Thebaic* liquor, more slightly than spirit of wine *Boyle.*

Hall. *n. s.* [*hal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice; as Westminster Hall.

Of all two from no wonder house or *hall*. *Pope.*

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Cardinal Sorry, my second step-son, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate *Addison.*

3. The public room of a corporation.

With cope adorn our common *hall*.
To grace your noble company in *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That first we be in turning in at *hall Shakspeare.*
Courtly is found in lofty lowly *halls*
With such attires, that in taffety *hangs*
And cuts of crimes *Marston.*

Hallelu'jah. *n. s.* [הללויה.] *Praise ye the Lord.* A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall they cry to
Unanimated *hallelujahs* in the sky,
Hymns of high pride. *Milton.*

Singing their devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the common multitude seems ambitious to emulate the trumpet and echo back the solemn strains and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

Ha'lloo. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *a tout*, to direct others from *allons*, let us go: and *Minsheu* from *haler* to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some pow'rful chief,
More manly than the rest, first cries *hallo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

To Ha'lloo. *v. a.* [*haler*, French.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A very merry *hallooing*
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakspeare.

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *halloo* and shout after me, as

the arranteſt coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with ſhouts.

If, whilſt a boy, Jack ran from ſchool,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his ſpeed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chaſe with ſhouts.

If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or ſhout to.

When we have found the king, he that firſt lights on him
Halloo the other. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halgian, habg, Saxon, holy.]

1. To conſecrate; to make holy.

When we ſanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to teſtify that we make them places of publick reſort; that we inveſt God himſelf with them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profeſs that he putteth fire to his neighbour's houſe, but yet ſo *halloweth* the ſame with prayer that he hopeth it ſhall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is 't Cade that I have ſlain, that monſtrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakſpeare.*

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.

God from work
Now reſting, bleſs'd and *hallow'd* the ſeventh day,
As reſting on that day from all his works,
But not in ſilence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then baniſh'd faith ſhall once again return,
And veſtal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryd.*

No ſatyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granville.*

2. To reverence as holy: *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Errour; blunder; miſtake; folly.

A waſting of fleſh, without cauſe, is frequently termed a bewitched diſeaſe; but queſtionleſs a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This muſt have been the *hallucination* of the tranſcriber, who probably miſtook the daſh of the I for a T. *Addiſon.*

HALM. *n. ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw: pronounced *hawn*: which ſee.

HA'LO. *n. ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light tranſmitted may grow ſo ſtrong, at a little leſs diſtance than that of twenty-ſix degrees, as to form a *halo* about the ſun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailſtones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*

I ſaw by reflexion, in a veſſel of ſtagnating water, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the ſun, like three little rainbows concentrick to his body. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *haſs*, Scottiſh, the neck.] Sounding harſhly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in uſe.

This ill *halſening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the ſcoffs of many. *Carew*

HA'LSER. *n. ſ.* [from halſ, neck, and reel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawſer*.] A rope leſs than a cable.

A beechen maſt then in the hollow baſe
They hoiſted, and with well-wreath'd *halſers* hoiſe
Their white ſails. *Chapman.*

No *halſers* need to bind theſe veſſels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no ſtorms they fear. *Dryden*

To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame; healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will ſhe yet debate her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am miſ-ſhapen thus? *Shakſpeare.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryd.*

Spenſer himſelf affects the obſolete,
And Sidney's verſe *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addiſon.*

3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings.*

4. To fail; to faulter.

Here 's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* ſonnet of his own pure brain,
Faſhion'd to Beatrice. *Shakſpeare.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, ſaying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we ſhall prevail againſt him. *Jeremiah.*

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*alte*, French.] A ſtop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In Paradiſe, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milton.*

Scouts each coaſt light armed ſcour
Each quarter to deſcry the diſtant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [healfter, Saxon, from halſ, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He 's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' doom of life or death. *Shakſpeare.*

They were to die by the ſword if they ſtood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as ſoldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Where I a drowſy judge, whoſe diſmal note
Diſgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly eſcapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

Have you not ſeen how the divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin ertes *halves*, the quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a houſe, farm, or village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HAM. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was ſome contraction remaining. *Wiſeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog ſalted.

Who has not learn'd, freſh ſturgeon and *ham*-pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the ſinews of the thigh; to hamſtring.

HAMP. *n. ſ.* [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A ſmall village.

Within the ſelf-ſame lordſhip, pariſh, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country waſted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden.*

HA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [hamep, Saxon; *hammer*, Daniſh.]

1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With buſy *hammers* cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakſpeare*

The ſtuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the beſt anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Locke.*

Every morning he riſes freſh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *Swift.*

The ſmith prepares his *hammer* for the ſtroke. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Any thing deſtructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of hereſies, St. Auguſtine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* ſteel in ſtrength ſurpaſs. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a ſmith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vaſt eſtate. *Dryden.*

I muſt pay with *hammered* money inſtead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: uſed commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou ſtill be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy huſband and thyſelf? *Shakſpeare.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some ſpirits, by whom they were ſtirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammer'd* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be buſy: in contempt.

Nor need'ſt thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.
Shakſpeare.

I have been ſtudying how to compare
This priſon where I live unto the world;
And, for becauſe the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myſelf,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on 't. *Shakſp.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shakſpeare.

HA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *n. ſ.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* [hamaca, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Naſſau, who had been accuſtomed to *hammocks*, uſed them all his life.
Temple.

HA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Minſheu* to be contracted from *hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.] A large baſket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flumes and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its preſent meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel; others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper* being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To ſhackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may aſk her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We ſhall find new engines to aſſail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou ſhalt come of force
Milton.

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net!
L'Eſtrange.

Wear under vizard-maſks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooſe
Too faſt to dream of breaking looſe *Hudibras.*

They *hamper* and entangle our ſouls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotſon.*

2. To enſnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.
Shakſpeare.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, theſe one by one unbind,
Stretch their ſmall tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Releaſe the lab'rers for the cauſe. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *n. ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring*.] The tendon of the ham.

A player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his *hamſtring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage.
Shakſpeare.

On the hinder ſide it is guarded with two *hamſtrings*. *Wiſeman.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* pret. and part paſſ *hamſtrung*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamſtring'd in mind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his ſide. *Dryden.*

HAN for *have*, in the plural. Obſolete.
Spenſer.

HA'NAPER. *n. ſ.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] A treaſury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the ſeal of charters and patents.

The fees for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the chancery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the ſife-rails placed on banniſters on the poop and quarterdeck down to the gangway.
Harris.

HA'NCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and theſe are the arches of ſmaller circles than the ſcheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The ſweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you muſt cement pieces to many of the courſes in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches *Moxon.*

HAND. *n. ſ.* [hand, honde, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering ſteps and ſlow,
Through Eden took their ſolitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful inſtrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Berkley.*

2. Meaſure of four inches; a meaſure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other ſide of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exodus.*

4. Part; quarter; ſide.

It is all-wiſe on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the ſun *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with reſpect to the receiver.

Of which offer the baſſa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

Theſe two muſt make our duty very eaſy, a conſiderable reward in *hand*, and the aſſurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of my man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tobit.*

7. Rate; price.

Time is the meaſure of buſineſs; money of wares: buſineſs is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is ſmall diſpatch *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With ſimplicity admire and accept the myſtery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, intereſt, or vanity wreſt it to ignoble ſenſes. *Taylor.*

It is either an ill ſign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* conſiſtent with humility.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Amatchar was a very idle fellow, that never would ſet his *hand* to any buſineſs during his father's life. *Addiſon.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgement than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long under Virgil's correction, and had his *hand* put to it. *Addiſon.*

11. Performance.

Where are theſe porters,
Theſe lazy knaves? Y'have made a fine *hand*, fellows,
There 's a trim rabble let in. *Shakſpeare.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addiſon.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin *Addiſon.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you take in *hand* to lay open the original of ſuch a nation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majeſty hath received great profit, ſo may ſhe, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an averſion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the ſource of its utmoſt felicity, is ſuch a ſhock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not conſiſtent with finite wiſdom and perfection.
Cheyne.

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The matter ſaw the madneſs riſe;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryd.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God muſt have let a more than ordinary eſteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or preſenting.

Let Tamar dreſs the meat in my ſight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. 2 *Samuel.*

To-night the poet's advocate I ſtand,
And he deſerves the favour at my *hand*. *Addiſon.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or deſtroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whoſe greatneſs and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had ſufficient qualifications and opportunities of riſing to theſe high poſts *Addiſon.*

20. Care; neceſſity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price.
L'Eſtrange.

When a ſtateſman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with ſenſe,
Or ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whiſtled off my *hands*.
Pope.

21. Diſcharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanneſs of eſtate like the apoſtles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apoſtles
Hooker.

22. Reach; nearneſs: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching.

Your huſband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet.
Shakſpeare.

Couſins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chill winters will be gone *Shakſpeare.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you ſalutation *Shakſpeare.*

The light of his mind was like ſome ſights of eyes; rather ſtrong at *hand* than to carry afar off.
Bacon.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind a-*hand*. *Bacon.*

A very great ſound near *hand* hath ſtricken many deaf. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body ſhould effect that at a diſtance, which, nearer *hand*, he could not perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle*

23. Manual management.

Nor sword in *hand*, nor missing darts afar,
Are doom'd to avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Is there no way
To cure the sloth of a tottering kingdom? *Shakſp.*

25. State of being in present agitation.

I know, my lord, it will a tedious task
To hear, but hold a tougher task in *hand*.
Then to give liking to the name of war. *Shakſp.*
It is the extent to the matter in *hand* which way either part shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never a *hand* drawn, that did double the best of the table while I was, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Hudibras.*

28. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is best to take. *Ben Jonſon.*
They who thought they could never be secure, except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.

Sire in beauty, extraction, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princes of the world *Shakſ.*

31 Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The gospel was by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col*

32. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*
And though you war, like petty wrangling slaves,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be forc'd together into peace. *Dryd.*
Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly just on *hands*. *Locke.*
It is frustrous to aim to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, letting him loose from a governour, shall put him entirely at his own discretion. *Locke.*
Vectigalia Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed among the soldiers, or left in the hands of the proprietors under the conditions of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.

He slow pace, the worst, but at *hand*,
Make get in show and promise of their mettle. *Shakſpeare*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Many have sought to bring *hand* over the citizens, having a mind to ease and indulge the countrymen. 2 *Maccabees.*
He began first *hand* on the nobility, and chose out certain to make examples upon. *Bacon's Henry VII*
However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all degrees of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35 Influence; management.

Envy, the darling sin of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel*

36. That which performs the office of a hand as pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sun-dials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.

he wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver and receiver.

This trade of his is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand*. *Tillotſon.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.

Your wipers are known, no note but your commixes,
This house shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryden*
Demetrius appointed the porter guards, pleaded that he could put five thousand *hands* to barbarity and violence of soldiers. *Tatler.*
A dictionary containing a critical history requires two many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel rose as well the men of every city as the least, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges*
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Unreap'd as came to *hand*. *Milton.*

41. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good Lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakſp.*
Sozymus showed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal? *Knolles*
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped. *Denham.*
If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend *Dryden.*
Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*
The way to teach to write is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like *Locke.*
Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter *Addiſon*
I present these thoughts to an ill *hand*; but scholars are bad penmen, we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton.*
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*. *Arbuthnot*

42. HAND *over head*. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.

So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, do bring the peal so much the louder *Bacon.*
A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus you, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or w *L'Eſtrange.*

43. HAND *to* HAND. Close fight.

In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakſ.*
He draws, to the fight, his dread command,
Then after, and proceeds *hand to hand*,
He [illegible] the field. *Dryden.*

44. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly.

Had the [illegible] been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed better, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with h [illegible] *Swift.*

45. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britanny. *Shakſpeare.*

46. HAND *to mouth*. As want requires, even at the year's end.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make *L'Eſtrange.*

47. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.

A rascally yea-forsooth knave, to *bear a gull in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shakſpeare.*

48. *To be* HAND *and Glove*. To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

Jo has way not far off, nor only reaches he dipped in the same dish, but he can reach to what meat that our Saviour could *hand* to Peter's *Pilgrim.*
I have been shown a writing [illegible] *hand'd* among them with great [illegible]

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, as it were God [illegible]
By safe and insensible degrees he will [illegible] from boy to a man, which is the most [illegible] one's self to life: this there are the [illegible] ly worked, and a strong [illegible] great *hand* [illegible] *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that is without crime, cast the first stone, first *hand* it on himself, of his own accord, to [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis they that with delight do move,
Upon the bow-twisted philosophy
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I [illegible] *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with *down*; to deliver from one to another.

The [illegible] not only [illegible] but even of fewer [illegible] accidents of [illegible] to the succeeding ages. *Hale.*
I know no other way of securing [illegible] ments, and making them [illegible] *handed down* to future ages *Swift.*
Arts and sciences consist [illegible] and practices, which are *handed* about [illegible] the masters, and only revealed to the [illegible] 'till some great genius appears, who [illegible] disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Addiſon.*
One would think a story so fit for age to [illegible] and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *hand'd down* to us. *Pope.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HA'NDBARROW. *n. ſ.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel, and [illegible] *Tuſſer.*
Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDBASKET. *n. ſ.* A portable basket.

You must have woollen yarn to the gloves, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL. *n. ſ.* A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is the principal cause of the loudness or fulness of the sound in rings of a *hand bell* but recurs to silence. *Bacon.*

HA'NDBREADTH. *n. ſ* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A [illegible] of a *handbreadth* [illegible] *Exod.*
The cubit is epicedetermined then *handbreadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, six making [illegible] right, and two-and-twenty *hands* [illegible]

HA'NDED. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly conſtituted; and many uſe the left, in whom that part is ſtrongeſt *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmoſt bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton.*

HA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hand.*] Tranſmitter; conveyer in ſucceſſion.

They would aſſume with word'rous art,
Themſelves to be the whole who are but part
Of that vaſt frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the preſent, claim it for their own?
Dryden.

HA'NDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt.*] Hold; cuſtody. Obſolete.

If that ſhepherd be not in *handfaſt*, let him fly. *Shakſpeare*

HA'NDFUL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *full.*]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I ſaw a country gentleman at the ſide of Rotimond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one veſſel of ſilver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the ſound will be more reſounding from the veſſel of ſilver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful ſcabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handfuls*
It had devour'd it was ſo manful. *Hudibras.*

3. A ſmall number or quantity.

He could not, with ſuch a *handful* of men, and without cannon, provoke reaſonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in poſſeſſion of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themſelves from firing. *Raleigh*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. ſ.* A ſlow and eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed.

Ovid, with all his ſweetneſs, has as little variety of numbers and ſound as he: he is always upon a *hand gallop*, and his verſe runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, ſome from ſerpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or columbines: others in other reſpects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muſkets. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *craft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuſes, and divert themſelves with painting, ſculpture, architecture, gardening, and ſeveral kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addiſon.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou ſhalt teach by candle light
When puffing ſmiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryd.*

The nurſeries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the ſame manner. *Gulliver's Travels*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miſerable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftſmen*. *Shakſpeare.*

He has ſimply the beſt wit of any *handicraftſman* in Athens. *Shakſpeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free ſervants, and *handicraftſmen*; as ſmiths, maſons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneneſs and ignorance of *handicraftſmen*, ſmall traders, ſervants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater *Swift*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and ſhopkeeper, and *handicraftſman*. *Swift.*

HA'NDILY. *adv.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *n. ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which witneſs to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happineſs; although perhaps, for ſome ſpecial cauſe in our own particular, a contrary determination have ſeemed more convenient. *Hooker*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakſpeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament ſheweth his *handiwork*. *Pſalms.*

He parted with the greateſt bleſſing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her ſitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the ſhepherd's ſon, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakſpeare.*

The Romans did not make uſe of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilſt they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that preſs them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable ſhyneſs is the general vice of the Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the hardneſs of the winters forces the breeders there to houſe and *handle* their colts ſix months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpoſe.
Untouch'd, or ſlightly *handled* in diſcourſe.
Shakſpeare.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *hand'ſt* in thy diſcourſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like inſtances we ſhall ſpeak more, when we *handle* the communication of ſounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatiſe, for the explication of this inſtrument, the ſubtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be ſaid. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practiſe.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.*

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being priſoner? *Shakſp.*

They were well enough pleaſed to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them ſo ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practiſe upon; to tranſact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to queſtion; you ſhall ſee how I'll *handle* her. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [hantle, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the ſacred *handle* of our ſceptre,
Unleſs he do profane, ſteal, or uſurp. *Shakſpeare.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold off; and after the belly, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at leaſt we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

A carpenter that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only ſo much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taſte from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unſav'ry naut gouſt from the haft. *Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

2. That of which uſe is made.

They overturned him in all his intereſts by the ſame but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *Sprat.*

HA'NDLESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *leſs.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accurſed hand
Hath made thee *handleſs*? *Shakſpeare.*

His mangled myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, *handleſs*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'NDMAID. *n. ſ.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* ſpeak to thee.
Shakſpeare.

She gave the knight great thanks in little ſpeech,
And ſaid ſhe would his *handmaid* poor remain.
Fairfax.

I will never ſet politicks againſt ethicks, eſpecially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's youngeſt teamed ſtar
Hath fix'd her poliſh'd car,
Her ſleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending.
Milton.

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them beſt
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams,
And azure wings, that up they flew ſo dreſt,
And ſpeak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Thoſe of my family their maſter ſlight,
Grown deſpicable in my *handmaid's* ſight. *Sandys.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from ſmall beginnings great;
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

Since he had placed his heart upon wiſdom, health, wealth, victory, and honour ſhould always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addiſon.*

Then criticiſm the muſe's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dreſs her charms and make her more belov'd.
Pope.

HA'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging aſs is driven with toil;
Returning late, and laden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and ſo'mail for the grain.
Dryden.

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear.

They cut a fly into parts: but as they were entering upon the gentleſt, *Hands off*, ſays the lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDSAILS. *n. ſ.* Sails managed by the hand.

The ſeamen will neither ſtand to their *handſails*, nor ſuffer the pilot to ſteer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *n. ſ.* A ſaw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my ſword back'd like a *handſaw*. *Shakſpeare.*

To perform this work, it is neceſſary to be provided with a ſtrong knife and a ſmall *handſaw*. *Sharp.*

HA'NDSEL. *n. ſ.* [*handſel*, a firſt gift, Dut.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale. Not uſed, except in the dialect of trade.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handſel* or earneſt of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *handſel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

In timorous deer he *handſels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged beat for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd ſhow you
How eaſy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handſel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSOME. *adj.* [*handſaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is ſo *handſome*, as it may ſeem it was firſt invented for him. *Spenſer.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peaſant's houſe, and, finding his wife very *handſome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addiſon.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That eaſineſs and *handſome* addreſs in writing is hardeſt to be attained by perſons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute
For his device in *handſoming* a ſuit;
To judge of lace he hath the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *handſome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterouſly.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit priſage that cometh *handſomely* in his way. *Spenſer.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her ſtatueleſs ſhape,
Becomes unhandſome, *handſomely* to 'ſcape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath hewn down a tree, hath wrought it *handſomely*, and made a veſſel thereof. *Wiſdom.*

4. Liberally; generouſly.

I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-houſe, which I intend to endow very *handſomely* for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handſome*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handſomeneſs* in her mourning garments, nor ſweetneſs in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handſomneſs'* ſake, it were good you hang the upper gems upon a maid. *Bacon.*

In clothes cheap *handſomeneſs* doth beat the bell. *Herbert.*

Perſons of the fairer ſex like that *handſomeneſs* for which they find themſelves to be the moſt liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you ſent me at the maſt, I have your hand to ſhow;
If the ſkin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakſpeare.*

To no other cauſe than the wiſe providence of God can be referred the diverſity of *handwritings.* *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would eaſily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles.*

Both parties now were drawn to cloſe,
Almoſt to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful.

She ſtript the ſtalks of all their leaves; the beſt
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care ſhe dreſt. *Dryden.*

The ſervants waſh the platter, ſcour the plate;
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *n. ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond juſtice rails upon yond ſimple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handydandy*, which is the juſtice, which is the thief? *Shakſpeare.*

Neither croſs and pile, nor ducks and drakes are quite ſo ancient as *handydandy.* *Arbuthnot.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong.* [hangan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained, not below, but above.

Strangely viſited people he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakſpeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jeruſalem. *South.*

2. To place without any ſolid ſupport.

Thou all things haſt of nothing made,
That *hung'ſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear ſprings, which ambient ſeas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by ſuſpending by the neck, ſo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commiſſion from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the priſon. *Shakſpeare.*

Hanging ſuppoſes human ſoul and reaſon;
This animal 's below committing treaſon:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That 's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft.

This unlucky mole miſled ſeveral coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of falſe colours, made ſome of them converſe with Roſalinda in what they thought the ſpirit of her party. *Addiſon.*

5. To let fall below the proper ſituation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head ſadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Eccluſ.*

The beauties of this place ſhould mourn:
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
Should *hang* their withered head; for ſure my breath
Is now more peſtilent. *Dryden.*

The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads, and ſoon decay;
And whiteſt ſnow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer ſing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Mac.*

7. To cover or charge by any thing ſuſpended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Shakſpeare.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mang'led members *hang* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

Muſick is better in chambers wainſcotted than *hanged.* *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my ſake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my ſylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with ſavage ſpoils,
Give me to ſcatter theſe. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* ſeveral parts of his houſe with the trophies of his labours. *Addiſon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hung*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and compacture ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her ſhoulders wings ſhe wears,
Like *hanging* ſleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged ſire entice,
Then my young maſter ſwiftly learns the vice,
And ſhakes in *hanging* ſleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a poſture of leaning forward to ſtrike the enemy. *Addiſon.*

4. To float; to play.

And fail theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion *hung*? *Prior.*

5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground.

What ever is placed on the head may be ſaid to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens ſuch as are planted on the top of the houſe. *Addiſon.*

6. To reſt upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She vied. *Shakſpeare.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotſpur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakſpeare.*

Fauſtina is deſcribed in the form of a Venus reſting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And ſundry bleſſings *hang* about his throne,
That ſpeak him full of grace. *Shakſpeare.*

Odious names of diſtinction, which had ſlept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be looſely joined.

Whither go you?
——To ſee your wife; is ſhe at home?
—Ay, and as idle as ſhe may *hang* together. *Shakſpeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined.

In my Lucia's abſence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden *Addiſon.*

10. To be compact or united: with *together.*

In the common cauſe we are all of a piece; we *hang together.* *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addiſon.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiouſly.

A cheerful temper ſhines out in all her converſation, and diſſipates thoſe apprehenſions which *hang* on the timorous or the modeſt, when admitted to her preſence. *Addiſon.*

Shining landſkips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, diſperſe that gloominеſs which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in thoſe dark diſconſolate ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

12. To reſt; to reſide.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid. *Shakſpeare.*

13. To be in ſuſpence; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.

The life ſhall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou ſhalt fear day and night, and ſhalt have none aſſurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble ſtroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but ſo ſwift with tempeſt fell
On the proud creſt of Satan. *Milton.*

She thrice eſſay'd to ſpeak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfiniſh'd on her tongue
Dryden.

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours!
Shakſpeare.

Great queen! whoſe name ſtrikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whoſe juſt ſceptre *hangs* Europa's fate. *Prior*

16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention.

Though wond'ring ſenates *hung* on all he ſpoke,
The club muſt hail him maſter of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a ſteep declivity.

Suſſex inland ſhews itſelf on the middle of the ſides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forſakes him, and for Balaam *hangs*.
Pope.

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his ſhoulders *hung*,
Preſs'd with the weight of ſleep that tames the ſtrong. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were abſent, their rooms were ſupplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours

They all excuſed themſelves ſave two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the reſt *hangers-on*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakſpeare.*

Being informed that his breakfaſt was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,
And ſumptuous feaſts are made in ſpacious halls.
Dryden

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe, with his deſigns for tapeſtry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a croſs harranguing,
With promping prieſt behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in uſe.

A ſtorm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'NGING. *participial adj.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, ſir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakſpeare.*

What Æthiop's lips he has!
How foul a ſnout, and what a *hanging* face!
Dryden

2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter: a *hanging* matter.

HA'NGMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hang* and *man*.]

1. The publick executioner.

This tranſlator ſat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney.*

Who makes that noiſe there? who are you?
—Your friend, ſir, the *hangman*: you muſt be ſo good, ſir, to riſe, and be put to death. *Shakſpeare.*

Men do not ſtand
In ſo ill caſe, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his buſineſs to liſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf; as the *hangman* is generally a worſe malefactor than the criminal that ſuffers by his hand. *Addiſon.*

2. A term of reproach, either ſerious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bleſs us! and Amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe *hangman*'s hands:
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay Amen,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakſpeare*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowſtring, and the little *hangman* dare not ſhoot at him.
Shakſpeare.

HANK. *n. ſ.* [*hank*, Iſlandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A ſkein of thread.

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *hank* that ſome gallants have on their truſting merchants, that, upon peril of loſing all former ſcores, he muſt ſtill go on to ſupply? *Decay of Piety.*

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an inceſſant wiſh: it has commonly *after* before the thing deſired. It is ſcarcely uſed but in familiar language.

And now the ſaints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd ſo long in vain,
And felt ſuch bowel *hankerings*,
To ſee an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after theſe juggling aſtrologers and fortune-tellers.
L'Eſtrange

The ſhepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after ſomething elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Doſt thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in ſome things? If not, there's no better ſign of a good reſolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diverſions of the town. *Addiſ.*

The republick that fell under the ſubjection of the duke of Florence, ſtill retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addiſon.*

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguiſh leer of yours makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that ſimper about the mouth for nothing. *Addiſon.*

HAP. *n. ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welſh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedleſs *hap*,
As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh he fled,
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did lap,
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spenſer.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curſt be good *haps*, and curſt be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make deſpair
For all theſe certain blows the ſureſt ſhield.
Sidney.

To have ejected whatſoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleaſed ſome few men, who, having begun ſuch a courſe themſelves, muſt be glad to ſee their example followed. *Hooker.*

Things caſual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot ſtill have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Accident; caſual event; misfortune.

Nor feared ſhe among the bands to ſtray
Of armed men; for often had ſhe ſeen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been.
Fairfax.

HAP-HAZARD. *n. ſ.* Chance; accident: perhaps originally *hap hazarde*.

The former of theſe is the moſt ſure and infallible way; but ſo hard that all ſhun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread ſo long and intricate mazes for knowledge' ſake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any inſight into cauſes and effects. *L'Eſtrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon truſt, and then believe a whole ſyſtem, upon a preſumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the caſual conſequence.

It will be too late to gather ſhips or ſoldiers, which may need to be preſently employed, and whoſe want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom.
Spenſer.

2. To come by chance; to befall caſually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*.
Shakſpeare.

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reſerved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs; unlucky.

Haples Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire miſhap! *Shakſp.*

Here *hapleſs* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief reſtrain'd his art. *Dryd.*

Did his *hapleſs* paſſion equal mine,
I would refuſe the bliſs. *Smith.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap*.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myſelf have often ſeen,
Haply when they have judg'd me faſt aſleep.
Shakſpeare.

To wain

Us, *haply* too ſecure, of our diſcharge
From penalty, becauſe from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton*

Then *haply* yet your breaſt remains untouch'd,
Though that ſeems ſtrange. *Rowe.*

Let us now ſee what concluſions may be found for inſtruction of any other ſtate, that may *haply* labour under the like circumſtances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt, that ſwim the ocean ſtream,
Him *haply* ſlumbring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff
Deeming ſome iſland oft, as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide. *Milton.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap*.]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs.

Bring forth your ſtrong reaſons, and ſhew us what ſhall *happen*. *Iſaiah.*

Say not I have ſinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me? *Eccluſ.*

If it ſo fall out that thou art miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurprized, as if ſome unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotſon.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on ſome other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy*.]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully:
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua *Shakspeare.*
Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*
3. In a state of felicity: as he lives *happily*.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply*.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may perule these two treaties. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *happy*.]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooker.*
Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*
Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. *Temple.*
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing. *Locke*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there 's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*
Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope.*

HA'PPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.
At once, and Urian did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*
Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose *happy* making sight alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton*
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*
3. Addressful; ready.
One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *n. s.* A coat of mail. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE. *n. s.* [*harangue*, French. The original of the French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours du rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*, *aranger*, *haranguer*.] A speech; a popular oration.
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton*
Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*
Many preachers neglect method in their *haranguet*. *Watts*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

To HARA'NGUE. *v. a.* To address by an oration: as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER. *n. s.* [from *haranguer*.] An orator; a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French, from *haraſſe*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.
These troops came to the army but the day before, *haraſſed* with a long and wearisome march *Bacon*
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,
And *haras'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*
Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*
Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.
The men of Judah, to prevent
The *haraſs* of their land, beset me round. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *n. s.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Shakspeare*
I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak*
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton.*
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton.*
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton.*
As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *n. s.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.
Duly cur'd
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*
2. A port or haven for shipping.
Three of your argoses
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shaksp.*
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*
3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.
This night let 's *harbour* here in York. *Shaksp.*
They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakspeare.*
Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up ev'ry sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryden.*
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as her uncle, she 's nothing allied to your disorders *Shakspeare.*
Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shak.*
Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king *Rowe.*
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. *Pope.*
How people, so greatly warmed with a love of liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and that so much honesty and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*
2. To shelter; to secure.
Harbour you tell this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *n. s.* [*herbergage*, French, from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.
Let us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within you city walls. *Shakp.*

HA'RBOURER. *n. s.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

HARBROUGH, for *harbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD. *adj.* [heapd, Sax. *hard*, Dut.]
1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.
Repute you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakspeare.*
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.
Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*
The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves. *Exod.*
When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*
'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*
As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.
Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Genesis.*
Possess
As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great atchiev'd. *Milton.*
Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton.*
He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*
Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Wiseman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way *Dryden.*

Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachael travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesis.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakspeare.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a *hard* heart.

The bugam of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Who in scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou.
Dryden.

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refute you half your time. *Dryden.*

A list of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard.* *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shakspeare.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterb.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakspeare.*

Abiatar and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t'other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind *Swift.*

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that 's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard,*
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward.
Dryden.

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard,* that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that 's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, let vessels of wine overagainst the noon sun, which causeth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard.* *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard,* his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, must often be strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are bounties decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard,* my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden.*

17 Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD. *adv.* [*hardo,* very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by.*

Hard by was a route of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man, *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard by* a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quick and nigh, with water covered. *Spenser.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakspeare.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges.*

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul
2 *Samuel*

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Geneura role in his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave.
Dryden.

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard.* *Shakspeare.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Brown.*

A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard.* *Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the north wind blows *hard,* and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a-year. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage cry'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* mud. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin *Heb.* 3.

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper ornament of a jest *Addison.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Religion sees before us not the example of a stupid flock, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* themself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that has a tender sense of the least suffering and yet heroically endured the greatest *Whitefoot.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. n.* To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone *Bacon.*

HA'RDENER *n. s.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard

HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the clash of war blows in your ears,
Soften the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakspeare.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavoured.* *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarse; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.

—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now.
Shakspeare.

HA'RDHEAD. *n. s.* [*hard* and *head.*] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed the o *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy?
Dryden.

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hard-hearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedneſs and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worſe than brutal. *L'Eſtrange.*

How black and baſe a vice ingratitude is, may be ſeen in thoſe vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedneſs*, or want of compaſſion. *South.*

Hardheartedneſs is an eſſential in the character of a libertine. *Clariſſa.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *n. ſ.* [from *hardy.*]
HA'RDIHOOD. } Stoutneſs; bravery. Obſolete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He ſeem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nouriſh bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenſer.*

Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntleſs *hardihood*. *Milt*

HA'RDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery. Not in uſe.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be ſtaid. *Spenſer.*

On the gentle Severn's ſedgy bank,
In ſingle oppoſition, hand to hand,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakſpeare*

Zeal was the ſpring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [*hardieſſe*, French; from *hardy.*]

1. Hardſhip; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardineſs*. *Spenſer.*

2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery.

If we, with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation loſe
The name of *hardineſs* and policy. *Shakſpeare.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the *hardineſs* and courage of their perſons contemptible. *Bacon.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and ſuch an *hardineſs* we ſhould endeavour by cuſtom and uſe to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourſelf againſt the *hardineſs* of one that ſhould tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; ſtudied; diligently wrought.

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A ſatire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poems pines,
Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *adv.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty; not eaſily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themſelves they be moſt certain, yet, becauſe men preſume them granted of all, we are *hardlieſt* able to bring ſuch proof of their certainty as may ſatisfy gainſayers, when ſuddenly and beſides expectation they require the ſame at our hands. *Hooker.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeneſs of wit and judgement, free from all ſuch affairs as might trouble their meditations, inſtructed in the ſharpeſt and ſubtleſt points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the ſoul. *Hooker.*

God hath delivered a law as ſharp as the two-edged ſword, piercing the very cloſeſt and moſt unſearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, poſſibly reach unto. *Hooker.*

There are in living creatures parts that nouriſh and repair eaſily, and parts that nouriſh and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*

The barks of thoſe trees are more cloſe and ſoft than thoſe of oaks and aſhes, whereby the moiſt can the *hardlier* iſſue out. *Bacon.*

The father, mother, daughter, they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repaſt. *Dryden.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he loſt before,
His right endears it much, his purchaſe more. *Dryden.*

Falſe confidence is eaſily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fiſh that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen.*

They are worn, lord conſul, ſo,
That we ſhall *hardly* in our ages ſee
Their banners wave again. *Shakſpeare.*

Hardly ſhall you find any one ſo bad, but he deſires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almoſt not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulſe, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with ſome of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly, as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this preſence, I deſire
To reconcile me. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are ſome reaſons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are thoſe reaſons demonſtrative, are they neceſſary, or mere poſſibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon*

They are now in priſon, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addiſon.*

They have begun to ſay, and to fetch inſtances, where he has in many things been *hardly* uſed. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harſhly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harſhly to a grown man; and however ſoftened goes but ill down. *Locke.*

8. Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy: bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* courſers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and tranſgreſs the goal. *Dryden*

But who can youth, let looſe to vice reſtrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horſe has got the rein,
He 's paſt thy pow'r to ſtop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.

Hardneſs is a firm coheſion of the parts of matter that make up maſſes of a ſenſible bulk, ſo that the whole does not eaſily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of theſe corpuſcles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taſte, ſmell, *hardneſs*, and ſpecifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be underſtood.

This label on my boſom
Is ſo from ſenſe in *hardneſs* that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed.

It was time now or never to ſharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardneſs* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itſelf, the *hardneſs* thereof is not ſuch as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardneſs* of the times,
Are ill excuſes for a ſervant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateneſs.

Every commiſſion of ſin introduces unto the ſoul a certain degree of *hardneſs*, and an aptneſs to continue in that ſin. *South.*

6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the *hardneſs* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons.

If the *hardneſs* of the winter ſhould ſpoil them, neither the loſs of ſeed nor labour will be ſaved. *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; hardneſs; barbarity.

We will aſk,
That if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your *hardneſs*. *Shakſpeare*

They quicken floors, perplexities unty,
Make toughneſs ſmooth, and *hardneſs* mollify *Donne.*

9. Stiffneſs; harſhneſs.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are inſufferable *hardneſſes*, and more like rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parſimony; ſtinginеſs.

HA'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdock*.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckow-flowers. *Shakſpeare.*

HARDS. *n. ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *hard.*]

1. Injury; oppreſſion.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and ſo are we, to recover the effects of their *hardſhips* upon us. *Swift*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were expoſed to *hardſhip* and penury. *Spenſer.*

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardſhips* that your leaders bore. *Addiſon.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardſhips* many, many ſtill by eaſe. *Pope.*

HA'RDWARE. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to paſs in Ireland *Swift*

HA'RDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring; reſolute.

Try the imagination of ſome in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for thoſe, who dare venture to diſſent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirſt of vengeance, and deſire of fame,
Excite the female breaſt with martial flame?
And ſhall not love's diviner pow'r inſpire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his preſent ſtrength?
An unwholeſome blaſt may ſhake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *Swift.*

3. Confident; impudent; vitiouſly ſtubborn.

HARE and HERE, differing in pronun-

ciation only, fignify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegefiſtratus* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HARE. *n. ſ.* [hara, Saxon; *karh*, Erſe.]

1. A ſmall quadruped, with long ears and ſhort tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Diſmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
As ſparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shakſpeare.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of ſwift greyhounds courſing a good ſtout and well-breathed *hare*. *More.*

Your dreſſings muſt be with *hare*'s fur. *Wiſeman.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*
A dappled foe. *Thomſon.*

2. A conſtellation.

The *hare* appears, whoſe active rays ſupply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech*

To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou ſhalt not lack
The flow'r that 's like thy face, pale primroſe; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakſpeare*

HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unſettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainſworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RELIP. *n. ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their iſſue ſtand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor ſcar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakſpeare.*

The third ſtitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiſeman.*

HA'RESEAR. *n. ſ.* [*bupleurum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. *n. ſ.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainſworth.*

To HARK. *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*.] To liſten.

The king,
To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's ſuit. *Shakſ.*

Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] Liſt! hear! liſten!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakſpeare.*

The butcher ſaw him upon the gallop with a piece of fleſh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend, you may make the beſt of your purchaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late purſu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomſon.*

HARL. *n. ſ.*

1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous ſubſtance,

The general ſorts are wicker hives, made of priver, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *n. ſ.* [This name is ſaid to have been given by *Francis* of France to a buſy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. *Harley*'s houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory muſt not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his beſt part long ſince was done,
Still on the ſtage deſires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jeſt ſtill loads the ſcene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *n. ſ.* [*herlodes*, Welſh, a girl. Others for *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is uſed in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

Away, my diſpoſition, and poſſeſs me with
Some *harlot*'s ſpirit. *Shakſpeare.*

They help thee by ſuch aids as geeſe and *harlots*. *Ben Jonſon.*

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchaſe an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor ſhall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainſt *harlotry*, while thou art chid ſo ſhin. *Dryden.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A pet with felt-wit'd *harlotry*,
That no perſuaſion can do good upon. *Shakſp.*

HARM. *n. ſ.* [hearm Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourſelves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wiſe Powers,
Deny us for our good. *Shakſpeare.*

How are we happy ſtill in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not ſin. *Milton*

They ſhould be ſuffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm*'s way, and prevent them from evil courſes. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What ſenſe had I of her ſtol'n hours of luſt?
I ſaw 't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me.
Shakſpeare's Othello.

Paſſions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your reſt. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, leſt the cold, and ſometimes the heat, ſhould *harm* them. *Ray.*

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; miſchievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved ſquire
His ſpear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whoſe *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had given many a breaſt with pike-head ſquare. *Spenſer.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature leſs, becauſe he ſees the apoſtle ſafe from that poiſon. *Hall*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And ſleepy poppies *harmful* harveſts yield. *Dryd.*

HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiouſly; detrimentally.

A ſcholar is better occupied in playing or ſleeping, than ſpending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in ſuch kind of exerciſe. *Aſcham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs; noxiouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmleſs* in themſelves, and hurtful only in reſpect of number, was it amiſs to decree that thoſe things that were leaſt needful, and newleſt come, ſhould be the firſt that were taken away? *Hooker.*

She, like *harmleſs* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The ſhipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at leaſt to ſave himſelf *harmleſs*, and therefore ſuit his work ſlightly, according to a ſlight price. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmleſs*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He ſpent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmleſſly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which ſtand inflexible, but fall *harmleſſly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmleſs*.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through taſteleſs flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men ſome *harmleſſneſs* we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that 's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmleſſneſs*, the credulity, the tenderneſs, the modeſty, and the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels, which is in youth untainted, with the miſchievouſneſs, the ſlyneſs, the craft, the impudence, the falſhood, and the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged long-practiſed ſinner. *South.*

HARMO'NICAL. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικος; *harmo-*
HA'RMONICK. } *nique*, French.]

1. Relating to muſick; ſuſceptible of muſical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* uſe, one half note to be interpoſed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; muſical; proportioned to each other: leſs properly.

Harmonical ſounds, and diſcordant ſounds, are both active and poſitive; but blackneſs, and darkneſs are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn and braſs. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; ſymmetrical.

All the wide-extended ſky,
And all the *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's ſacred work ſhall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we muſt bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having ſounds concordant to each other; muſical; ſymphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move *harmonious* numbers. *Milton.*

The verſe of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us; they who lived with him, thought it muſical. *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos like, together crush'd and bruis'd;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.
Pope.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick. *Stilling fleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; musicalness.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dry.*

HA'RMONY. *n. s.* [ἁρμονία; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony.* *Bacon*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs.
Denham.

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelic *harmonies.* *Milton*

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear.
Milton.

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet!
Milton.

HA'RNESS. *n. s* [*harnois*, French; supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runick; *hiairn*, Welsh and Erse iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet
Spenser.

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness.* *Shakspeare.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakspeare*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *geer.*

Or will thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl.
Shakspeare

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground.
Dryden

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harness*'d light, and to the field goes he.
Shakspeare.

Full fifty years, *harness*'d in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the bitter winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her own chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Spenser.*

Harness the horses, and get up, horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jeremiah.*

When I plough my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough. *Hale.*

To the *harnessed* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil.
Thomson.

HARP. *n. s.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr.] It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ. Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempest cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spens.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his work. *Milton.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryd.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to list'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks.
Creech.

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Revelations.*

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped?* 1 *Cor.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton*

You *harp* a little too much upon one string.
Collier.

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shakspeare.*

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'st *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakspeare.*

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakspear*

HA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp.

Never will trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a school-boy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhime, like a blind *harper's* song.
Shakspeare.

I'm the god of the harp: stop my fairest;—in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron.* *n. s.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe:
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.
Waller.

HARPONE'ER. *n. s.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon.*] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON. *n. s.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICHORD. *n. s.* A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

HA'RPY. *n. s.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy* *Shakspeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *n. s.* [See ARQUEBUS.] A hand-gun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. s.* [from *harquebuss.*] One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing 's left but wither'd, pale, and shrunk:
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

HA'RROW. *n. s.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows.* *Dryden.*

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. *Mortim.*

To HA'RROW *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy person, but also thy beans *Tusser.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Can'st thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job.*

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shakspeare.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Shakspeare.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd;
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good common-wealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

5. To invade; to harass with incursions. [from hergian, Saxon.] Obsolete.

5. To distress; to perplex; to vex.
[This] harrows me with fear and wonder. Shakspeare.
Must like a fury harrow her soul and conscience. Shakspeare.
Anxious cares the weary soul harrow and corrode. Milton.

HA'RROW. interj. An exclamation of sudden distress.
Harrow now cry'd she, now all is won! Sidney.
What direful din hath seiz'd this cursed night,
To see, on heaps, dismally kill'd! Sandys.

HA'RROWER. n. s. [from harrow.]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. Shakspeare.

To HA'RRY. v. a. [hariger, French.]
1. To teaze; to tire; to vex.
Thou shalt not have my former kindness ill.
—I repent me much
That I so harried him. Shakspeare.
2. In Scotland, to strip; to rifle; to plunder; or applied to one that has carried away; that is, he took the whole moveables; he also harried the lands; that is, he destroyed the corn, and turned the grass of the farm. See To HARROW.

HARSH. adj. [harsch, Germ. hoarse.]
1. Austere; rough to the taste.
Our fathers found those early days less cold,
Some think with wild, contagious brisk and fine:
So ages, complaining manners severe,
But nothing harsh or austere ought t' appear. Denh.
Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt, are all the
epithets we have to denominate that numberless
variety of relishes. Locke.
The cooperation of heat which gives a fierceness to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our languages, which hangs some ancients to the harsh logic of certain compilers. Swift.
2. Rough to the ear.
A noise compounded to Hollingshead's ear.
And harsh in sound to thine. Shakspeare.
Age [illegible] have the grating,
Have taught the [illegible] but [illegible]
But [illegible]
Through [illegible] Dryden.
The [illegible] their spelling
tedious, and their pronunciation harsh. Holder.
[illegible]
With a harsh [illegible]
To servile duties. Dryden.
3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.
He was a wise man, but of an harsh nature; but in his nature harsh and [illegible] Bacon.
[illegible] by the [illegible] of my enquiries, I acknowledge [illegible] of my [illegible] others us of old.
[illegible]
Forbear to mention [illegible]
[illegible]
A [illegible]
him [illegible]
for a [illegible]
[illegible]
4. Rugged to the [illegible]
[illegible]
or [illegible]
5. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
HA'RSHLY. [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] gentle
[illegible] following passage it
[illegible]
[illegible] ripe fruit, thou drop
[illegible] joy; do he with all
[illegible] not harshly pluck'd. Milton.
3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.
I would rather be with a man of a rough temper, that would treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature. Addison.
4. Unpleasantly to the ear.
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I will woo her, but would sound harshly in her ears. Shakspeare.
Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so harshly all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. Shakspeare.
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. Dryd.

HA'RSHNESS. n. s. [from harsh.]
1. Sourness; austere taste.
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard; the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit; which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness. Bacon.
2. Roughness to the ear.
Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever reduced into perfect harmony like the Italian. Dryden.
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? Dryden
'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. Pope.
3. Ruggedness to the touch.
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch. Bacon.
4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.
Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. Shakspeare.

HART. n. s. [heopt, Saxon.] A he deer; the male of the roe.
That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. Shakspeare.
The deer
And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. May's Virgil.

HART-ROYAL. n. s. A plant. A species of buckthorn plantain.

HARTSHORN. n. s. [illegible]
Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common stag deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal hartshorn should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of hartshorn is a great cherisher, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies; it is used curbing people out of fainting by its pungency, boiling in water the gore, and pouring [illegible] Hill.
Besides concretions of the volatile salts, we obtain [illegible] the spirits of the [illegible] the spirits of vipers and hartshorn are drawn. Woodw.
Harvestmen. n. s. An insect. Ainsw.
Harwort. n. s. [Elaterium purpureum.] A plant.
It [illegible] from the [illegible] of old [illegible] where they [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in Europe. Miller.
[illegible] by parting the roots. Mortimer.
[illegible] n. s. [hordeolum, Latin.] Miller.
[illegible] n. s. [hærfest, Saxon.]
Upon the [illegible]
And [illegible] to harvest. Dryden.
With harvest work he is [illegible] Tusser.
2. The corn ripened, gathered, and [illegible]
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. Shakspeare.
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such harvest shall he find. Dryden.
3. The product of labour.
Let us the harvest of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. Dryden.

HA'RVEST-HOME. n. s.
1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having raised the harvest.
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily goes our harvest home. Dryden.
2. The time of gathering harvest.
At harvest-home, and on the shearing day,
When he should thanks to Ceres and Pales pay. Dryden.
3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
His wife I will use as the key of the wealthy rogue's coffer; and there's my harvest-home. Shakspeare.

HA'RVEST-LORD. n. s. The head reaper, at the harvest.
Grant harvest-lord more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. Tusser.

HA'RVESTER. n. s. [from harvest.] One who works at the harvest.

HA'RVESTMAN. n. s. [harvest and man.] A labourer in harvest.
Like to a harvest-man that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. Shakspeare.

To HASH. v. a. [hacher, French.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle.
He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to hash her quick. Hudibras.
What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not dressed in the exactest taste and politeness; but hashed up in haste? Garth.

HASK. n. s. This seems to signify a cole or habitation made of rushes or flags. Obsolete.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly hay,
And taken up his inn in fishy hask. Spenser.

HA'SLET. } n. s. [haste, Islandick; a
HA'RSLET. } [illegible] hastiel, hastereau, hastier, French.] The heart, liver, and lights, of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. n. s. [hæpe, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet called hapse.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.
Have up to open and shut at pleasure, with a [illegible] to them. Mortimer.

To HASP. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK. n. s. [hasock, Germ.]
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at churches.
He [illegible] and his parishioners very loyally; and in order to make them [illegible] in the responses, he gave every one of them a [illegible] and common prayer-book. Addison.

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruſhes or privet, on which a perſon may ſit: it is therefore probable that *haſſock* and *haſk* are the ſame.

HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. ſ.* [*haſte*, Fr. *haeſte*, Dut.]

1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, can'ſt not ſpare!
Haſte hath never time to hear. *Crashaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haſte*,
Poliſh'd like marble, would like marble laſt;
But as the preſent, ſo the laſt age writ:
In both we find like negligence and wit
Waller.

In as much *haſt*, as I am, I cannot forbear giving as example. *Dryden.*

The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haſte*, but vain, they next invade.
Dryden.

2. Paſſion; vehemence

I ſaid in my *haſte* all men are liars. *Pſalms.*

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French;
To HA'STEN. } *haſten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry; to be buſy; to be ſpeedy.

I have not *haſtened* from being a paſtor to follow thee. *Jeremiah.*

2. To move with ſwiftneſs, eagerneſs, or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haſte* you ſo?
Shakſpeare.

They were troubled and *haſted* away. *Pſalms.*

All thoſe things are paſſed away like a ſhadow, and as a poſt that *haſted* by. *Wiſdom.*

Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

Theſe rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Paſtes to the nether world, his deſtin'd way.
Dryden.

To diſtant Sparta, and the ſpacious waſte
Of ſandy Pyle, the royal youth ſhall *haſte*. *Pope*

Soon as the ſun awakes, the ſprightly court
Leave their repoſe, and *haſten* to the ſport. *Prior.*

To HASTE. } *v a.* To puſh forward;
To HA'STEN. } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a ſwifter pace.

Let it be *haſted*, that ſupper be ready at the faſteſt by five of the clock. *Shakſpeare.*

All hopes of ſucceſſion from your arms are paſt,
To ſave us now, you muſt our ruin *haſte*. *Dryd.*

Each tea-table lamp with different luſtre ſhone;
Each knows his taſte with different perfumes bound,
And in his paſſage through the liquid ſpace,
Nor ſtays to ſtretch his neighbour's face. *Prior.*

HA'STENER. *n. ſ.* [from *haſten.*] One that haſtens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *haſty.*]

1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly.

A water that coiled fair and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *haſtily!* *Spenſer.*

If your grace incline that we ſhould live,
You muſt not, ſir, too *haſtily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger not purſu'd by fate,
Half clad'd, half naked, *haſtily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Raſhly; precipitately.

Without conſidering conſequences, we *haſtily* engaged in a war which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty.*]

1. Haſte; ſpeed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A meſſenger out of breath, or ſeeming to be for haſte, with an extraordinary bold Baſilius. *Sidney.*

3. Raſh eagerneſs.

The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *haſtineſs* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, leſt our *haſtineſs* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *haſtings* are not to be ſet till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *adj.* [*haſtif*, French, from *haſte*; *haſtig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; ſpeedy.

Is this the council that we two have ſhar'd,
The ſiſters vows, the hours that we have ſpent,
When we have chid the *haſty* footed time
For parting us! *Shakſpeare.*

2. Paſſionate; vehement.

He that is ſlow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Raſh; precipitate.

Seeſt thou a man that is *haſty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*

Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *haſty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccles.*

4. Early ripe.

Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *haſty* fruit before the ſummer. *Iſaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *haſty pudding* is thy chiefeſt diſh,
With bullock's liver or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*

HAT. *n. ſ.* [hæt, Saxon; *hatt*, Germ.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakſpeare.*

Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be ſtamp'd on the king's coin. *Shak.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the ſleep compelling rod.
Dryden

HA'TBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *band.*] A ſtring tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! ſee
His coat and *hatband* ſhew his quality *Dryden.*

HA'TCASE. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe.*] A ſlight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the leaves in Great Britain. *Addiſon*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, Ang. Sax. egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for the enſuing ſpring.
Denham.

The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rapture, forth diſcloſ'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to ſit. *Ray.*

Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their hereſy, have choſen thoſe churches as moſt neeſts, where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour *Haywood.*

5. [from *hacher*, French, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who firſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,
Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in braſs; and ſuch again
As venerable Neſtor, *hatch'd* in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the ſight. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of growing quick.

He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whilſt they were *hatching*, which vaniſh. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a ſtate of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of excluſion from the egg.

3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.

Something 's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on brood:
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. [hæcca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it; perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or elſe o'er the *hatch*. *Shakſp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.

To the king's ſhip, invincible as thou art,
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

There ſhe 's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* ſtow'd. *Shakſp.*

So ſeas, impell'd by winds with equal rage,
Affright the ſides, and o'er the *hatches* break.
Dryden

A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore;
The plank was ready laid for paſſengers,
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhepherd flies,
And ſkipp'd and ſkulk'd, and under *hatches* went.
Dryden.

6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

He aſſures us how this fatherhood continued its courſe, 'tis the captivity in Egypt, and there the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainſworth.*

To HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hecheln*, Germ.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

The aſbeſtos mentioned by Kircher, in his deſcription of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs growing upon the ſtones; and for the *hatchelling*, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr. *aſcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of ſtuff. *Moxon*

His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spenſer.*

Ye ſhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VI

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* ſharp, and halters ſtrong. *Crashaw.*

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horney fiſt. *Dryd.*

One countryman preſented him with a curious *hatchet*, and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addiſ n.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace:
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryd n.*

HA'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *atchievement* See ATCHIEVEMENT.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obſcure funeral,
No trophy, ſword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oſtentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'TCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [hazian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.

You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not.
—You may juſtly cauſe to *hate* me. *Shakſpeare.*

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a hate at firſt. *Shakſp.*

Leave old inhabitants of thy holy land moſt juſt for doing moſt odious works. *Hooker.*

But whatſoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*

HATE. *n. f.* [haze, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakſpeare.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more. *Dryden.*

Nor ſeeming teaches, that the afflicted are moſt always the objects of divine *hate*. *Bacon.*

HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*]

1. That cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.

My mother, Macbeth,
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakſpeare.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thruſt me down,
Into this *hateful* priſon here confin'd,
Inhabitant of hell'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt.*

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* ſteps; I muſt be viewleſs now. *Milt.*

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not ſo;
He breaks the phial whence the ſorrows flow. *Pope*

2. That feels abhorrence; abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.

Palæmon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worſe than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conqueſt. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiouſly; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciouſly.

All their hearts ſtood *hatefully* appaid
Long ſince. *Chapman.*

They ſhall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare *Ezekiel.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates: an abhorrer,; a deteſter.

I of her underſtood of that moſt noble conſtancy, which whoſoever loves not, ſhews himſelf to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the ſociety of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilſt he ſtood up and ſpoke,
He was my maſter and I wore my life
To ſpend upon his *haters*. *Shakſpeare.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Bacon.*

They never wanted ſo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulneſs of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South*

HA'TRED. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us. *Locke*

I wiſh I had a cauſe to ſeek him there,
To oppoſe his *hatred* fully. *Shakſpeare.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of averſation and hoſtility included in its very eſſence; but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was ſcarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South*

Hatreds are often begotten from ſlight and almoſt innocent occaſions, and quarrels propagated in the world. *Locke.*

Return no malice nor *hatred* againſt any; be ready to do them all the kindneſs you are able. *Taylor.*

She is a preſbyterian of the moſt rank and virulent kind, and conſequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church *Swift.*

Hatred lies in it the guilt of murder, and lurks in guiſt of adultery *Spratt.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To waraſs; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance *Dryden*

HA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* ſells a dozen of hats for five ſhillings *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK. *n. f.* [*aſnack*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

HAUBERK. *n. f.* [*haubergh*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breaſtplate.

Here cuts the *hauberk* ſtuck the ſteel aſide,
That quite diſcovered the locked limbs,
And pierced to the ſkin. *Fairfax.*

Hauberks and helmets are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maſſes with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſoul aſcend. *Dryden.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* in the preſent I *have*, thou *haſt*, he *hath*; we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. paſſ. *had*. *Shut n.* Gothick; habben, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Italian.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might *have* ſomething to write. *Acts.*

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the hill they ſaw a young man, who ſat as on horſeback, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make uſe of.

I *have* no Levite to my prieſt. *Judges.*

4. To poſſeſs.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exodus.*

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to poſſeſs.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own ſelf, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was *John.*

6. To take; to receive.

A ſecret happineſs in Petronius is called *curioſa felicitas*, and which I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *felicem audaciam* of Horace. *Dryd n.*

7. To be in any ſtate; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? 1 *Sam.*

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuſſer.*

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue, that one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot ſpeak; if my heart be not ready to burſt! Well, ſweet Jack, *have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

Your plea is good; but ſtill I ſay beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; ſo *have* a care. *Pope.*

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid ſervants ſhall I be *had* in honour. 2 *Samuel.*

The proud have *had* me greatly in derriſion. *Pſalms*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, where is ſome of them are cruds and cold; and ſometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themſelves. *Bacon.*

13. To contain.

You have of theſe pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, ſiſter. *Shakſpeare.*

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakſp.*

14. To require; to claim.

What would the madmen *have?*
Raiſe a mutiny upon its own pence,
Becauſe it is with it common ſenſe,
And with it pow'r enſlave. *Dryden*

15. To be a huſband or wife to another.

If I muſt needs be married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakſpeare.*

16. To be engaged, as in a taſk or employment.

Have ſtrong and ſtubborn things that are eſtabliſhed, we [illegible] with a world of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

Theſe people's kept in never *have* to meddle with [illegible] *Spenſer on Ireland.*

[illegible] diſturbed the peace and good [illegible] from the inconvenience of the [illegible] which, as I *have* in hand. *Spenſer.*

[illegible] with their neighbours, their [illegible] themſelves to clergy, their [illegible] and then common. *Bacon.*

17. To poſſeſs; to inhere: in a lax ſenſe.

I had rather be a door keeper in the houſe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſalms*

I would *have* no man diſcouraged with that kind of life or ſcheme of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Addiſon.*

18. To buy.

If theſe trifles were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we ſhould *have* them much cheaper. *Carew.*

19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes; *have*, *haſt*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadſt*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expreſſed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I have heard one of the greateſt geniuſes this age *has* produced, who *has* been trained up in all the politeſt ſtudies of antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into records, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Addiſon.*

I *have* not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the ſame reflections, it is poſſible they may not *have* drawn thoſe uſes from it. *Addiſon.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is ſaid to *have* given to his diſciples, and which that philoſopher muſt *have* drawn from the obſervation I *have* enlarged upon *Addiſon.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addiſon.*

This obſervation we *have* made on man. *Addiſ.*

Evil ſpirits *have* contracted in the body habits of luſt and ſenſuality, malice and revenge. *Addiſ.*

Theſe torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addiſon.*

That excellent author *has* ſhewn how every particular cuſtom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a ſtate of happineſs, in him who ſhall here after practiſe it *Addiſon.*

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. They ſeem to be imperative expreſſions; *have this at you*; *let this reach you*, or *take this*; *have with you*; *take this with you*; but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which muſt be conſidered as more elliptical; as, we will *have* a trial *at it*, or *at him*.

He that will caper with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shakſpeare.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you. *Shakſpeare.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a ſtation for ſhips.

Love was threatened and promiſed to him, and his couſin, as both the tempeſt and *haven* of their beſt years. *Sidney.*

Order for ſea is given.
They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakſpeare.*

After an hour and a half ſailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon*

The queen beheld, as ſoon as day appear'd,
The navy under ſail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be ſhipwreck'd by her breath.
Love, favour'd once with that ſweet gale,
Doubles his haſte, and fills his ſail,
'Till he arrive, where ſhe muſt prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A ſhelter; an aſylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven viſits,
Are to a wiſe man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakſ.*

HA'VENER. *n. ſ.* [from *haven*.] An overſeer of a port.

Theſe earls and dukes appointed their ſpecial officers, as receiver, *havener*, and cuſtomer. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *have*.] Poſſeſſor; holder.

Volour is the chiefeſt virtue, and
Moſt dignifies the *haver*. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats; as, *haver* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue ſtone, ſuch as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; inſolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obſolete.

The proud inſulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the eaſy melting king, like wax. *Shakſpeare.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* inſulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shakſpeare.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,
Deſir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for ſtrange adventures ſought. *Spenſer.*

HA'UGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuouſly.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* ſhe priz'd;
His perſon hated, and his gifts deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our ſupplications, our threatenings, our mildneſs, our *haughtineſs*, our love, and even hatred. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit ſuperior to his, quickly reſented the diſreſpect ſhe received from him. *Clarendon*

I ſhall ſing of battles, blood and rage,
And *haughty* ſouls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields purſu'd and found their fate. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquiſh'd wills that pleaſing force obey:
Her goodneſs takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary ſway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obſolete.

Who now ſhall give me words and ſound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who ſhall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verſe may lofty riſe? *Fairy Queen.*

HA'VING *n. ſ.* [from *have*.]

1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make diviſion of my preſent with you:
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing.

Of the one ſide was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other ſide, the hurt drinking the ſhield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the faſhion of theſe times,
Where none will ſweat but for promotion;
And having that do chuck their ſervice up,
Even with the *having*. *Shakſ. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect. It may poſſibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakſp.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not uſed.

Their ill *haviour* gives men miſſay
Both of their doctrines and their fay. *Spenſer.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to perſons, awkwardneſs or rudeneſs. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale*; etymology is regarded in *hale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in baſe durance and contagious priſon,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shak.*

The youth with ſongs and chimes,
Some dance, ſome *haul* the rope.
Some the wheels prepare,
And faſten to the horſes feet; the reſt
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldly beaſt. *Dryd.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuſes to converſe with others after him whoſe accompliſhments nearly reſemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ſhips to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow ſand. *Pope.*

Romp loving miſs
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robuſt *Thomſon.*

HAUL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the ſlap, the *haul*. *Thomſon.*

HAUM. *n. ſ.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; healm, Sax. *halm*, Dutch and Daniſh.] Straw.

In champion country a pleaſure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake:
The *haume* is the ſtraw of the wheat on the ne,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tuſſer.*

Having ſtripped off the *haum* or binds from the pole, as you pick the hops, ſtack them up. *Mortimer.*

HAUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*hanche*, Dutch: *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip.

Hail, groom! durſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind,
Whoſe right *haunch* earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow ſtrake? *Spenſer*

To make a man able to teach his horſe to ſtop and turn quick, and to reſt on his *haunches*, is of uſe to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a ſummer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter ſings
The lifting up of day. *Shakſp.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon.

A man who for his hoſpitality is ſo much *haunted*, that no news ſtir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were ſooner than ourſelves expected, the continually almoſt *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus;
Becauſe ſome tell me that thou art a king. *Shakſ.*

She this dangerous foreſt *haunts*,
And in ſad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Seem'd like to heav'n, a ſeat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her ſacred ſhades. *Milton.*

Celeſtial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, ſir, thus ſtill to *haunt* my houſe;
I told you, ſir, my daughter is diſpoſ'd of. *Shakſp.*

Oh, could I ſee my country-ſeat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruſe ſome ancient book;
And there in ſweet oblivion drown
Thoſe cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions or ſpectres that appear in a particular place

Foul ſpirits *haunt* my reſting place,
And ghaſtly viſions break my ſleep by night.
Fairfax.

All theſe the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town.
Pope.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honeſt plainneſs thou haſt heard me ſay,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Where they moſt breed and *haunt*, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We ſet toils, nets, guns, traps and ſnares for beaſts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.
L'Eſtrange.

To me pertains not, ſhe replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither ſtray. *Prior.*

A ſcene where, if a god ſhould caſt his ſight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the meſſenger of heav'n; he ſtay'd
Entranc'd, and all the bluſhful *haunts* ſurvey'd.
Pope.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

I've *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring you family to beggary.
Arbuthnot

HA'UNTER. *n ſ.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar ſort, ſuch as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleaſure in the concetts of Ariſtophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddeſs, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether ſkies! *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK. *n. ſ.* [*haſog*, Welſh, devaſtation.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation; mercileſs deſtruction.

Having been never uſed to have any thing of their own, they make no ſpare of any thing, but *havock* and confuſion of all they meet with.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts*

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addiſon's Cato*

The rabbins, to expreſs the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were ſuch torrents of holy blood ſhed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the ſea. *Addiſon.*

If it had either air or fuel, it muſt make a greater *havock* than any hiſtory mentions. *Cheyne*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakſpeare.*
Ariſe by his ſide,
Cries *havock!* and let looſe the dogs of war.
Shakſpeare

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy; to lay waſte.

Whatſoever they leave, the ſoldier ſpoileth and *havocketh*; ſo that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenſer.*

See, with what heat theſe dogs of hell advance,
To waſte and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. ſ.* [*haut* and *bois*, French.] A wind inſtrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have truſs'd him and all his apparel into an eel-ſkin: the caſe of a treble *hautboy* was a manſion for him. *Shakſpeare.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY. *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *n. ſ.* [haȝ, Saxon.]

1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn

The ſeed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*. *Tuſſer.*

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold winters.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raiſins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An excreſcence in the eye.

3. [haȝa, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Dan.] A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to a houſe. In Scotland they call it *haugh.*

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.
Carew.

To HAW. *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack.*] To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent interruſſion and heſitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Eſtrange*

HAWK. *n. ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh; hapoc, Saxon; *accipiter*, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds.

Do'ſt thou love hawking? Thou haſt *hawks* will ſoar
Above the morning lark. *Shakſpeare*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.
Peacham.

Whence borne on liquid wing
The ſounding culver ſhoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds
Thomſon

2. [*hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*.
Shakſpeare.

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and ſparrows has no leſs ſport, though a much leſs conſiderable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarſels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mouſing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.
Shakſpeare.

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elſewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. To force up phlegm with a noiſe.

Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong.——Shall we clap into 't roundly, without *hawking* or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are the only prologues to a bad voice? *Shakſpeare.*

She complained of a ſtinking tough phlegm which ſhe *hawked* up in the morning. *Wiſeman.*

Blood, caſt out of the throat or windpipe, is ſpit out with a *hawking* or ſmall cough; that out of the gums is ſpit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey.*

4. To ſell by proclaiming it in the ſtreets. [from *hock*, German, a ſaleſman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in every ſtreet;
But ſeldom role above a ſheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noſes ſeem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Perſian, a large and prominent noſe unto the Roman. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *n. ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

I ſaw my labours, which had coſt me ſo much thought, bawl'd about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the conſideration of the greateſt perſon. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She ſummons all her ſons; an endleſs band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope.

HA'WKWEED *n. ſ.* A plant.

Ox'tongue is a ſpecies of *hawkweed*. *Miller.*

HA'WSES *n. ſ.* [of a ſhip] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. ſ.* [hæȝ ꝺopn, Saxon.] A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The uſe to which it is applied in England is to make hedges: there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that ſort which produces the ſmalleſt leaves is preferable, becauſe its branches always grow cloſe together. *Miller*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beſide the lance and ſhield,
The bough of woodbine or of *hawthorn* held.
Dryden

Now *hawthorns* bloſſom, now the daiſies ſpring
The *hawthorn* whitens. *Pope.* *Thomſon.*

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big.
Walton

HAY. *n. ſ.* [hiȝ, hiȝ, Sax. *hey*, Dut.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the ſun ſhines. *Common.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* ſtacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shakſpeare*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moiſt. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier ſeaſon lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and others cut,
Nor e'er let water long thy *hay* rick ſhut.
May's Virgil

Some turners turn long and ſlender ſprigs of ivory, as ſmall as an *hay* ſtalk *Moxon.*

By ſome *hay* cock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He ſuds his heads both even long and morn.
Dryden

The beſt manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* ſtacks. *Mortimer*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make able. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring; probably from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*. *Shakſpeare*

This maids think on the hearth they ſee,
When fires well nigh conſumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Juſt as your fancy caſts them. *Drayton.*

The gum and gliſt'ning, which with art
And duly'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks juſt as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling*

HAY. *n. ſ.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which encloſes the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are deſtroyed by *hays*, cuts, ſprinchs, or tunnels, bred up for that purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. f.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *n. f.* [*hazard*, Fr. *azar*, Spanish; *hasti*, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shakſp.*
I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'ſt my tongue ſo well. *Shakſpeare.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein ſo many things are laid open, as a light which otherwiſe would have been buried in darkneſs, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loſs of thouſands of ſouls, moſt undoubtedly now ſaved. *Hooker.*

The *hazard* I have run to ſee you here, ſhould inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden.*

Men are led on from one ſtage of life to another in a continuation of the ſame *hazards*, and yet without the leaſt apprehenſion of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Sandys.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by perſiſting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own credit, and ſo weaken that part which their places now have. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a public charge to *hazard* himſelf againſt a manifeſt peril. *Bacon.*

By doubtful differently matches to aſk, you may *hazard* your own ſtate. *Sherlock.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry, paſte a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-priſoners would go,
Rather than *hazard* to betray what ſhe knew. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard.*] Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* act is mentioned, which fluctuating and indifferent effect, to affix a poſitive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. f.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. f.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation; raſh adventurouſneſs. Obſolete.

Hatty wrath, and heedleſs *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and laſting infamy. *Spenſer.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, French, from *hazard.*] Dangerous; expoſed to chance.

Great is our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worſt, ſecur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; miſt.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſ.*

HA'ZEL. *n. f.* [hæſel, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in cluſters, and are cloſely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward huſk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The ſpecies are *hazelnut*, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are moſtly eſteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is ſtraight and ſlender, and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and ſweeter than the kernels. *Shakſ.*
Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shakſp.*
Why ſit we not beneath the grateful ſhade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are ſome from the ſize of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fiſt. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuſe a warm dry ſoil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands conſiſt either of ſand, gravel, chalk, rock or ſtone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty.

Our cheareſt day here is miſty and *hazy*; we ſee not far, and what we do ſee is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory.*

O'er engender'd by the *hazy* north,
Myriads on myriads, infect armies waſt *Thomſon.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dutch; h, Saxon. It ſeems to have borrowed the plural from *hi*, plural *ha*, dative *him.*]

1. The man that was named before.

And the conſpirators, love only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæſar. *Shakſ.*
If much you note *him*,
You ſhall offend *him*, and extend his paſſion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shakſpeare.*
I am weary of this moon, would *he* would change. *Shakſpeare.*

A low ſpeke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair ſpouſe, and ſhe was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his ſide
Leaning half raiſ'd, looſ'd on his fair gueſt. *Milton.*
Thus talking, hand in hand alone they paſs'd
On to their bliſsful bow'r. *Milton.*

Extol
Him firſt, *him* laſt, *him* midſt. *Milton.*

2. The man; the perſon. It ſometimes ſtands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much deſires. *Daniel.*

3. Man, or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shakſpeare.*
I ſtand to anſwer thee, or any *he*
The proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shakſpeare.*
Troy and his race the wrath of *he* ſhall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryden.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is uſed where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the fairеſt feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the laſt two ſenſes *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. f.* [heapod, heapd, Saxon.] *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old Engliſh, whence by contraction *head.*]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of ſenſation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill *Spenſer.*

Over *head* up-grew
Inſuperable height of loftieſt ſhade. *Milton.*
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head.* *Dryden.*
I could ſtill have offers, that ſome who now
their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept *Swift.*

2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than ſharp words
let it lie on my *head.* *Shakſpeare.*
Who of all ages to ſucceed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curſe
My *head*? all fare our anceſtor impure *Milton.*

3. HEAD *and Ears.* The whole perſon.

In jingling rhimes well fortified and ſtrong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in long. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animal.

When Lucullus demanded five marquis of Carpo to furniſh thirty thouſand *head* of ſome, he could not ſpare them; but thirty thouſand lawyers he had at his ſervice. *Addiſon.*

The tax upon paſturage was raiſed according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle *Arbuthnot.*

5. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myſelf have work'd to him ſhall bow
All knees in heav'n, and ſhall confeſs him Lord. *Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief ſects of philoſophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did conſent to this tradition. *Temple.*

6. Place of honour; the firſt place.

Notwithſtanding all the judges had taken their places upon the benches, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them *Addiſon.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourſcore thouſand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing. *Addiſon the whig.*

8. Countenance; preſence.

Richard not far from mine
Hath bent his *head* *Shakſpeare's Richard II.*
With Cain go wander through the ſhade of night,
And never ſhew thy *head* by day or light. *Shakſpeare.*
Ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his *head* *Dryden.*

9. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind; commonly in a ludicrous ſenſe.

The wiſeſt find their *heads* together. *L'Eſtrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink; the goat ſeeing no bottom, when was to be done? Oh, ſays Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Work with all the eaſe and good humour in the world, without breaking your *head*, and being buſy in ſtarting ſcruples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconſiderate took up their reſolutions by chance, without much buſying their *heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man ſhews that he has no religion, why ſhould we think that he puts his *head* to any troubles himſelf to examine the grounds of it, or that doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary diſcourſe we ſay a man has a fine *head*, we expreſs ourſelves metaphorically, and ſpeak in relation to his underſtanding; and when we ſay of a woman ſhe has a fine *head*, we ſpeak only in relation to her commode. *Addiſon.*

* We laid our *heads* together to conſider what grievances the nation had ſuffered under king George. *Addiſon.*

10. Face; front; forepart.
The gathering crowd purſues;
The raviſhers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryd.*
11. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition.
Then made he *head* againſt his enemies,
And Hymnet flew. *Fairy Queen.*
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* againſt my power. *Shakſpeare.*
Two valiant gentlemen making *head* againſt twenty, ſeconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. *Raleigh.*
Sin having depriv'ed his judgment, and got poſſeſſion of his will, there is no other principle but him naturally, by which he can make *head* againſt it. *South.*
12. Spontaneous reſolution.
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made along them by volunteers, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commiſſion from the ſtate. *Davies.*
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.
It was a buck of the firſt *head*. *Shakſpeare.*
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the firſt *head*. *Shakſpeare.*
14. Individual. It is uſed in numbers or computation.
If there be ſix millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Carew.*
15. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt.
His ſpear's *head* weighed ſix hundred ſhekels of iron. *1 Sam.*
As high
As his proud *head* is raiſ'd towards the ſky,
So low it wends itſelf into roots reſtored. *Davies.*
Trees, which have large and ſpreading *heads*, would lie with their branches upon the water. *Woodward.*
If the buds are made one foot, they are called *heads* or tops, for *heads* of aſparagus are the tops. *Mortimer.*
Head is an equivocal term; for it ſignifies the *head* of a man, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Locke.*
6. The forepart of any thing, as of a ſhip.
Ev'ry chief with long'ning eye ſurveys
The moſt remote ſhip that ſeems at once to riſe
Above the ſwelling waves, and ſeek the ſkies;
Then ſinks with all her hollow *head* profound,
And deeps of ſeas between the parted billows ſound. *Dryden.*
His gallies moon;
Their *heads* are turn'd to ſea, their ſtern to ſhore. *Dryden.*
7. That which riſes on the top.
Let it ſtand in a veſſel four or five days before you put into the caſk, ſtirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeaſt into it. *Mortimer.*
8. The blade of an axe.
A man fetcheth a ſtroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* ſlippeth from the helve. *Deuteronomy.*
9. Upper part of a bed.
I laid down upon the bed's *head*. *Geneſis.*
10. The brain.
As coffee purſues in giddy circles run,
And turns to *heads* to imitate the ſun. *Pope.*
11. Dreſs of the head.
Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their huſbands to buy them a new *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*
12. Principal topick of diſcourſe.
Their *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propoſe only ſuch as belong to the natural world.
Burnet's Theory.
'Tis our great intereſt, and duty, to fatisfy ourſelves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*
13. Source of a ſtream.
It is the glory of God to conceal; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, though which they would paſs, may be dried up but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*
The current by Gaza is but a ſmall ſtream, riſing between it and the Red Sea, whoſe *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty Engliſh miles. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
Some did the ſong, and ſome the chorus maintain,
Beneath a lonely ſhade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below. *Dryden.*
14. Criſis; pitch.
The indiſpoſition which has long hung upon me, is at laſt grown to ſuch a *head*, that it muſt quickly make an end of me, or of itſelf. *Addiſon.*
15. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion.
Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and raiſ'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*
16. Body; conflux.
People never commit miſchief to compaſs, and after to march in order; and rebels, conſpirators, run upon an *head* together in confuſion. *Bacon.*
A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
Fall in the marches before we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakſpeare.*
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben Jonſon.*
17. Power; armed force.
My lord, my lord, the French have gath'red *head*. *Shakſpeare.*
At ſixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakſpeare.*
18. Liberty in running a horſe.
He gave his able horſe the *head*,
And bending forward ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-*head*. *Shakſpeare.*
19. Licence; freedom from reſtraint; a metaphor from horſemanſhip.
God will not admit of the paſſionate man's apology, that he has to long given his unruly paſſions their *head*, that he cannot now govern them. *South.*
30. It is very improperly applied to roots.
How to ſpread their ſeeding *heads* below,
And how the coding, coleworts upward grow. *Gay.*
31. Head *and Shoulders.* By force; violently.
People that put upon a thought that tickles them, will be full bringing it in by *head* and ſhoulders, over and over, in ſeveral rooms, unleſs. *Locke.*
They bring in every figure of ſpeech, *head* and ſhoulders, by violence and force, in ſpite of nature and decency. *Locke.*
Head. *adj.* Chief; principal: as, the *head* workman; the *head* inn.
The boy made them eſcape to Worceſter, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*
To Head. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.
Abas, who ſeem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryd.*
Nor is what has been ſaid of princes leſs true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is maſter of a family, or of one ſingle ſervant. *Swift.*
This lord had *headed* Leo's appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Dryden.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.
If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'd be glad to give out a commiſſion for more *heads*. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.
Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide.
Fairy Queen.
Of cornel-wood a ſpear upright,
Headed with piercing ſteel, and poliſh'd bright.
Dryden.
4. To lop trees.
You muſt diſbranch them, leaving only the ſummit entire: it may be neceſſary to *head* them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.
From the cruel *headach*
Riches do not preſerve. *Sidney.*
Nothing more expoſes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*
In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*
At ſome deſirable time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme.
Pope.

HE'ADBAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the *headbands*. *Iſaiah.*
2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable.
Here lies John Dod, a ſervant of God, to whom he owes no more,
Father or mother, filler or brother, he never knew none;
A *headborough* and conſtable, a man of fame,
The ſcum of his neighbours, and laſt of his name.
Camden.
Theſe force are able to break through,
Unleſs they're tied by *head* or *borough*. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head.
Tho' not to ſtraddle a thin; in nature is a lady's *headdreſs* as I have known it riſe and fall.
Addiſon.
If e'er with any Lorns I planted heads,
Or took impoſe the *headdreſs* of a prude. *Pope.*
2. Any thing reſembling a head-dreſs, and pre-eminent on the head.
Among the ſeven ſucks very often appear in a moſt beautiful *headdreſs*, whether it be a creſt, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addiſon.*

HE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle.
The *header* on one ſide of the wall is toothed as much as the ſtretcher on the outſide, it would be a ſtronger bonding, and the joints of the *headers* of one ſide would be in the middle of the *headers* of the courſe they lie upon of the other ſide. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A diſeaſe, I ſuppoſe, in cattle.
For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek.
Mortimer.

HE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy.
It will juſtly blame ſuch his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of wilful *headineſs* in judging, or of headleſs hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]
1. Promontory; cape.
An heroick poem ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and conſequently love and valour ought to be the ſubject of it; both theſe Sir William Davenant began to ſhadow; but it was ſo as diſcoverers draw their maps with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadowed rank and so stout.
Tusser.

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Without a head; beheaded.

His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.
Spenser.

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their *headless* necks.
Shakspeare.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headless* carcase, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*

Prickly bushes, instead of trees, are found,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryd.*

2. Without a chief.

They reigned not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years.
Raleigh.

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects; perhaps for *heedless.*

Him may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of wilful headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never stopt his race, 'till it came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head* and *long.*]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down *headlong.* *Shakspeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Aftick to the Latian shore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.
Pope.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into it, because he was found out, was accounted good.
South.

Some ask for envi'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate,
Down go the titles *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by *Shakspeare.*

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave *Shak.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. s.* [*head, mould,* and *shot.*] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.
Quincy.

HE'ADPIECE. *n. s.* [*head* and *piece.*]

1. Armour for the head helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *head-piece,* and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they face
The shining *head-piece,* and the shield embrace.
Dryden.

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *head-piece,* or martial vizor, that had but one sight. *Broome.*

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked *head-piece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals
Of *head-piece* extraordinary, lower messes
Perhance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*

Eumenes had the best *head-piece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. s.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. This is properly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the outguards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the *head-quarters,* or office of intelligence, and there they make their report *Cheyne.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. s.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place

HE'ADSMAN *n. s.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our all-executing backs,
And *headsmen* labouring till they blunt their axes.
Dryden

HE'ADSTALL. *n. s.* [*head* and *stall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-check'd bit, and a *head-stall* of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots *Shakspeare*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. s.* [*head* and *stone.*] The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the *head-stone.* *Psalms.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *strong.*] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *head-strong* and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for politick and irreligious wisdom. *Hooker*

How now, my *head-strong!* where have you been gadding?

—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition. *Shakspeare.*

But such a *head-strong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakspeare.*

He ill agrees to rule
Cities of men or *head-strong* multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There 's no opposing the torrent of a *head-strong* multitude. *L'Estrange*

Now let the *head-strong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of man: no sex confines the soul:
I, for my part, th' imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryd.*

Your father's folly took a *head-strong* course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force.
Dryden.

Can we forget how the mad *head-strong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, not made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Philips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *head-strong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato.
Addison.

You'll be both judge and party: I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *head-strong* humour. *Sir John Hoskins.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. s.* [*head, work,* and *man.*] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick, the *head-workman,* to prepare furnace and stamps? *Swift*

HE'ADY. *adj* [from *head.*]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your own and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, spoil, and villany. *Shakspeare.*

I am advised what I say:
Neither disturbed with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.
Shakspeare.

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare*

Wives the readiest helps.
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy.
Ben Jonson

Those only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady,* to be violent on one side or other
Temple.

Men, naturally warm and *heady,* are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature
Addison.

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady,* but otherwise seemed to be sack.
Boyle

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here 's jump-dance, pitsan of song and show:
Give your strong tenie, the liquor is too *heady;*
You're come to farce, that 's alles milk already.
Dryden.

Flow, Welsted flow, like thine inspirer, beer,
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full.
Pope.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never can reformation in a land
With such a *heady* current scour faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat *Shakspeare.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [*helgan,* Gothick; hælan, Saxon; *helen,* Dutch]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jeremiah*

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles. *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*
Watts.

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines *Jeremiah.*

A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain. *Wiseman.*

3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I detersed and *healed.* *Wiseman.*

4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions,

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.

Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves *Shakspeare.*

Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal,* as they are higher or lower in the body.
Sharp.

HE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer.* *Isaiah.*

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he is of a *healing,* pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. s.* [from heel, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health,* he is yet alive.
Genesis.

May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth ſtill neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs; principle of ſalvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The beſt preſervative to keep the mind in *health* is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why haſt thou forſaken me, and art ſo far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Pſalms.*

4. Wiſh of happineſs uſed in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakſpeare.*

He aſked leave to begin two *healths*: the firſt was to the king's miſtreſs, and the ſecond to his wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæſar's *health*. *Dryd.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]

1. Free from ſickneſs.

Adam knew no diſeaſe, ſo long as temperance from the forbidden fruit ſecured him: Nature was his phyſician, and innocence and abſtinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South.*

2. Well diſpoſed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other airs. *Bacon.*

While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathſome ſickneſs; worthily ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milton.*

Our *healthful* food the ſtomach labours thus,
At firſt embracing what it ſtraight doth cruſh. *Dryden.*

4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* ſpirit of thy grace. *Common Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful*.]

1. In health.

2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthful*.]

1. State of being well.

2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities.

You have taſted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phyſick, having that in *healthfulneſs* which it wants in pleaſure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a ſtandard of the *healthfulneſs* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diſeaſes. *Graunt.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva aſcribe the *healthfulneſs* of their air; for as the Alps ſurround them on all ſides, there would be a conſtant ſtagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from *healthy*.] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthy*.] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Weak; ſickly; infirm.

2. Not conducive to hea'th.

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but ſauces; they are *healthleſs*, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from *health*.] Wholeſome; ſalutary. Not uſed.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no *healthſome* air breathes in,
And there be ſtrangl'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakſpeare.*

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Enjoying health; free from ſickneſs; hale; ſound.

The huſbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, ſtrong and *healthy*, becauſe innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, induſtry, and a publick ſpirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preſerved an infant common-wealth of a ſickly conſtitution, through ſo many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have ſtruggled againſt without thoſe advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exerciſe contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholeſome.

Gardening or huſbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. ſ.* In beaſts, the ſame as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *n. ſ.* [heap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scottiſh.]

1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakſpeare.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wiſdom.*

Huge *heaps* of ſlain around the body riſe. *Dryd.*

Venice in its firſt beginnings had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addiſon.*

'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vaſſals and ſlaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no ſtirp or antient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluſter; number driven together.

An univerſal cry reſounds aloud;
The ſailors run in *heaps*, a helpleſs crowd. *Dryd.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezekiel.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up ſilver as the duſt, and raiment as the clay; but the juſt ſhall put it on, and the innocent ſhall divide the ſilver. *Job.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preſerved, may be gathered from the vaſt riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profeſſion of painting, muſt *heap* up treaſures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raiſing themſelves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to ſomething elſe.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We reſt your hermits. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'APER. *n. ſ.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY. *adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbiſh grows. *Gay.*

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies ſlumb'ring ſullen in the white abyſs. *Thomſon.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hỳnan, Saxon; *hooren*, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is ſuppoſed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, theſe little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and veſtibulum; which internal air makes an impreſſion upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: ſo that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impreſſions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and theſe different impreſſions repreſent different ſounds *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is ſound, whoſe variety is ſo great, that it brings in admirable ſtore of intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot ſee far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To liken; to hearken: as, he *heard* with great attention.

So ſpake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but anſwer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to ſee the hubbub ſtrange,
And *hear* the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with *of*.

I have *heard* by many *of* this man. *Acts.*

I was bowed down at the *hearing of* it; I was diſmayed at the ſeeing of it. *Iſaiah.*

Hear of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

This, of eldeſt parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine inſtitution, has a right to civil power, than thoſe who never *heard* any thing at all *of* heir or deſcent. *Locke.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and ſingers were as one ſound to be *heard* in praiſing the Lord 2 *Chronicles.*

And ſure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear*. *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.

He ſent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Chriſt. *Acts.*

I muſt beg the forbearance of cenſure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the ſequel of this diſcourſe. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey.

A ſcorner *heareth* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezekiel.*

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they ſhall be *heard* for their much ſpeaking. *Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you ſo well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denh.*

The goddeſs *heard*. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the cauſes, and judge righteouſly. *Deut.*

6. To attend, as to one ſpeaking.

On earth
Who againſt faith or conſcience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin phraſe.

Or *hear'ſt* thou rather pure ethereal ſtream,
Whoſe fountain who ſhall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'ſt thou ſubmiſſive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD ſignifies a keeper, and is ſometimes initial; as *heard-beart*, a glorious keeper: ſometimes final, as *cynebeard* a royal keeper. *Gibſon's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cow-keeper; hỳnd, Saxon.

HE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*.]

1. One who hears.

And ſo was the dulled withal, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded theſe ſermons, heard them, and being

bearers, did think themſelves as well reſpected as the Phariſees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never ſo few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will ſhed tears
And ſay, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shakſp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And ſend the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe orally delivered by another: as, the *hearers* of the goſpel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themſelves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears *Ben. Johnſon.*

Her *hearers* had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to ſtare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*]

1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.

Bees are called with ſound upon braſs, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Audience.

The French ambaſſador upon that inſtant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cauſe, or to bring it to another *hearing* before ſome other court. *Dryden.*

Thoſe of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to ſay for yourſelf. *Addiſon.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profeſs as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profeſs it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do ſo. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abſalom. 2 *Sam.*

You have been talked of ſince your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they ſay you ſhine. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HE'ARKEN *v. n.* [heapcnian, Sax.]

1. To liſten; to liſten eagerly or curiouſly.

The youngeſt daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from acceſs of ſuitors. *Shakſp.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakſpeare.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were ſo, I might have let alone
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakſp.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
The furies *hearken* and their ſnakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Louder and yet more loud I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terrae, thence the town ſurvey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful ſounds convey. *Dryden.*

He who makes much neceſſary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to ſhorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me thou ſon of Zippor. *Numb.*

Thoſe who put paſſion in the place of reaſon neither uſe their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reaſon, any farther than it ſuits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a bleſſing individuals find,
But ſome way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *hearken*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY *n. ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwiſe than by account from others.

For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearſay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearſay*, that ſome giants ſaved themſelves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All the little ſcramblers after fame fall upon him, publiſh every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearſay* to defame him. *Addiſon.*

HEARSE. *n. ſ.* [Of unknown etymology.] See HERSE.

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave.

To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearſe*,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal ſight. *Shakſp.*

HEART. *n. ſ.* [heopt, Saxon; *hertz*, German]

1. The muſcle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion

2. It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection, ſometimes of honeſty, or baſeneſs.

He with providence and courage ſo paſſed over all, that the mother took ſuch ſpiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and ſhe died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'ſt have left thy deareſt *heart* blood there,
Rather than made that ſavage duke thine heir,
And diſinherited thine only ſon. *Shakſpeare.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that ſting my *heart*. *Shakſpeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our *hearts* ſhould be as good. *Shakſpeare.*

I thank you for my veniſon, maſter Shallow.
—Maſter Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakſpear.*

But ſince the brain deth lodge the pow'rs of ſenſe,
How makes it in the *heart* thoſe paſſions ſpring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this ſympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all ſet our *hearts* at reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for the beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which conſiſts of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spratt.*

Proſt with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the grey court a rural ſhed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being ſteeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will ſprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out *Bacon*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Engliſhmen did with great danger paſs by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot*

The king's forces are employed in appeaſing diſorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inſide or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll ſtay,
And timely ſuccour where it wants convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, ſuch as will reach ground. *Moxon.*

5. Perſon; character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs

The king's a hawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakſpeare.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly my *hearts*. *Shakſp.*

What ſays my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Courage; ſpirit.

If it pleaſe you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his follihood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old poſſeſſions. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lake came flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed grievouſly,
That when the paynim ſpy'd the dreaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recov'ring heart, reply'd. *Addiſon.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majeſty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon 't, went up to 't, and viewed it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who loſt my *heart*, while I preſerv'd my ſheep! *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abſalom. 2 *Sam.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's ſkill of Weſtminſter is found. *Dryden.*

Nor ſet thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to let the *heart* too much upon any thing is what we cannot juſtify. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend makes me a feaſt, and ſets all before me; but I ſet my *heart* upon one diſh alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I ſcorn all the reſt. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her ſtubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were anſwer'd with diſdain. *Dryden.*

9. Memory: though *South* ſeems to diſtinguiſh.

Whatſoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the ſame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wiſe men to a poſterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*, for it is the memory that muſt tranſmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* ſhould keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compoſing ſongs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or ſolicitous or ardent about it

If he take not their cauſes to *heart*, how ſhould there be but in them frozen coldneſs when his affections ſeem benumbed, from whence theirs ſhould take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the buſineſs to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would ſucceed well. *Bacon.*

he lady marchioneſs of Hertford engaged her husband to take this buſineſs to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongſt thoſe, who took it moſt to *heart*, John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honeſt man would join himſelf to that ſide which had the good of their country moſt at *heart*. *Addiſon.*

Learned men have been now a long time ſearching after the happy country from which our firſt parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward.*

I would not be ſorry to find the preſbyterians miſtaken in this point, which they have moſt at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have moſt at *heart* is, that ſome method ſhould be thought on for aſcertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Paſſions; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at reſt;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shak.*

12. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind.

Michael ſaw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and ſhe deſpiſed him in her *heart*. 2 *Sam.*

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way elſe, become Engliſh; ſo as there will be no difference or diſtinction, but the Iriſh ſea, betwixt us. *Davies.*

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and aſk your advice, you muſt begin to do ſo with him firſt. *Locke*

Men, ſome to pleaſure, ſome to buſineſs take:
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Diſpoſition of mind.

Doing all things with ſo pretty a grace, that it ſeemed ignorance could not make him do amiſs, becauſe he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've ſeen thee ſtern, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart hardening ſpectacles. *Shakſpeare.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and ſuch
The hate barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe.

For my breaking the laws of friendſhip with you I could *find in my heart* to aſk you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reaſon to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my ſpeech in your praiſe,
And then ſhew you the *heart* of my meſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

17. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conſcience doth in good or evil, even ſecretly committed, and known to none but itſelf, either like or diſallow itſelf. *Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, ſwept together, with ſome chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compoſt. *Bacon.*

That the ſpent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by ceſſation, bear the grain. *Dryd.*

Care muſt be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, becauſe if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmoſt degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipſy, hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loſs. *Shakſp.*

20. Life. *For my heart* ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, *if life was at ſtake*; and ſometimes *for tenderneſs*.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it.
Shakſpeare.

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not *for my heart* deny it him. *Shakſp.*

Profoundly ſkill'd in the black art,
As Engliſh Merlin *for his heart*. *Hudibras.*

1. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

To die—to ſleep—
No more; and, by a ſleep, to ſay we end
The *heart ach*, and the thouſand natural ſhocks
That fleſh is heir to. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering ſorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break*. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-BREAKER. *n. ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls, ſuppoſed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Sampſon's *heartbreakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with ſorrow.

Thoſe piteous plaints and ſorrowful ſad tiine,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did ſit
Beſide the ſilver ſprings of Helicone,
Making your muſick of *heart-breaking* mone.
Spenſer.

HEART-BREAKING. *n. ſ.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confuſion can there be to one, than to have all his ſecret faults laid open, and the ſentence of condemnation paſſed upon him. *Hakewill.*

HEART BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can ſee him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moſt noble abſorbents, and powerfully corrects and ſubdues the acrid humours in the ſtomach: this property renders it very ſerviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Woodward.*

2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and diſcontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now,
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to ſee his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain!
Shakſpeare.

HEART EASE. *n. ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-eaſe* muſt kings neglect,
That private men enjoy? *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n yclep'd Euphroſyne,
And by men *heart-eaſing* mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT *adj.* Felt in the conſcience.

What nothing earthly gives or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. ſ.* A plant with round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* ſon, upon you ſmile.
Spenſer.

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguiſh.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thoſe few
Who her reſemble, and her ſteps purſue;
That death ſhould licence have to rage among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous, and the young!
Waller.

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Eceſtatick; depriving of thought. Obſolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyſelf ſweet art;
For when on me thou ſhinedſt, late in ſadneſs,
A melting pleaſance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladneſs.
Spenſer.

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart ſick* or afflicted with an uncertain fear, then we are true debtors of rebel and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo hide thyſelf,
—Not I, unleſs the breath of *heart-ſick* groans
Miſt like, infold me from the ſearch of eyes.
Shakſpeare.

HEARTS-EASE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Hearts-eaſe is a ſort of violet that blows all ſummer, and often in winter: it ſow itſelf. *Mort.*

HEART-SORE. *n. ſ.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-ſore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen.*

HEART STRING. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *heart*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himſelf, and *heart-ſtrings* of an eagle rived.
Spenſer.

How, out of tune on the ſtrings?
—Not ſo; but yet ſo like, that he grieves my very *heart ſtrings*. *Shakſpeare.*

That grates my *heart-ſtrings*: what ſhould diſcontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*

If thou thinkeſt thou ſhalt periſh, I cannot blame thee to be ſad 'till thy *heart-ſtrings* crack. *Tyler.*

There's the fatal wound
That tears my *heart-ſtrings*; but he ſhall be found,
My arms ſhall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
——None but the fool who labours to out-jeſt
His *heart-ſtruck* injuries. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Shocked with fear or diſmay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart ſtruck, with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton.*

HEART SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-ſwelling* hate.
Spenſer.

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not ſeen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole*. *Dryden.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED *adj.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of ſtate withdrew.
Pope

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a ſhriek *heart-wounding* loud ſhe cry'd,
While down her cheeks the guſhing torrents ran,
Faſt falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HE'ARTED. *adj.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted*.

He ne'er like bullies coward *hearted*,
Attacks in publick to be parted. *Gay.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up.

Palladius blaming thoſe that were ſlow, *heartning* them that were forward, but eſpecially with his own example leading them, made an impreſſion into the ſquadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer theſe noble lords,
And *hearten* thoſe that fight in your defence:
Unſheath your ſword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakſpeare.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and fleſh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryd.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure

The ground one year at reſt; forget not then
With richeſt dung to *hearten* it again. *May.*

HEARTH. *n. ſ.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakſpeare.*

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap
Where thou find'ſt fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakſ.*

Good luck befriend thee, ſon; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies *danc'd* upon the *hearth*. *Milton*

The vanquiſh'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, ſink into a ſleep:
Each houſehold genius ſhews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryd.*

HE'ARTILY. *adv* [from *hearty*.]

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But thoſe that ſought it, I could wiſh more chriſtians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them.
Shakſpeare.

If to be ſad is to be wiſe,
I do moſt *heartily* deſpiſe
Whatever Socrates has ſaid,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly.

Where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a publick account, he would do it vigorouſly and *heartily*; yet the oppoſition ended there. *Atterb.*

3. Eagerly; with deſire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addiſon.*

HE'ARTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hearty*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartineſs*, and well become the agent. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerneſs.

The anger of an enemy repreſents our faults, or admoniſhes us of our duty, with more *heartineſs* than the kindneſs of a friend. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart*.] Without courage; ſpiritleſs.

I joyed oft to chaſe the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartleſs* hare 'till ſhe were tame.
Spenſer.

Then hopeleſs, *heartleſs* 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to ſtint all further ſtrife.
Fairy Queen.

What, art thou drawn among theſe *heartleſs* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death.
Shakſpeare.

Thouſands beſides ſtood mute and *heartleſs* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peaſants were accuſtomed to payments, and grew *heartleſs* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their ground,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd.
Dryden.

HE'ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartleſs*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heartleſs*] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *adj* [from *heart*.]

1. Sincere; undiſſembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done.
Clarendon.

But the kind hoſts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might diſcern with eaſe
A willing mind, and a deſire to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himſelf *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health

3. Vigorous; ſtrong.

Whoſe laughs are *hearty*, though his jeſts are coarſe,
And loves you beſt of all things but his horſe.
Pope.

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe work. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound ſavory, and baſil *hearty-hale*. *Spenſer.*

HEAT. *n. ſ.* [heat, hæt, Saxon; *heete*, Daniſh.]

1. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very briſk agitation of the inſenſible parts of the object which produces in us that ſenſation from whence we denominate the object hot; ſo what in our ſenſation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is uſed to ſignify the ſenſation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cauſe of that ſenſation, which is in the fire itſelf; and thence we conclude, that there is a ſort of *heat* in the fire reſembling our own ſenſation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of ſuch particular ſhapes as are fitted to impreſs ſuch motions on our fleſh as excite the ſenſe of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning.

The ſword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood!
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

The pope would not comply with the propoſal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finiſhed their work, and produce a peſtilence among the people. *Addiſon.*

4 State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* ſmiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a ſparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5 Fermentation; effervеſcence.

6. One violent action uninterrmitted.

The continual agitations of the ſpirits muſt needs be a weakening of any conſtitution, eſpecially in age: and many cauſes are required for refreſhment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The ſtate of being once hot; a ſingle effort.

I'll ſtrike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leiſure to forget. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they ſtruck them at a *heat*.
Tate.

8. A courſe at a race, between each of which courſes there is an intermiſſion.

Feign'd zeal, you ſaw, ſet out the ſpeedier pace;
But the laſt *heat*, plain dealing won the race.
Dryden.

9. Pimples in the face; fluſh.

It has raiſed animoſities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbans.
Addiſon.

10. Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; vehemence of action.

They ſeeing what forces were in the city with theſe, iſſued againſt the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be uſed to diſcever them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath loſt his friend;
And the beſt quarrels, in the *heat* are curſt
By thoſe that feel their ſharpneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

It might have pleaſed in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but muſt have diſpleaſed in cool reflection. *South.*

We have ſpilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle or the chace. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but in the *heat* of play, never obſerved a ſharper, who ſwept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; conteſt; party rage.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their diviſion. *Shakſpeare.*

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than thoſe diſtemper'd *heats*? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the ſtrength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendſhip can inſpire. *Addiſ.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they ſhould *heat* the furnace one ſeven times more than it was wont to be *heated*. *Daniel.*

2. To cauſe to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer.*

3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feaſt,
—Ay, to ſee meat fill knaves and wine *heat* fools.
Shakſpeare.

Whatever increaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without increaſing its celerity, *heats*, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt.
Dryden.

5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not ſtand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *n. ſ.* [*erica*, Latin.]

1. A ſhrub of low ſtature: the leaves are ſmall, and abide green all the year.
Miller.

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn its and ſpread the aſhes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Oft with bolder wing they ſoaring dare
The purple *heath*. *Thomſon.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say from whence
You owe this ſtrange intelligence? or why,
Upon this blaſted *heath*, you ſtop our way
With ſuch prophetick greeting. *Shakſpeare.*

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyſhire, and the *heaths* of Staffordſhire, than fertile ſoils. *Temple.*

3. A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of roſemary, will ſmell a great way into the ſea. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant, *heath-cock*, and powte. *Carew's Survey.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phaſis or Ionia yields,
More pleaſing morſels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bitter VETCH, which ſee.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *roſe.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *n. ſ.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. 1 *Chronicles.*

If the opinions of others whom we think well of, be a ground of aſſent, men have reaſon to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papiſts in Spain, and proteſtants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I conſider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens.* *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impoſſible for a *heathen* author to relate theſe things, becauſe, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addiſ.*

HE'ATHENISH. *adj* [from *heathen.*]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apoſtles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenſh* religion, choſen they were, St. Paul excepted; the reſt unſchooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenſh* feet whatever little they found yet there ſtanding. *Spenſer.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenſh* or rather inhuman edict againſt the epiſcopal clergy, that they ſhould neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach ſchool. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenſh.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. ſ.* [from *heathen.*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm.

It ſignifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in oppoſition to *heathenſm.* *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

This ſort of land they order the ſame way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*

1. To lift; to raiſe from the ground.

So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence
Had ris'n, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permiſſion of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton.*

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To raiſe; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant ſaw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to duſt thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenſer.*

I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my perſon, as in conſort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his ſhield in my defence,
And on his naked ſide receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

4. To cauſe to ſwell.

The groans of ghoſts that heave the earth with pain,
Add *heave* it up: they pant and ſtick half way. *Dryden.*

The glittering finny ſwarms
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our ſhores. *Thomſon.*

5. To force up from the breaſt.

Made ſhe no verbal queſt?
—Yes, once or twice ſhe *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakſp.*

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth ſuch groans,
That their diſcharge did ſtretch his leathern coat
Almoſt to burſting. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor ſhadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakſpeare.*

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heav'd* up into high hope of victory, took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds fallen into their net, forſook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis ſuch as you,
That creep like ſhadows by him, and do ſigh
At each his needleſs *heavings*; ſuch as you,
Nouriſh the cauſe of his awaking. *Shakſp.*

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs ſupply'd
And fetch'd from far, diſtends his lab'ring ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had ſtruggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever ſince Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall.

Thou haſt made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to riſe in briſtles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulſe, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*

No object affects my imagination ſo much as the ſea or ocean: I cannot ſee the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleaſing aſtoniſhment. *Addiſon.*

Frequent for breath his panting boſom *heaves.* *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either ſide. *Gay.*

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upward.

None could gueſs whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would ſettle them on the firſt foundation, or ſwallow them. *Dryden.*

2. Riſing of the breaſt

There's matter in theſe ſighs; theſe profound *heaves*
You muſt tranſlate; 'tis fit we underſtand them. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to riſe.

But after many ſtrains and *heaves*,
He got up to his ſaddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering. n. ſ* An offering among the Jews.

Ye ſhall offer a cake of the firſt of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threſhing floor. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *n. ſ.* [heopon, which ſeems to be derived from heopb, the places overhead, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky.

A ſtation like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven* kiſſing hill. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy race in time to come
Shall ſpread the conquеſts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade. *Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens.* *Raleigh.*

This act, with ſhouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band
Applaud *Dryden.*
Some fires may fall from *heaven.* *Temple.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed.

It is a knell
That ſummons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shakſp.*

Thele, the late
Heav'n baniſh'd hoſts, left deſert utmoſt hell. *Milton.*

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in ſtation ſtood, or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

3. The ſupreme power; the ſovereign of heaven.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakſpeare.*

The will
And high permiſſion of all-ruling *heav'n*
Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby inſtruct the people, and enabled to prophely, as a teſtimony of their being ſent by *heaven.* *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celeſtials.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhow the *heavens* more juſt. *Shakſp.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know. *Shakſpeare.*

Heav'ns! what a ſpring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his ſhield, and roſe at ev'ry blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; ſublimity.

O, for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt *heav'n* of invention. *Shakſpeare.*

6. It is often uſed in compoſition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celeſtial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, aſſert your ſon
By ſome ſure ſign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions; native of heaven.

If once a fever fires his ſulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heav'n-born* ſame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Oh *heav'n-born* ſiſters! ſource of art!
Who charm the ſenſe, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and myſtick ſong! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poeſy. *Shak.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the deſtin'd fall
Of ſacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raiſed toward the ſky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* ſpine to riſe? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O ſacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;
The muſe may give it, but the gods muſt guide. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY *adj* [from *heaven*]
1 Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent.
As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, ſo doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*
Not Maro's muſe, who ſung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a ſwan. *Dryden.*
2. Celeſtial; inhabiting heaven.
Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY. *adv.*
1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven.
In theſe deep ſolitudes and awful cells,
Where *heav'nly* penſive contemplation dwells,
And ever-muſing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a veſtal's veins? *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.
Truth and peace and love ſhall ever ſhine
About the ſupreme throne
Of him, t'whoſe happy-making ſight alone,
When once our heav'n-guided ſoul ſhall clime. *Milton.*

HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and peapb, Saxon.] Toward heaven.
I proſtrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I ſpoke. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy*]
1. With great ponderouſneſs.
2. Grievouſly; afflictively.
Eaſe muſt be impracticable to the envious when he under a double misfortune: common calamities and common bleſſings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with grief.
I came hither to tranſport the tydings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shakſpeare.*
This O'Neil took very *heavily*, becauſe his condition in the army was leſs pleaſant to him. *Clarendon.*
4. With an air of dejection.
Why looks your grace ſo *heavily* to-day?
—O, I have paſt a miſerable night. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'AVINESS *n. ſ.* [from *heavy*.]
1. Ponderouſneſs; the quality of being heavy; weight.
The ſubject is concerning the *heavineſs* of ſeveral bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depreſſion of ſpirit.
We are, at the hearing of ſome, more inclin'd unto ſorrow and *heavineſs*; of ſome more moderated, and ſoftened in mind. *Hooker.*
Againſt all chances men are ever merry;
But *heavineſs* foreruns the good event. *Shakſpeare.*
Let us not burthen our remembrance with
A *heavineſs* that's gone. *Shakſpeare.*
Heavineſs in the heart of man maketh it ſtoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Proverbs.*
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a ſeaſon ye are in *heavineſs*, through manifold temptations 1 *Peter.*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; ſluggineſs; torpidneſs; dulneſs of ſpirit; languidneſs; languor.
Our ſtrength is all gone into *heavineſs*,
That makes the weight. *Shakſpeare.*
What means this *heavineſs* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my ſenſes? *Addiſon.*
He would not violate that ſweet receſs,
And found beſides a welcome *heavineſs*,
Which cloſ'd his eyes. *Dryden.*
A ſenſation of drouſineſs, oppreſſion, *heavineſs*, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Oppreſſion; cruſh; affliction: as, the *heavineſs* of taxes.
5 Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil.
As Alexandria exported many commodities, ſo it received ſome, which, by reaſon of the fatneſs and *heavineſs* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; ſuch as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY. *adj.* [heapig, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending ſtrongly to the centre; contrary to light.
Merſennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depreſſed.
Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a *heavy* huſband. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Grievous; oppreſſive; afflictive.
Manelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind 2 *Mac.*
Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the *heavieſt* ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakſpeare.*
If the cauſe be not good, the king himſelf hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakſpeare.*
Pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakſpeare.*
Charties, at the levee,
Tells with a ſneer the tydings *heavy*. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briſkneſs of appearance.
My *heavy* eyes, you ſay, confeſs
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*
5. Wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment; unanimated.
A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were beſpoke. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*
7. Drouſy; dull; torpid.
Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with ſleep. *Luke.*
8. Slow; ſluggiſh.
But let thy ſpiders that ſuck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakſp.*
9. Stupid; fooliſh.
This *heavy* headed revel, eaſt and weſt
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakſpeare.*
I would not be accounted ſo baſe minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confeſs that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myſelf. *Knolles.*
10. Burdenſome; troubleſome; tedious.
I put into thy hands what has been the diverſion of ſome of my idle and *heavy* hours *Locke*
When alone, your time will not be *heavy* upon your hands for want of ſome trifling amuſement. *Swift.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.
Hearing that there were forces coming againſt him, and not willing that they ſhould find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
12. Not eaſily digeſted; not light to the ſtomach.
Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are moſt *heavy* to the ſtomach, which makes baked meat hard of digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*
13 Rich in ſoil; fertile: as, *heavy* lands
14 Deep, cumberſome: as, *heavy* roads.

HEA'VY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition; heavily.
Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beaſt. *Iſaiah.*
Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you reſt. *Matthew.*

HE'BDOMAD. *n. ſ.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a ſpace of ſeven days.
Computing by the medical month, the firſt *hebdomad* or ſeptenary conſiſts of ſix days, ſeventeen hours and a half. *Bacon.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *adj* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Latin] Weekly; conſiſting of ſeven days.
As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their ſabbaths, they were obſerved by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin; *hebeter*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to ſtupify.
The eye, eſpecially if *hebetated*, might cauſe the ſame perception. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
Beef may confer a robuſtneſs on the limbs of my ſon, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HEBETA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *hebetate*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *n ſ.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; bluntneſs
The peſtilent ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cauſe more or leſs truculent plagues. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *n. ſ* [*hebraiſme*, French; *hebraiſmus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.
Milton has infuſed a great many Latiniſms, as well as Græciſms, and ſometimes *Hebraiſms* into his poem. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST. *n. ſ.* [*hebræus*, Latin] A man ſkilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN *n ſ* [from *Hebrew.*] One ſkilful in Hebrew
The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the beſt *Hebricians* underſtand them. *Raleigh.*
The nature of the Hebrew verſe, as the meaneſt *Hebrician* knoweth, conſiſts of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB. *n. ſ.* [*hecatombe*, French; ἑκατόμβη] A ſacrifice of a hundred cattle.
In rich mens homes
I bid kill ſome beaſts, but no *hecatomb*;
None ſtarve, none forfeit ſo. *Donne.*
One of theſe three is a whole *hecatombe*,
And therefore only one of them ſhall die. *Dryd.*
Her triumphant ſons in war ſucceed,
And ſlaughtered *hecatombs* around him bleed. *Addiſon.*

HE'CTICAL. } *adj* [*hectique*, French,
HECTICK. } from ἕξις.]
1. Habitual, conſtitutional
This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is ſlow and continual, and ending in a conſumption, is the contrary to thoſe fevers which ariſe from a plethora, or too great fulneſs from obſtruction. It is attended with too lax a ſtate of the excretory paſſages, and generally thoſe of the ſkin; whereby ſo much runs off as leaves not reſiſtance enough in the contractile veſſels to keep them ſufficiently diſtended, ſo that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*
A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole ſubſtance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat.
No *hectick* ſtudent ſcars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *n ſ.* A hectick fever.
Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou muſt cure me. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

HE'CTOR. *n. ſ* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.] A bully; a bluſtering, turbulent, pervicacious, noiſy fellow.

Thoſe uſurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be waſhed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celeſtial *hector*. *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with inſolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they muſt part with honour together with their opinion, if they ſuffer themſelves to be *hectored* out of it. *Gov. of Tongue.*

The weak low ſpirit fortune makes her ſlave;
But ſhe's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honeſt man, when he came home at night found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his ſervants, and calling for ſupper. *Arbuthnot*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluſter.

They have attacked me, ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others ſcolding and reviling. *Stilling fl.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the ſtorming, the tall-n, and all the different ſpecies of the angry, ſhould be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That ſhe might o'er the ſervants *hector*. *Swift*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj* [*hederaceus*, Latin] Producing ivy. *Dict*

HEDGE *n. ſ.* [hecge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes, or woven twigs

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very uſeful for ſtakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of ſweet-briar *hedges* I purſue my walk. *Thomſ.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean, vile, of the loweſt claſs; perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the firſt ſhew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-prieſt*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakſpeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be preſumed to do. *Swift.*

A perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the corrector of a *hedge*-preſs in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a* [from the noun]

1. To enclоſe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy poſſeſſion about with thorns *Tuſſer.*

Theſe alleys muſt be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2 To obſtruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hoſea.*

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main.
That water-walled bulwark, ſtill ſecure
And confident from foreign purpoſes. *Shakſp.*

There's ſuch divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treaſon can but peep to what it would. *Shakſ.*

4 To ſhut up within an enclоſure

It muſt not be paid and exported in ready money; ſo ſays our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and ſerves for no purpoſe: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange. *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This ſeems to be miſtaken for *edge* To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires leaſt room; but *hedge* may ſignify to thruſt in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourſelf
To *hedge* me in. *Shakſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

When I was haſty, thou delay'dſt me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promiſe; for thy life preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are ſent on an errand, be ſure to *hedge* in ſome buſineſs of your own. *Swift*

To HEDGE. *v. n* To ſhift; to hide the head.

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakſpeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born

He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
And ſhould, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shakſpeare.*

HEDGE-CREEPER. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *creep.*] One that ſkulks under hedges for bad purpoſes

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. ſ.* A plant; *fumaria ſepium*. *Ainſworth*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hog*; *erinaceus*]

1 An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in a hedge

Like *Hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakſpeare.*

Few have belief to ſwallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one ſee in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge hog*, boiled in oil, and preſerved in a brazen veſſel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *hedge hog* hath his backſide and flanks thick ſet with ſtrong and ſharp prickles; and beſides, by the help of a muſcle, can contract himſelf into a globular figure, and ſo withdraw his whole under part, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'ſt thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
——Do'ſt grant me, *hedge-hog?* *Shakſpeare.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ainſworth*

4. The globe fiſh; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainſw*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hyſſop.*] A ſpecies of willowort; *gratiola*.

Hedge hyſſop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is ſaid to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

HEDGE MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE *n. ſ.* A plant; *galeopſis*. *Ainſworth*

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be ſomewhat better bred, they left theſe *hedge notes* for another ſort of poem, which was alſo full of pleaſant raillery. *Dryden*

HEDGE PIG *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge hog

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge pig* whin'd. *Shakſ.*

HEDG ROW *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *row*] The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for enclоſures.

Sometime walking not unſeen
By *hedge-rows* elms, on hillocks green. *Milt.*

The fields in the northern ſide are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope*

HEDGE-SPARROW *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow*; *curruca*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes, diſtinguiſhed from a ſparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-ſparrow* fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had it's head bit off by its young. *Shakſ.*

HE'DGING-BILL *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting-hook uſed in making hedges.

Comes maſter Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chafing and ſwearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER *n. ſ.* [from *hedge*] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the ſwink'd *hedger* at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that ſhould go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at paſt fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED *v. a* [hedan, Saxon] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleaſure Argus the muſician *heeds*;
But wonders much at thoſe new vocal reeds. *Dry.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landſkape or cloak, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it *Locke.*

HEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb]

1. Care; attention

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural coheſion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou muſt take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's ſon *Addiſ.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch.

Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diſeaſes, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take *heed* how ſummer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Care to avoid.

We ſhould take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip. *Tillotſon.*

4. Notice; obſervation.

Speech muſt come by hearing and learning; and hands give more *heed*, and mark words more than heads. *Bacon.*

5 Seriouſneſs; ſtaidneſs

He did unfold them; and the firſt he view'd,
He did it with a ſerious mind, a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakſpeare.*

6 Regard; reſpectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no body is given to what he ſays. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*]

1. Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In cenſure of his ſeeming *Shakſpeare.*

2. Attentive; careful; obſerving: with *of*.

I am commanded
To tell the paſſion of my ſovereign's heart;
Where fame late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue.
Shakſpeare.

To him one of the other twins was heard,
Which I had been like *heedful* of the other.
Shakſpeare.

Then, *heedful* of advice, ſecure proceed,
My praiſe the preſſing prize, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY *adv* [from *heedful*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly

Let the learner take him for a honourable opponent of his inſtructor, and *heedfully* liſten to his inſtructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDLESSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *heedleſs*] Caution; vigilance; attention

HE'EDILY, *adv* Cautiouſly; vigilantly

HE'EDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving: with *of.*

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*

Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless.*] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilst ye discharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedless*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness.* *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. f.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals

The stag recals his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With these t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel.* *Addis.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for 't. *L'Estrange.*

4. *To be at the* HEELS. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakspeare.*

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton.*

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the north to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chaces me in view. *Otway.*

7. To follow close as a dependant.

Through proud London he came sighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

8. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakspeare.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is *sui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels.* *Hudibras*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to *lay* some of them *by the heels.* *Addison.*

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *beel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels.* *Shakspeare.*

To HEEL *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high revolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakf.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels.*

To HEEL. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HEE'LER *n. f.* [from *heel*] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To **HE'EL-PIECE.** *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*] To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT. *n. f.* [from *heave*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts.* *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [for *haft*] Handle

His oily side devours both blade and *heft.* *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, *A D* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius.* *Harris.*

HEI'FER. *n. f.* [heapone, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakspeare.*

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used by *Dryden*, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of Old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high*]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou seest,
From what *height* fall'n! *Milton.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addis.*

2. Altitude; definite space measured upward.

Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinum a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *heights* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryd.*

4. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *heights*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shakf.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state. *Daniel.*

Every man of learning need not enter into these difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once *Bacon.*

Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrested from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happiness! *Milton.*

Despair is the *height* of madness. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakspeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principle of our religion. *Addison.*

To **HE'IGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *height.*]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate

Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evil of a civil war. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden.*

HEI'NOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hane*, hate; or from the Teutonick, *hoon* shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ if men or angels should attempt, it were no *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HEI'NOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous*] Atrociously; wickedly.

HEI'NOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *heinous*] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *n. f.* [*heire*, old French; *hæres* Latin]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanson, Rosaline her name. *Shak*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's *heirs* in true deſcent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakſpeare.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1. *Pet.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory loſt,
And I his *heir* in miſery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large eſtates have a weakneſs in their eyes, and a tenderneſs in their conſtitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an eſtate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new ſteward, and was reſolved to look into his eſtate. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His ſon in blooming youth was ſnatch'd by fate
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal ſtate. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heireſs* ſhe, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heireſs* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HE'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I ſtill think of
The wrong I did myſelf; which was ſo much,
That *heirleſs* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakſp.*

HE'IRLOOM. *n. ſ.* [*heir* and ȝeloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.

Achilles' ſceptre was of wood,
Tranſmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long deſcent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer ſings. *Swift.*

HE'IRSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will to build an hoſpital within a year, under pain of his being deprived of his *heirſhip*. *Ayliffe.*

HELD. The preterit and part. paſſ. of *hold*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his deſign. *Dryden.*

HELI'ACAL. *adj.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.

Had they aſcribed the heat of the ſeaſon to this ſtar, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* aſcent. *Brown.*

HE'LIACALLY. *adv* [from *heliacal*]

From the riſing of this ſtar, not coſmically, that is, with the ſun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempeſtuous in the ſummer, when he riſes *heliacally*; and rainy in the winter, when he riſes achronically. *Dryden.*

HE'LICAL *adj.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The ſcrew is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any ſtroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, French; ἥλιος and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is ſaid to be ſuch as it would appear to us from the ſun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HE'LIOID *Parabola* in mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the ſaid circle. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE. *n. ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω; *heliotrope*, Fr. *heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant that turns toward the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſunflower.

'Tis an obſervation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the ſun, but ſhut and contract themſelves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL *adj.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*]

The *helifpherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is ſo called becauſe on the globe it winds round the pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HE'LIX. *n. ſ.* [*helice*, Fr ἕλιξ.] Part of a ſpiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the ſcrew, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *n. ſ.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls.

For it is a knell
That ſummons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shakſ.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he ſhould have old turning the key *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that ſoil may beſt
Deſerve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my ſon mourning to *hell*. *Geneſis.*

He deſcended into *hell*. *Apoſtles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the ſnares of death overtook me. *Pſalms.*

4. The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be ſtraight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Muſt ſtrive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may ſupply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the tailor throws his ſhreds.

This truſty ſquire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight ſeen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited paſs
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deſerve a place in his own *hell*.
King's Cookery.

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger hath, much toil did he ſuſtain.
While Saul and *hell* croſt his ſtrong fate in vain.
Cowley.

7. It is uſed in compoſition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The ſea, with ſuch a ſtorm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the ſtelled fires. *Shakſpeare.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred ſmoak and flaſhing fire,
The *hell-bred* beaſt threw forth into the ſkies. *Spenſer.*

HELL-BROTH. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakſpeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Conſigned to hell

And reckon'ſt thou thyſelf with ſpirits of heav'n,
Hell doom'd! and breath'ſt defiance here and ſcorn,
Where I reign'd king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
As thou doſt ſwallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakſpeare.*

HELL-HATED *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakſpeare.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt.*] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Oſmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark
And bid me ſtand expoſed to the bleak winds.
Bound to the ſate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dry.*

HELL-HOUND. *n. ſ.* [helle hund, Sax.]

1. Dog of hell

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept,
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakſ.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with ſuperior ſpeed
Had reach'd the dame, and, faſtning on her ſide,
The ground with iſſuing ſtreams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taint had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes deteſtation.

Did you ſay all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

HE'LLEBORE. *n. ſ.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Chriſtmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE *White. n. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of it ſpecies be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM. *n. ſ.* [ἑλληνισμὸς] A Greek idiom. *Ainſworth.*

HE'LLISH. *adj* [from *hell*]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celeſtial or infernal ſpirit of love, or what other heavenly or *helliſh* title thou lift to have, for effects of both I find in myſelf, have compaſſion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquiſh by wiſdom *helliſh* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; deteſtable.

No benefits ſhall ever allay that diabolical rancor that ferments in ſome *helliſh* breaſts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY. *adv.* [from *helliſh*] Infernally; wickedly; deteſtably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the fable ſheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence;

Berthelm, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden*

HELM. *n. ſ.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; a headpiece.
France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land;
With plumed *helm* the ſlayer begins threats. *Shakſpeare.*
Mneſtheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryd.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt.
More might be added of *helms*, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters. *Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.
The vulgar chymiſts themſelves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the diſtilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*. *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder.
They did not leave the *helm* in ſtorms;
And ſuch they are ma[illegible]happy ſtates. *B. Jonſon.*
More in proſperity is reaſon toſt
Than ſhips in ſtorms, their *helms* and anchors loſt. *Denham.*
Fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale,
And mo'reſt guides the *helm*, and honour ſwells
the ſail. *Prior.*

5. The ſtation of government.
I may be wrong in the means: but that is no objection againſt the deſign: let thoſe at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *ſteerſman* or *defender* is intended: I think *ſteerſman*.
You ſlander
The *helms* o' th' ſtate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curſe them as enemies. *Shakſpeare.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*
The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath *helmed*, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furniſhed with a headpiece.
The *helmed* cherubim
Are ſeen in glittering ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *n. ſ.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.
I ſaw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *head* to foot all bleeding o'er. *Shakſp.*
Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and ſome rebound
From his bright ſhield, ſome on his *helmet* ſound. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

To HELP. *v. a.* pret. *helped* or *holp*; part. *helped* or *holpen*. [*helpan*, Gothick; helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid.
Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldeſt hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*
O Lord, make haſte to *help* me. *Pſalms.*
God *helped* him againſt the philiſtines. 2. *Chron.*
They *helped* them in all things with ſilver and gold. 1 *Eſdras.*
A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his underſtanding and direct his expreſſions. *Stilling fleet.*

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which ſeems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.
This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you ſhould join to *help* him *out*. *Dryden.*
What I offer is ſo far from doing any diſkindneſs to the cauſe theſe gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ſervice, and *helps* them *out* with the mean thing whereat they ſtuck. *Woodward.*
The God of learning and of light,
Would want a god himſelf to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

3. To raiſe by help: with *up*.
Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him *up*. *Eccluſ.*

4. To enable to ſurmount: with *over*.
Wherever they are at a ſtand, *help* them preſently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

5. To remove by help: with *off*.
Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourſe to thoſe fooliſh or ill ways in uſe, to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

6. To free from pain or vexation.
Help and eaſe them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obſolete.
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him *of* his blindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

8. It is uſed commonly before the diſeaſe.
The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerard.*

9. To remedy; to change for the better.
Ceaſe to lament for that thou can'ſt not *help*;
And ſtudy help for that which thou lament'ſt. *Shakſpeare.*

10. To prevent; to hinder.
Thoſe few who reſide among us, only becauſe they cannot *help* it. *Swift.*
If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame muſt lie upon them. *Sanderſon.*
It is a high point of ill nature to make ſport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thoſe cloſing ſkies may ſtill continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden.*
She, betwixt her modeſty and pride,
Her wiſhes, which ſhe could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*
It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, becauſe that is a thing which no man can *help* in himſelf. *Swift.*

11. To forbear; to avoid.
He cannot *help* believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard. *Atterbury*
I cannot *help* remarking the reſemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

12. To promote; to forward.
And they *helped* forward the affliction. *Zech.*
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in faſhion of a ſugar-loaf reverſed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.*

13. *To* HELP *to*. To ſupply with; to furniſh with.
Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, thoſe reign; and whom again they would, they diſplace. 1 *Maccabees.*
The man that is now with Pirrhias can *help* him *to* his oxen again. *L'Eſtrange.*

14. To preſent at table.
In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate
And complaiſantly *help'd to* all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance.
Sir, how come it you
Have *help* to make this reſcue? *Shakſpeare.*
Diſcreet followers and ſervants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.*
Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchleſs impudence
Help'd to ſupport the knave. *Dryden.*
A generous preſent *helps* to perſuade as well as an agreeable perſon. *Garth.*

2. To bring a ſupply.
Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors ſhould *help* out where the muſes failed. *Rymer.*

HELP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour.
Muleaſſes, deſpairing to recover the city, hardly eſcaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*
He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the leaſt *help* from them. *Locke.*
So great is the ſtupidity of ſome of thoſe, that they may have no ſenſe of the *help* adminiſtred to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which gives help.
Though theſe contrivances increaſe the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by ſuch *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate ſtrength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that deſtroys it, and the diſeaſes of intemperance are the natural product of the ſins of intemperance. *South.*
Another *help* St. Paul himſelf affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epiſtles. *Locke.*

3. That which forwards or promotes
Coral is in uſe as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

4. Remedy.
There is no *help* for it, but he muſt be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* [from *help*.]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or aſſiſts.
There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Iſrael. 2 *Kings.*
We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. 3 *John.*
It is impoſſible for that man to deſpair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor.*

2. One that adminiſters remedy.
Compaſſion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle ſpectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*

3. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.
Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive,
And *helper to* a huſband. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſupernumerary ſervant.
I live in the corner of a vaſt unfurniſhed houſe; my family conſiſts of a ſteward, a groom, a *helper* in the ſtable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Uſeful; that gives aſſiſtance.
Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* ſwords. *Shakſpeare.*
He orders all the ſuccours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden.*

2. Wholeſome; ſalutary.
A ſkilful chymiſt can as well, by ſeparation of viſible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poiſon, as poiſon out of the moſt healthful herbs. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.
One dire ſhot
Cloſe by the board the prince's main-maſt bore;
All three now *helpleſs* by each other lie. *Dryden.*
Let our enemies rage and perſecute the poor and the *helpleſs*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance.
How ſhall I then your *helpleſs* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to ſeem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpleſs* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.
Spenſer

4. Unſupplied; void: with *of*. This is unuſual, perhaps improper.
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpleſs of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpleſs*.] Without ability; without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *helpleſs*.] Want of ability; want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from heolstep preabo, the darkneſs of hell; hell, ſays he, being a place of confuſion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly.
Sir John, I am thy Piſtol, and thy friend;
And *helter ſkelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakſpeare*
He had no ſooner turned his back, but they were at it *helter-ſkelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'LVE *n. ſ.* [helfe, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.
The ſlipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is ſlain, was the work of God himſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*

To HE'LVE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. ſ.* [hem, Saxon]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading.
Rowlers muſt be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, ſeam, or thread hanging by. *Wiſeman.*
2. [*hemmen*, Dutch] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath.
I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakſpeare.*
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleaſed with any one who takes notice of the ſtrength which he ſtill exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addiſon.*
3. *Interject.* Hem! [Latin]

To HEM. *v. a.*
1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.
2. To border; to edge.
All the ſkirt about
Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen.*
Along the ſhoar of ſilver ſtreaming Thames,
Whoſe ruſhy bank, the which his river *hems*.
Spenſer.
3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.
So of either ſide, ſtretching itſelf in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*
What lets us then the great Jeruſalem
With valiant ſquadrons round *about* to *hem*?
Fairfax.
Why, Neptune, haſt thou made us ſtand alone,
Divided from the world for this, ſay they;
Hemm'd in to be a ſpoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*
I hurry me *in* haſte away,
And find his honour *in* a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and κρανίον, the ſkull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμίκυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA *n. ſ.* An ancient meaſure; now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces in meaſure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to ſtrike or ſeize.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time; ſome partial diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον; *hemiſphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles
That place is earth, the ſeat of man, that light
His day, which elſe, as th' other *hemiſphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton.*
A hill
Of Paradiſe the higheſt from whoſe top
The *hemiſphere* of earth, in cleareſt ken
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect lay. *Milton.*
The ſun is more powerful in the northern *hemiſphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is ſlower. *Brown*
In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky;
So in this *hemiſphere* our utmoſt view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL } *adj.* [from *hemi-*
HEMISPHE'RICK. } *ſphere*.] Half round; containing half a globe.
The thin film of water ſwells above the ſurface of the water it ſwims on, and commonly conſtitutes *hemiſpherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemiſpherick* figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward.*

HE'MISTICK. *n. ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemiſtiche*, French] Half a verſe.
He broke off in the *hemiſtick*, or midſt of the verſe; but ſeized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemiſtick*.
Dryden's Dedication.

HE'MLOCK *n. ſ.* [hemloc, Saxon] An herb.
The leaves are cut into many minute ſegments: the petals of the flower are bind, heart-ſhaped, and unequal: the flower is ſucceeded by two ſhort channeled ſeeds. One ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was ſuch deadly poiſon, is generally ſuppoſed different. *Miller.*
He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With darnel, *hemlock*. *Shakſpeare.*
We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nouriſhed by wood or ſtones, or that all men will be poiſoned by *hemlock*. *Locke*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥαγία, *he-*
HE'MORRHAGY } *morragie*, French.] A violent flux of blood
Great *hemorrhagy* ſucceeds the ſeparation. *Ray.*
Twenty days faſting will not diminiſh its quantity ſo much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥοΐδες; *hemorrhoids*, French] The piles; the emrods.
I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids*] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
Beſides there are hemorrhages from the noſe and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*
Emboſt upon the field, a battle ſtood
Of leeches, ſpouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP. *n. ſ.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch; *cannabis*.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.
It hath digitated leaves oppoſite to one another: the flowers have no viſible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is uſeful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*
Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe ſuffocate. *Shakſp.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deſerve encouragement, both for their uſefulneſs and profit. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony*. *n. ſ.* A plant.
The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and ſides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*] Made of hemp
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears.
Fairy Queen.
Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ſhip-boys climbing.
Shakſpeare.
Ye ſhall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakſpeare.*
I watch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He will not when the *hempen* ſtring I drew. *Gay.*

HEN. *n. ſ.* [henne, Saxon; *han*, German, a cock.]
1. The female of a houſe-cock.
2. The female of any land fowl.
The peacock, pheaſant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*
Whilſt the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon.*
O'er the trackleſs waſte
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomſon.*

HEN-DRIVER *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk
The *hen driver* I forbear to name. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM } *n. ſ.* [*tygargus*] A
HEN-HARRIER } kind of kite. *Ainſw.*
So called probably from deſtroying chickens.

HEN-HEARTED *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*] Daſtardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*] Governed by the wife
A ſtepdame too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dry.*
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impoſſible, by ſuch a mild ſpirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN ROOST. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt*.] The place where the poultry reſt.
Many a poor devil ſtands to a whipping poſt for the pilfering of a ſilver ſpoon, or the robbing of a *hen-rooſt*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Her houſe frequented by a company of rogues whom ſhe encourageth to rob his *hen-rooſts*. *Swift.*
If a man proſecutes gipſies with ſeverity, his *hen rooſt* is ſure to pay for it. *Addiſon.*
They oft have fully'd out to pillage
The *hen rooſts* of ſome neighbouring village. *Tickel.*

HE'NBANE. *n. ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Latin] A plant
It is very often found growing upon the ſides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poiſonous plant. *Miller.*
That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane*-juice, to ſwell 'em till they burſt.
Dryden.

HE'NBIT. *n. ſ.* [*alſine foliis hederaceis*] A plant.
In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raiſing millet-ſeeds: but it was found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy leaved ſpeedwell, or ſmall *henbit*. *Derham's Phyſ. Th.*

HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Sax. *heñnes*, old Engliſh.]

1. From this place to another.

Diſcharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.
Shakſpeare.

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton.*
A ſullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noiſe, fraud, and impertinence. *Roſcom.*

2. Away; to a diſtance. A word of command.

Be not found here: *hence* with your little ones.
Shakſpeare.
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuſe. *Milton.*

3. At a diſtance; in another place. Not in uſe.

Why ſhould I then be falſe, ſince it is true
That I muſt die here, and live *hence* by truth?
Shakſpeare.
All members of our cauſe, both here and *hence*,
That are inſinewed to this action. *Shakſpeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reaſon well to day about one ſort of matters, cannot at all reaſon to-day about others, though perhaps any year *hence* he may. *Locke.*
Let not poſterity a thouſand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.
Arbuthnot.

5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wiſdom.
Tillotſon.

6. From this cauſe; from this ground.

By too ſtrong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exerciſe in helping digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore.

My Flora was my ſun; for as
One ſun, ſo but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace as ſtars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vitious expreſſion, which crept into uſe even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* ſignifies *from this.*

An ancient author propheſy'd *from hence*
Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince! *Dryd.*

To **HENCE.** *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. Obſolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curs'd.
Sidney.

HENCEFO'RTH. *adv.* [henonpopð, Sax.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
Never *henceforth* ſhall I joy again;
Never, oh never, ſhall I ſee more joy. *Shakſpeare.*
Happier thou may'ſt be, worthier can'ſt not be;
Taſte this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyſelf a goddeſs. *Milton.*
I never from thy ſide *henceforth* will ſtray,
Till day droop. *Milton.*
If we treat gallant ſoldiers in this ſort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?
Dryden.

HENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward*] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakſp.*
Pardon, I beſeech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakſp.*
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only ſuch who are endued with good qualities.
Dryden.

HE'NCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [hync, a ſervant, and *man*, *Skinner*; henzre, a horſe, and *man*, *Spelman.*] A page; an attendant. Obſolete.

Why ſhould Titania croſs her Oberon:
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakſpeare.*
Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight aſſign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To **HEND.** *v. a.* [henban, Saxon, from *hendo*, low latin, which ſeems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]

1. To ſeize; to lay hold on.

With that the ſerjeants *hent* the young man ſtout,
And bound him likewiſe in a worthleſs chain.
Fairfax.

2. To crowd; to ſurround. Perhaps the following paſſage is corrupt, and ſhould be read *hemmed*; or it may mean *to take poſſeſſion.*

The generous and graveſt citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakſpeare.*

HENDE'CAGON *n. ſ.* [ἑνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HENS-FEET. *n. ſ.* [*fumaria ſpium*] Hedge fumitory.

HEPA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Lat. *hepa-*
HEPA'TICK. } *tique*, Fr. from ἧπαρ] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is ſtomach blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Harvey.*
The cyſtick gall is thick, and intenſely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not ſo bitter.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HEPS. *n. ſ.* The berries of the brier or dogroſe, commonly written *hips*. *Ainſw*

In hard winters there is obſerved great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preſerve the ſmall birds from ſtarving. *Bacon*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτα and *capſula.*] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *n. ſ.* [*heptagone*, French; ἑπτα and γωνια.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *adj* [from *heptagon.*] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*heptarchie*, French; ἑπτα and ἀρχη.] A ſevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they deſcended, uſed ſhields. *Camden.*
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who ſhar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His ſteps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryd.*

HER. *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon, ſtood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female poſſeſſive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a ſhe; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakſp. As you like it.*
Still new favourites ſhe choſe,
'Till up in arms my paſſion roſe,
And caſt away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*
One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the ſov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
But ſo weak and ſmall *her* wit,
That ſhe to govern were unfit,
And ſo Suſanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe.*

England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakſp. Henry v.*
She cannot ſeem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* ſeem to others ſo. *Cowley.*
The moon aroſe clad o'er in light,
With thouſand ſtars attending on her train;
With *her* they riſe, with *her* they ſet again.
Cowley.
Should I be left, and thou be loſt, the ſea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, ſhould bury me. *Dryd.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, ſuch are *her* charms, ſuch charms as *hers.*

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her.
Shakſpeare.
Thine own unworthineſs,
Will ſtill that thou art mine not *hers* confeſs.
Cowley.
Some ſecret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to ſave a crown, not *hers* but yours. *Dryd.*

HE'RALD. *n. ſ.* [*herault*, Fr. *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whoſe ſcatter'd names honour my book,
For ſtrict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainſt the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben Jonſon.*
When time ſhall ſerve let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
Embaſſador of peace, if peace you chuſe;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuſe. *Dryden.*
Pleaſe thy pride and ſearch the *herald's* roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree.
Dryden.

2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful *heralds* to aſtoniſh us. *Shakſpeare.*
It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
Shakſpeare.

3. A proclaimer; a publiſher.

After my death I wiſh no other *herald*,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith. *Shakſp.*

To **HE'RALD.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To introduce as by a herald. Not uſed.

We are ſent from our royal maſter,
Only to *herald* thee into his ſight,
Not pay thee. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'RALDRY. *n. ſ.* [*heraulderie*, Fr. from *herald.*]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*
Grant her, beſides, of noble blood the ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Regiſtry of genealogies.

'Twas no falſe *heraldry* when madneſs drew
Her pedigree from thoſe who too much knew.
Denham.

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazen common beauties; ſhe
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*.
Cleaveland.

HERB. *n. ſ.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Latin.]

Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

In ſuch a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æſon. *Shakſpeare.*

With ſweet-ſmelling *herbs*
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milt.*
Unhappy, from whom ſtill conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmleſs luxury. *Cowley.*
If the leaves are of chief uſe to us, then we call them *herbs*; as ſage and mint. *Watts.*
Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have ſtrong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *bane berries*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to herbs.
Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, reſembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*
2. Feeding on vegetables: perhaps not properly.
Their teeth are fitted to their food, the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*herbage*, French]
1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture.
Rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitleſs fields. *Dryden.*
At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward.*
2. The tithe and the right of paſture. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RBAL. *n. ſ.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and deſcriptions of plants.
We leave the deſcription of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural hiſtory. *Bacon.*
Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*
As for the medicinal uſes of plants, the large *herbals* are ample teſtimonies thereof. *Moore.*
Our *herbals* are ſufficiently ſtored with plants. *Baker*

HE'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *herbal.*] A man ſkilled in herbs.
Herbaliſts have diſtinguiſhed them, naming that the male whoſe leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. *Brown.*

HE'RBAR. *n. ſ.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenſer.*] Herb; plant.
The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Queen.*

HE'RBARIST. *n. ſ.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin] One ſkilled in herbs.
Herbariſts have exerciſed a commendable curioſity in ſubdividing plants of the ſame denomination. *Boyle.*
He was too much ſwayed by the opinions then current amongſt *herbariſts*, that different colours, or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were ſufficient to conſtitute a ſpecifick difference. *Ray.*
As to the fuci, their ſeed hath been diſcovered and ſhewed me firſt by an ingenious *herbariſt*. *Derham.*

HE'RBELET. *n ſ.* [diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A ſmall herb.
Theſe *herbelets*, which we upon you ſtrow. *Shakſpeare.*

HERBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*herbeſcens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *herb*] One curious in herbs. This ſeems a miſtake for *herbariſt*
A curious *herboriſt* has a plant, whoſe flower periſhes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE'RBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary reſidence. Now written *harbour.*
The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms ſet up in his laſt *harborough*. *Ben Jonſon.*

HE'RBOUS. *adj.* [*herboſus*, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula*, Lat] Containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells herbs.
I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY. *adj* [from *herb.*] Having the nature of herbs.
No ſubſtance but earth, and the precedures of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any moſs or *herby* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

HERD. *n. ſ* [heopd; Saxon.]
1. A number of beaſts together. It is peculiarly applied to black-cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine.*
Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakſpeare.*
There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the ſhore. *Addiſon.*
2. A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation.
Survey the world, and where one Cato ſhines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*
I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by the *herd*. *Locke.*
3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is ſtill uſed. [hyrd, Saxon.] A ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as, *goatherd.*

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run in herds or companies.
Weak women ſhould, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*
It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-ſailors in a ſtorm. *Norris.*
2. To aſſociate; to become one of any number or party.
I'll *herd* among his friends, and ſeem
One of the number. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undiſtinguiſhed paſs among the crowd. *Watts.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd.
The reſt,
However great we are, honeſt and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben Jonſon.*

HE'RDGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. Not in uſe.
But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other. *Spenſer.*

HE'RDMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *man*]
HE'RDSMAN. } One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.
A *herdſman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*
And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdſman*, if e'er thou
Theſe rural latches to his entrance open,
I will deviſe a cruel death for thee. *Shakſpeare.*
Scarce themſelves know how to hold
A ſheephook, or have learn'd ought elſe the leaſt
That to the faithful *herdſman's* art belongs. *Milton.*
There oft the Indian *herdſman*, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickeſt ſhade. *Milt.*
So ſtands a Thracian *herdſman* with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*
The *herdſman*, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd. *Dryden.*
When their *herdſmen* could not agree, they parted by content. *Locke.*

HERE. *adv.* [hep, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]
1. In this place
Before they *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thouſand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was ſetting forth. *Shakſp.*
I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep reſidence. *Milton.*
Here nature firſt begins
Her fartheſt verge. *Milton.*
How wretched does Prometheus' ſtate appear,
While he his ſecond miſ'ry ſuffers *here!* *Cowley.*
To day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*
2. In the preſent ſtate.
Thus ſhall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*
3. It is uſed in making an offer or attempt.
Then *here's* for earneſt;
'Tis finiſh'd. *Dryden.*
4. In drinking a health.
Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*
However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*
5. It is often oppoſed to *there*; in one place, diſtinguiſhed from another.
Good-night, mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakſpeare.*
We are come to ſee thee fight, to ſee thee foigne, to ſee thee traverſe, to ſee thee *here*, to ſee thee *there*. *Shakſpeare.*
Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poſt *here* for help, ſeek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*
I would have in the heath ſome thickets made only of ſweet-briar, and honey ſuckle, and ſome wild vine amongſt; and the ground ſet with violets; for theſe are ſweet, and proſper in the ſhade; and theſe to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon.*
The devil might perhaps, by inward ſuggeſtions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a ſingle proſelyte. *Government of the Tongue.*
Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not preſently, by raiſing continued ſtreets; but at firſt *here* a houſe, and *there* a houſe, to which others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons.*
He that rides poſt through a country may be able to give ſome looſe deſcription of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a moraſs and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and ſavanas in another. *Locke.*
6. *Here* ſeems, in the following paſſage, to mean *this place.*
Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou loſeſt *here*, a better where to find. *Shakſp.*

HEREABO'UTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place.
I ſaw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Auguſtus's bridge. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after.*]
1. In time to come; in futurity.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than ſtory him in his own hearing. *Shakſpeare.*
The grand-child, with twelve ſons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd Egypt. *Milton.*
Hereafter he from war ſhall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*
2. In a future ſtate.
You ſhall be happy here, and more happy *hereafter.* *Bacon.*

HERFA'FTER. *n. ſ.* A future ſtate. This is a figurative noun, not to be uſed but in poetry

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis heaven itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I ſtill ſhall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future ſtate. *Prior.*

HERBA'T. *adv.* [*here* and *at*] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this ſingularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HER BY. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what eſtate the fathers reſted, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this deſcription no conſideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquiſition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *adj* [*hæres*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT *n ſ* [*hæredium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary eſtate

HERE'DITARILY *adv.* [from *hereditary*] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greateſt glories of his father was to have diſtinguiſhed and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift*

HERE'DITARY *adj* [*hereditaire*, Fr. *hereditarius*, Lat.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſhall aſcend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their ſight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes,
Beholds his own *hereditary* ſkies. *Dryd'n's Cond*

When heroick verſe his youth ſhall raiſe,
And form it to *hereditary* praiſe. *Dryden's Virgil*

HEREI'N. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this

How highly ſoever it may pleaſe them with words of truth to extol ſermons, they ſhall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My beſt endeavours ſhall be done *herein* *Shakſpeare*

Since truths, abſolutely neceſſary to ſalvation, are ſo clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unleſs we be notoriouſly wanting to ourſelves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is reſolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HERETNTO *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Becauſe the point about which we ſtrive is the quality of our laws, our firſt entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with conſideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this, of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakſpeare.*

HEREO'N. *adv* [*here* and *on*] Upon this.

If we ſhould ſtrictly inſiſt *hereon*, the poſſibility might fall into queſtion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HERRO'UT. *adv* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing.
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenſ.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obſolete, or obſolescent; never uſed in poetry, and ſeldom in proſe, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained

HEREMI'TICAL. *adj* [It ſhould be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος, a deſart; *heremitique*, French] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit.

You deſcribe ſo well your *heremitical* ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH. *n ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French; αἵρεσις; ἀρχὴ] A leader in hereſy; the head of a herd of heretics

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *hereſiarch*. *Sir Aſpley.*

HE'RESY. *n ſ* [*hareſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Lat.; αἵρεσις] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Hereſy prevaileth only by a counterfeit ſhew of reaſon, whereby notwithſtanding it becometh invincible, unleſs it be convicted of fraud by manifeſt remonſtrance clearly true, and unable to be withſtood. *Hooker.*

As for ſpeculative *hereſies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in ſtates. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to her judgment, not in the odious diſguiſes of cruelty, ſchiſm, *hereſy*, novelty, cruelty, and diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

HE'RETICK. *n ſ* [*hereticque*, French; αἱρετικὸς.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

Theſe things would be prevented, if no known *hereſiarch* or ſchiſmatick be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries *Bacon.*

No *heretick* deſire to ſpread
Their wild opinions like theſe Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* inſtead of a father *Baker on Learning.*

When a papiſt uſes the word *heretick*, he generally means proteſtants; when a proteſtant uſes the word, he means any perſons wilfully and contentiouſly obſtinate in fundamental errours. *Watts.*

2. It is or has been uſed ludicrouſly for any one whoſe opinion is erroneous.

Father will ſuſpect the ſun with cold
Thanſche with wantonneſs; thy honour ſtands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakſpeare.*

HERE'TICAL. *adj* [from *heretick*] Containing hereſy

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Chriſt under the colour of hereſy, when they cannot but grant it poſſible even for him to be, as touching his own perſonal perſuaſion, *heretical*, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefeſt place of authority even of the ſame? *Hooker.*

Conſtantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealouſy that theſe words had ſome *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety*

HERE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With hereſy.

HER-TO' *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

I have long deſired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your perſon. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil ſtate and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the prieſthood united in the ſame perſon. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long ſchemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*] To this.

They which rightly conſider after what ſort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, muſt of neceſſity acknowledge, that whoſo aſſenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of the authority whoſe words they are. *Hooker.*

A profitable *hereunto* might not be amiſs to make children often to tell a ſtory of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH *adv.* [*here* and *with*] With this

You, fair ſir, be not *herewith* affrayd,
But conſtant keep the way in which ye ſtand. *Spenſer.*

Herewith the people is much offended, and purpoſed by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT. *n ſ* [*here geatt*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion.

This he draws from the ivy; for he ſhould be the true poſſeſſor of the lord thereof, but the olive diſpenſeth with his conſcience to put it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Herod.*

Though thou conſume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the beſt of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purſe to you. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian*

HE'RITABLE. *adj* [*hæres*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited

By the canon law this ſon ſhall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England *Ayliffe's Common Law.*

HI'RITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general.

Let us our father's heritage divide. *Hal Tale.*

He conſiders that his proper home and heritage is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a gueſt that tarries but a day. *Rowe.*

2. [in divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, ſave thy people, and bleſs thine *heritage*. *Common Prayer.*

HERMA'PHRODITE. *n. ſ.* [*hermaphrodite*, Fr. from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite* *Cleaveland.*

Monſtroſity could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuth. & Pope*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL, *adj* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both ſexes.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms. *Brown.*

HERME'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymiſtry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

HERME'TICK. }

An *hermetical* ſeal, or to ſeal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glaſs till it is juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twiſt it cloſe together. *Quincy.*

The tube was cloſed at one end with dichylon, inſtead of an *hermetical* ſeal. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY *adv* [from *hermetical*] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

He ſuffered thoſe things to putrefy in *hermetically* ſealed glaſſes, and veſſels cloſe covered with paper: and not only ſo, but in veſſels covered with

fine lawn, ſo as to admit the air, and keep out the inſects; no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *n. ſ* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion

A withered *hermit*, fiveſcore winters worn,
Might ſhake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakſp.*

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in ſo eminent a place. I humbly return you mine opinion, ſuch as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this ſolitary ſpot. *Addiſon.*

2. A headſman; one bound to pray for another. Improper

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We reſt your *hermit*. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'RMITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hermitage*, French] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they paſs
Forth to an hill, that was both ſteep and high;
On top whereof a ſacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*

Go with ſpeed
To ſome forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleaſures of the world.
Shakſpeare

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to ſee a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettieſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addiſon.*

HE'RMITESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL. *n. ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firſt brought into medicinal uſe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people uſe them, while freſh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roaſting them for food, which they eat in order to make them'ſelves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little uſed. *Hill.*

HE'RN. *n ſ* [contracted from HERON, which ſee.]

Birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are the mallard, ſwan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham.*

HE'RNHILL. *n. ſ.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RNIA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diverſified by the name of the part affected

A *hernia* would certainly ſucceed. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RO *n. ſ.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I ſing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

In this view he ceaſes to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Theſe are thy honours, not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy duſt.
Pope.

2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect: as, a *hero* in learning

HE'ROESS *n ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroïs*, Lat. A heroine; a female hero. Not in uſe.

In which were held, by ſad diſeaſe,
Heroes and *heroeſſes*. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *adj* [from *hero*.] Befitting a hero; noble; illuſtrious; heroick

Muſidorus was famous over all Aſia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I aſcribe it to you as your ſecond attribute. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; ſuitably to a hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical couſin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICK *adj* [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke,
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakſp.*

2 Noble; ſuitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterpriſing; illuſtrious

Not that which juſtly gives *heroic* name
To perſon, or to poem. *Milton.*

Verſe makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verſes give. *Waller.*

3 Reciting the acts of heroes. Uſed of poetry.

Methinks *heroick* poeſy, 'till now,
Like ſome fantaſtick fairy land did ſhow. *Cowley.*

I have choſen the moſt *heroick* ſubject which any poet could deſire: I have taken upon me to deſcribe the motives, the beginning, progreſs and ſucceſſes of a moſt juſt and neceſſary war. *Dryd.*

An *heroick* poem is the greateſt work which the ſoul of man is capable to perform: the deſign of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*] Suitably to a hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samſon hath quit himſelf
Like Samſon, and *heroically* hath finiſh'd
A life heroic. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *n. ſ* [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to Engliſh analogy, *heroeſs*.

But mourn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-ſtrung, and ſtuffed bent her ſofter ſoul;
The *heroine* aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face.
Dryden.

Then ſhall the Britiſh ſtage
More noble characters expoſe to view,
And draw her finiſh'd *heroine* from you. *Addiſ.*

HE'ROISM. *n. ſ.* [*heroiſme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero.

If the Odyſſey be leſs noble than the Iliad, it is more inſtructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroiſm*, this with more morality. *Broome.*

HE'RON *n ſ* [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

So lords, with ſports of ſtag and heron full,
Sometimes we ſee ſmall birds from neſts do pull.
Sidney.

The *heron*, when ſhe ſoareth high, ſheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*

The tow'ring hawk let future poets ſing,
Who terror bears upon his roaring wing;
Let them on high the fright'ned *heron* ſurvey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay*

HE'RONRY } *n ſ* [from *heron*, com-
HE'RONSHAW } monly pronounced *hernry*] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

HER'PES. *n. ſ* [ἕρπης] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *puſtularis*, which is like millet-ſeed upon the ſkin; and *exedens*, which is more corroſive and penetrating, ſo as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progreſs towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the acceſs of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RRING *n. ſ.* [*hareng*, Fr. hæring, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with round fiſh, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod. *Carew.*

Buy my *herring* freſh, *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before; as, this is *her* houſe, this houſe is *hers*. See HER.

How came her eyes ſo bright? not with ſalt tears;
If ſo, my eyes are oftner waſh'd than *hers*.
Shakſpeare.

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miſerable are made *hers*. *Waller.*

I ſee her rolling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, ſhe cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts peep trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

HERSE. *n ſ* [*herſe*, low Latin; ſuppoſed to come from herian, to praiſe.] This is likewiſe written *hearſe*; ſee HEARSE

1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave

2. The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herſe*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verſe?
Roſcommon.

On all the line a ſudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herſes* ſhall beſiege your gates.
Pope.

To HERSE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To put into a herſe.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear O, would ſhe were *herſ'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The Grecians ſpirituſully drew from the darts the corſe,
And *herſ'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

He houſe is *herſ'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree.
Craſhaw.

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as diſtinguiſhed from others.

The jealous o'erworn widow and *herſelf*,
Since their exploit, created gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakſp.*

2 Being in her own power, miſtreſs of her own thoughts.

The more the looks, the more her fears increaſe,
At nearer ſight; and ſhe's *herſelf* the leſs. *Dryd.*

3. The oblique caſe of the reciprocal pronoun: as, ſhe hurt *herſelf*

The daughter of Heaven is come down to waſh *herſelf* *Revelat.*

She returned anſwer to *herſelf*. *Judges.*

HE'RSELIKE. *adj herſe* and *like*] Funereal; ſuitable to funerals

Even in the Old Teſtament if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many *herſelike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY *v. a.* [herian, Saxon, to praiſe, to celebrate] To hallow; to regard as holy Now no longer in uſe.

Whenot, now is the time of merry-make,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or ſummer ſhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenſer.*

But were thy spouse grown to more [illegible],
Then would thou hasten to enrol her love,
And bery with hymns thy lass's glove. *Spenser.*

HE'SITANCY. *n. f.* [from *hesitate.*] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspence.

The reason of any *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which dies into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

To HESITATE. *v. a.* [*hæsito*, Latin; *hésiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [hæʒ, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *behest*.

Those dost afflict the not deserver,
Do him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*

Thou wait a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakspeare.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitus*, Latin; ἕτερος and κλίνω.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke.*

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar in echoes to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if the say attraction is unjustly appropriated into the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved; such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *n. f.* [*heterogenité*, French; from *heterogeneous.*]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ether and soot; whereas the same wood distilled into a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this Sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *n. f.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the tropick, fall at noon always to the north.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon; *houwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for 't. *Shakspeare.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the woods to *hew*. *Dryden.*

3. To cut, as with an axe; with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *out*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes. *Shakspeare.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'ns assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakspeare.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain, *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew* it *down* all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe; with *out*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee *out* a sepulchre here, as he that *heweth* him *out* a sepulchre on high. *Isaiah.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *King Charles.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage [illegible] *Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was [illegible]
Whereby [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] *Dryden's Æn.*
[illegible]

[illegible] now pass my days, nor [illegible] my idle, rather polishing old works than [illegible] new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER. *n. f.* [from *hew.*] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon.*] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six cornered. *Brown.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures: as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray.*

HEXA'GONY. *n. f.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

HEXA'METER. *n. f.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal. *Woodw.*

HE'XAPOD. *n. f.* [ἕξ and πούς.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come, for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *n. f.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei.*

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the town with peaceful lyric;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HEY'DAY. *interj.* [for *high day*] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou'l say anon it is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakspeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Hudibras.*

HEY'DAY. *n. f.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakspeare.*

HE'YDIGIES. *n. f.* A wild frolick dance. Obsolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night,
With *heydigyes*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

HIA'TUS. *n. s.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping.

[illegible] the continual *hiatus*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention [illegible] element of air; but [illegible] the [illegible] of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [illegible.]

[illegible] breach.

[illegible] the bottom of the sea, [illegible] into and commu- *Woodward.*

[illegible] with by the succeeding vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. n. ſ. [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic eſt doctus*, *this*, or *here* is the learned man. Uſed by jugglers of themſelves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe.

An old dull ſot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Weſtminſter and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H'had been both friend and foe to crimes.
Hudibras.

HICCO'UGH. *n. ſ.* [*hicken*, Daniſh] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late
I heard an echo ſupererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice reſtore,
As if he had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Clewel.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown.*

If the ſtomach be hurt, ſingultus or *hiccough* follows. *Wiſeman.*

To HI'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulſe to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up.
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. HI'CKWAY. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HID. HI'DDEN. The part. paſſ. of *hide*.

Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what moſts merits fame, in ſilence *hid*.
Milton.

Other *biden* cauſe
Left them ſuperior. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night:
God ſaid, Let Newton be, and all was light.
Pope.

To HIDE. *v. a.* pret. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden*. [hiban, Sax.] To conceal; to withold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my ſight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakſp.*

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakſpeare.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ſev'nfold gates,
And ſeeks his *hidden* ſpring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the ſire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know.
Dryden.

The ſev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th'occaſion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick ſcorn may *hide*.
Dryden.

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots paſſing o'er
The channel; on a bridge from ſhore to ſhore.
Dryden.

With what aſtoniſhment and veneration may we look into our own ſouls, where there are ſuch *hidden* ſtores of virtue and knowledge, ſuch inexhauſted ſources of perfection? *Addiſon.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulyſſes, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himſelf under a greater variety of ſhapes. *Addiſon.*

Hell trembles at the ſight, and *hides* its head
In utmoſt darkneſs, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to ſome *hiding* place. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view diſplay'd;
Your virtues open faireſt in the ſhade:
Bred to diſguiſe, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none diſtinguiſh 'twixt your ſhame and pride,
Weakneſs or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and ſeek* in my hair. *Gulliver*

HIDE. *n. ſ.* [hyde, Sax. *haude*, Dut.]

1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed.

The trembling weapon paſt
Through nine hull *hides* each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield. *Dryden.*

Piſiſtratus was firſt to graſp their hands,
And ſpread ſoft *hides* upon the yellow ſands.
Pope

2. The human ſkin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'ſt thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakſpeare.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a ſtarviſh'd face he bears.
Dryden.

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *huda*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till] *Ainſw.*

One of the firſt things was a more particular inquiſition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conqueſt, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOU'ND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. It ſometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from overriding, or a ſurfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without ſomewhat put into it.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Like ſtinted *hidebound* trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Swift*

3. Harſh; untractable.

And ſtill the harſher and *hidelounder*
The damſels prove, become the fonder. *Hudib.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parſimonious.
Ainſworth.

HI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*hideux*, French.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking.

If he could have turned himſelf to as many forms as Proteus, every form ſhould have been made *hideous*. *Sidney.*

Some monſter in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be ſhewn. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and ſigh'd
From all her caves, and back reſounded death.
Milton.

Her eyes grew ſtiffen'd, and with ſulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling ſnakes with hiſſings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden*

2. It is commonly uſed of viſible objects: the following uſe is leſs authorized.

'Tis forced through the ſtatutes at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into the moſt horrible diſorder, making it rage and roar with a moſt *hideous* and amazing noiſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſt.*

3. It is uſed by *Spenſer* in a ſenſe not now retained; deteſtable.

O *hideous* hunger of dominion! *Spenſer.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that ſhocks.

I arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideouſly* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

This, in the preſent application, is *hideouſly* profane; but the ſenſe is intelligible. *Collier.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs, terrour.

HI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.]

1. To haſten; to go in haſte.

When they had mark'd the changed ſkies,
They wiſt their hour was ſpent; then each to reſt
him *hies*. *Fairy Queen.*

My will is even this,
That preſently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shak.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And ſo beſtow theſe papers as you bade me.
Shakſpeare.

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or wither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction *hie*. *Daniel.*

The ſnake no ſooner hiſt,
But virtue heard it, and away the *hy'd*, *Craſhaw.*

Thither, full fraught with miſchievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curſed hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*

Thus he adviſ'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the ſea.
Waller.

The youth, returning to his miſtreſs, *hies*.
Dryden.

2. It was anciently uſed with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete in all its uſes.

Auſter ſpy'd him;
Cruel Auſter thither *hy'd* him. *Craſhaw.*

HI'ERARCH. *n. ſ.* [ἱερος and ἀρχη; *hierarque*, French.] The chief of a ſacred order.

Angels, by imperial ſummons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels ſheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt.
Fairfax.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'ns choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

Jehovah, from the ſummit of the ſky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world ſurvey'd. *Sandys.*

Thoſe the ſupreme king
Exalted to ſuch pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights, now queſtionleſs the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial *hierarchy*, began to be ſo importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel.*

2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

The preſbytery had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to ſlay the ſacrifices. *South.*

Conſider what I have written, from regard for the church eſtabliſhed under the *hierarchy* of biſhops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHICK. *n. ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were uſed before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* ſeems to be the proper ſubſtantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifeſted in the protection of her young ones, when her neſt was ſet on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A lamp amongſt the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

The firſt writing men uſed was only the ſingle pictures and gravings of the things they would repreſent, which way of expreſſion was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the ſtatues obeliſks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of *hieroglyph* to aſſign any animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. HIEROGLY'PHICK. *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the noun.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place ſtands a ſtately *hieroglyphical* obeliſk of Theban marble. *Sandys. Travels.*

Th' Egyptian ſerpent figures time,
And ſtrip'd, renews into his prime;
If my affection, thou would'ſt win,
Firſt caſt thy *hieroglyphick* ſkin *Cleaveland.*

The original of the cone it was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a proceſs of tradition, ſtole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *adv* [from *hieroglyphical*] Emblematically.

Others have ſpoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the ſun. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIERO'PHANT *n. ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a prieſt

Herein the wantoneſs of poets, and the crafts of their heatheniſh prieſts and *Hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To HIGGLE *v. n* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and chaffer in the amends. *Hall.*

Rate thou art!
To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
And ſtain thy knight an opleſt ſpoute. *Hudib.*

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about ſo inconſiderable an affair? Does this become the character of the noble and rich John Bull? *Arbuthnot*

2. To go felling proviſions from door to door. This ſeems the original meaning, ſuch proviſions being cut into ſmall quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs, as higglers carry a huddle of proviſions together.

HI'GGLER. *n. ſ.* from [*higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *adj* [heah, Saxon; *hoogh*, Dut.]

1. Long upward; riſing above from the ſurface, or from the centre: oppoſed to *deep*, or long *downward*.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than thoſe with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in ſuch a particular deluge, ſaved. *Bacon.*

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually ſpending, and the lower continually gaining they muſt of neceſſity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft: oppoſed to *low*

They that ſtand *high* have many blaſts to ſhake them,
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

High, o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes at every blaſt. *Dryden.*

Reaſon elevates our thoughs as *high* as the ſtars, and leads us through the vaſt ſpaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far ſhort of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The *higheſt* faculty of the ſoul. *Baxter.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.

He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shakſpeare.*

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know.
To beat *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in ſentiment.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, nor aim'd beyond
Higher deſign than to enjoy his ſtate. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abſtruſe.

They meet to hear; and anſwer ſuch *high* things. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* diſcourſes, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himſelf merry with his *high* and threatening language, and ſent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppreſſive.

When there appeareth on either ſide an *high* hand, violent proſecution, cunning advantages taken and combination, then is the virtue of a judge ſeen. *Bacon.*

10 Noble; illuſtrious.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.
——I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked ſo *high* blood—It doth me, though it diſcolours the complexion of my greatneſs to acknowledge it. *Shakſpeare.*

11. Violent; tempeſtuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ſhips in calms on a deceitful coaſt,
Or unſeen rocks, than in *high* ſtorms are loſt. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the ſtorm blows *high*;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addiſon.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain' at their eyes, but high winds worſe within,
Began to rife; *high* paſſions, anger,
Miſtruſt, ſuſpicion, diſcord, hate, ſhook ſore
Their inward ſtate of mind. *Milton.*

Can heav'nly minds ſuch high reſentment ſhow,
Or exerciſe their ſpite in human woe? *Dryden.*

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now uſed only in curſory ſpeech.

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her captive parents dear, *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet warriour, when ſhall I have peace with you?

High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenſer.*

It was *high* time to do ſo, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the weſt. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*

14. Raiſed to any great degree: as, *high* pleaſure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton.*

High ſauces and ſpices are fetch'd from the Indies. *Baker*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their courſe either *high* to the north, or low to the ſouth. *Abbot.*

16. At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian: as, by the ſun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expreſſion, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle ſhould be gathered. *Geneſis.*

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal obſervation of the ſeveral days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the ſame according to the ſeven planets. *Brown.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price

If they muſt be good at ſo *high* a rate, they know they may be ſafe at a cheaper *South.*

19 Capital; great; oppoſed to little: as *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to *petty*.

HIGH. *n. ſ.* High place; elevation; ſuperiour region: only uſed with *from* and *on*.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He ſigh'd *Dryden.*

On HIGH. *adv.* Aloft; above; into ſuperiour regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raiſed on *high*
With adamantine columns threats the ſky. *Dryd.*

HIGH is much uſed in compoſition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLE'ST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n deſcends
But that from us ought ſhould aſcend to heav'n,
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high bleſt*, or to incline his will,
Hard to behet may ſeem. *Milton.*

HI'GH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that ſwim on bladders,
Theſe many ſummers on a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with ſervice, to the mercy
Of a rude ſtream, that muſt for ever hide me. *Shakſpeare*

HI'GH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Caſt round your eyes
Upon the *high born* beauties of the court;
There chuſe ſome worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HI'GH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty ſtructure.

I know him by his ſtride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milton*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.
In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his caſtle rears,
Looks down on man below, and ſtrikes the ſtars. *Creech.*

HIGH CO'LOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.
A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a ſcorbutic fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and ſpots in the ſkin. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DES'GNING. Having great ſchemes.
His warlike mind, his ſoul devoid of fear,
His *high-deſigning* thoughts were figured there. *Dryden*

HI'GH-FED. Pampered.
A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of fleſh and mettle, would ſtill be braweing of his family. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLA'MING. Throwing the flame to a great height.
Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune ſlain,
High-flaming, pleaſe the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

HIGH-FLI'ER. *n. ſ.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.
She openly profeſſeth herſelf to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable ſhe may alſo be a papiſt at heart. *Swift.*

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]
1. Elevated; proud.
This ſtiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant.
This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miſeries of marriage. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.
Clip the wings
Of their *high flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HE'APED. *adj.*
1. Covered with high piles.
The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*
2. Raiſed into high piles.
I ſaw myſelf the vaſt unnumber'd ſtore
Of braſs, *high-heap'd* amidſt the regal dome. *Pope.*

HIGH-HE'ELED. Having the heel of the ſhoe much raiſed.
By theſe embroider'd *high-heel'd* ſhoes,
She ſhall be caught as in a nooſe. *Swift.*

HI'GH HUNG. Hung aloft.
By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could diſcern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of ſpirit.
He fails not in theſe to keep a ſtiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegaſus; and takes care not to furniſh here, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant.
My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
And I will chaſtiſe this *high minded* ſtrumpet. *Shakſpeare.*
Becauſe of unbelief they were broken off, and thou ſtandeſt by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Romans.*

HIGH-PRI'NCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.
This ſeems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RE'D. Deeply red.
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water being digeſted upon the purely white ſugar of lead, has in a ſhort time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. Piquant to the palate.
Be ſparing alſo of ſalt in the ſeaſoning of all his victuals, and uſe him not to *high-ſeaſoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH-SI'GHTED. Always looking upward.
Let *high ſighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakſpeare.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. Bold; daring; inſolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. Obſtinate; lofty.
High-ſtomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakſp.*

HIGH-TA'STED. Guſtful; piquant.
Flattery ſtill in ſugar'd words betrays,
And poiſon in *high-taſted* meats conveys. *Denh.*

HIGH-VI'CED. Enormouſly wicked.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome *high-vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakſpeare*

HI'GH-WROUGHT. Accurately finiſhed; nobly laboured.
Thou triumph'ſt, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, ſoft ſmiling, lead'ſt away. *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.
The wond'ring moon
Beholds her brother's ſteeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* ſmoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addiſon.*
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland uſe this diſcipline to their children in the midſt of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HIGHLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.
His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addiſon.*

HI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and ſituation; aloft.
2. In a great degree.
Whatever expedients can allay thoſe heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be uſeful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its ſafety. *Addiſon.*
It cannot but be *highly* requiſite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the ſame conſiderations. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly.
What thou wouldſt *highly*,
That thou wouldſt holily; wouldſt not play falſe,
And yet wouldſt wrongly win. *Shakſpeare.*
4. With eſteem; with eſtimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himſelf more *highly* than he ought to think. *Romans.*

HI'GHMOST. *adj.* [an irregular word] Higheſt; topmoſt.
Now is the ſun upon the *highmoſt* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shakſpeare*

HI'GHNESS *n. ſ.* [from *high*.]
1. Elevation above the ſurface; altitude; loftineſs.
2. The title of princes; anciently of kings.
Moſt royal majeſty,
I crave no more than that your *highneſs* offer'd.
Shakſpeare.
How long in vain had nature ſtriv'd to frame
A perfect princeſs, ere her *highneſs* came? *Waller.*
Beauty and greatneſs are eminently joined in your royal *highneſs*. *Dryden.*
3. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy.
Deſtruction from God was a terror to me, and by reaſon of his *highneſs* I could not endure. *Job.*

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, uſed only in the preterit tenſe with a paſſive ſignification; *hazan*, to call, Saxon; *heſſen*, to be called, German.]
1. Was named; was called.
The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happineſs doth dwell. *Spenſer.*
Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer;
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed as a participle paſſive; called, named. It is now obſolete, except in burleſque writings.
Among the reſt a wood old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Hearn be *high*. *Pope.*

HIGHWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmoſt flow of the tide.
They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high waters*, and are ſometimes above the low-water mark. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *way*.]
1. Great road; public path.
So few there be
That chuſe the narrow path, or ſeek the right
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go aſtray. *Fairy Queen.*
Two inſcriptions give a great light to the luſtrations of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addiſon.*
Patt'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and riches ſcatter'd lay,
He ſtrove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*
2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent conſequence.
I could mention more trades we have loſt, and are in the *highway* to loſe. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.
'Tis like the friendſhip of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves *Bentley.*
A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force to prevent the ſin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety.
Averroes reſtrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incalefcence for wine. *Bacon.*

HILD, in *Elrick*'s grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: ſo *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroick lady. *Gibſon.*

HI'LDING *n. ſ.* [hilo, Saxon, ſignifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes' Spenſer.*]
1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.
He was ſome *hilding* fellow, that had ſtol'n
The horſe he rode on. *Shakſpeare.*
It ſcorns reaſon and him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
A baſe dove,
A *hilding* for a livery, a ſpirit's cloth. *Shakſp.*
2. It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench:
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakſp.*
This idle toy, this *hilding* feeds my power,
And ſets us all at variance. *Raleigh's Cabinet Store.*

HILL. *n. ſ.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain.
My theep are thoughts, which I both guide and ſerve;
Their paſture is fair *hills* of fruitleſs love. *Sidney.*
Jeruſalem is ſeated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned ſide to ſide. *Dorſet.*

Three ſides are ſure imbar'd with craggs and *hills*,
The reſt is eaſy, ſcant to riſe eſpy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature ſtrengtheneth art.
Fairfax.

When our eye, ſome proſpect would purſue,
Deſcending from a *hill*, looks round to view.
Granville.

A *hill* is nothing but the neſt of ſome metal or mineral which, by a plaſtick virtue, and the efficacy of ſubterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their ſubſtance, do increaſe and grow. *Cheyne.*

HI'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge ye, doth a *hillock* ſhow by the lofty Olympus *Sidney.*

Sometime walking not unſeen,
By hedge row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie ſcattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of theſe dominions. *Addiſon.*

HI'LLY. *adj.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Drumo remain her very yet aborigines, thruſt amongſt an aſſembly of mountains. *Howel.*

Climbing to a *hilly* ſteep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Nortek plains
Riſe *hilly*, with large piles of ſlaughter'd knights. *Philips.*

Hilly countries afford the moſt entertaining proſpects, though a man would chuſe to travel through a plain one. *Addiſon.*

HILT. *n. ſ.* [hilt, Saxon, from healdan, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword.

Now fits expectation in the air,
And hides a ſword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets.
Shakſpeare.

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,
Guide thou the ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

Be his this ſword, whoſe blade of braſs diſplays
A ruddy gleam; whoſe *hilt*, a ſilver blaze.
Pope's Odyſſey.

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique caſe of *he*.

Me he reſtored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Geneſis.*

2. *Him* was anciently uſed for *it* in a neutral ſenſe.

The ſubjunctive mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joined with *him*. *Accidence.*

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf.*]

1. In the nominative the ſame as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expreſſive of individual perſonality.

It was a ſparing ſpeech of the ancients to ſay, that a friend is another *himſelf*; for that a friend is far more than *himſelf*. *Bacon.*

With ſhame remembers, while *himſelf* was one
Of the ſame herd, *himſelf* the ſame had done.
Denham.

2. It is added to a perſonal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical diſcrimination.

He *himſelf* returned again. *Judges.*
God *himſelf* is with us for our captain. *Chron.*

3. In ancient authors it is uſed neutrally for *itſelf*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himſelf*.
Shakſpeare.

4. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification.

David hid *himſelf* in the field. *Samuel.*

5. It is ſometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit ſet a work by a reprovenble badneſs in *himſelf*. *Shakſpeare.*

Nothing in nature can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much *himſelf* as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy. *South.*

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied

Ahab went one way by *himſelf*, and Obadiah went another way by *himſelf*. *Kings.*

HIN. *n. ſ.* [הִין] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exodus.*

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt* [hýnban, Saxon] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face; as, *hind* legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back ſo far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and ſo with its armour gathers itſelf into a ball. *Ray.*

The ſtag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore.
Pope.

HIND. *n. ſ.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The ſhe to a ſtag; the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amiſs,
A gentle *hind* the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen.*

Can'ſt thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job.*

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryd.*

2. [hine, Saxon.] A ſervant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their miſtreſs, to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane, *Shakſp.*

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peaſant; a boor; a mean ruſtick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harveſt their ripe years did yield,
Now look like thoſe, when rolling thunders roar,
And ſheets of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field.
Dryden.

He cloath'd himſelf in coarſe array,
A lab'ring *hind* in ſhew, *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDBE'RRIES. *n. ſ.* The ſame as raſpberries. *Ainſworth.*

To HI'NDER. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, ſeeing the Lord hath proſpered my way. *Geneſis.*

The whole world ſhined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wiſdom.*

If the alms where *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to reſtitution, becauſe entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Solitude dimps thought and wit; too much company diſſipates and *hinders* it from fixing.
Temple.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the ſame right. *Locke.*

To HI'NDER. *v. n.* To raiſe hinderances; to cauſe impediment.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-graſs made!
Shakſpeare

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of ſome commander, enterpriſed for the chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HI'NDER. *adj.* [from *hind*] That is in a poſition contrary to that of the face; oppoſed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their *hinder* feet; and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back. *Addiſon.*

HI'NDERANCE *n. ſ.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction; with *of*, ſometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the perſon.

Falſe opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practiſes againſt the *hinderances* of them, and thoſe practiſes new opinions, more pernicious than the firſt: yea, moſt extremely ſometimes oppoſite to the firſt. *Hooker.*

They muſt be in every chriſtian church the ſame, except mere impoſſibility of ſo having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in purſuit of love? *Dryd.*

He muſt conquer all theſe difficulties, and remove all theſe *hinderances* out of the way that leads to juſtice. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERER *n. ſ.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow.
May.

HI'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDMOST. *adj.* [This word ſeems to be leſs proper than *hindmoſt.*] Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremoſt, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joſeph *hindermoſt*. *Geneſ.*

Like to an enter'd tide they all ruſh by,
And leave you *hindermoſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

HI'NDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *moſt*] The laſt; the lag; that comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmoſt* man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now.
Shakſpear's Henry VI.

He met thee by the way, and ſmote the *hindmoſt* of thee, even all that were feeble behind.
Deuteronomy.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages caſt,
The firſt of this, and *hindmoſt* of the laſt,
A looſing gameſter. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmoſt*, hell—he ſaid, and run.
Pope.

HINGE. *n. ſ.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang.*]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate ſelf-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

Then from the *hinge* their ſtrokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force,
Denham.

Heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at eaſt,
The birth breaks forward from its native reſt
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This ſtation gives. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle

The other *hinge* of puniſhment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry

by the age of five and twenty, ſhould pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

The man's ſpirit is out of order, and *off the hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diſquieted. *Tillotſon.*

Methinks we ſtand on ruins, nature ſhakes
About us, and this univerſal frame
So looſe, that it but wants another puſh
To leap *from off its hinges.* *Dryden.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with hinges.

2. To bend as a hinge.

Be thou a ſtatt'rer now, and *hinge* the knee,
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt obſerve,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakſpeare.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French, *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention, or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt *hint* a fault, and heſitate diſlike. *Pope.*

In waking whiſpers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd ſoul. *Thomſon.*

To HINT *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

Speaking of Auguſtus's actions, he ſtill remembers that agriculture ought to be ſome way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem. *Addiſon.*

HINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and intimations, the firſt *hints* and whiſpers of good and evil, that paſs in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggeſtion; intimation.

On this *hint* I ſpake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt. *Shakſp.*

Actions are ſo full of circumſtances, that, as men obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addiſon.*

HIP. *n. ſ.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogroſe.

Eating *hips*, and drinking wat'ry foam.
Hubberd's Tale.

Why ſhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear maſts, the briars ſcarlet *hips.*
Shakſpeare

Years of ſtore of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HIP. *n. ſ.* [hỳpe, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the moſt profound ſciatica? *Shakſpeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, uſing continual riding, they were generally moleſted with the ſciatica or *hip* gout. *Brown.*

2. The haunch; the fleſh of the thigh.

So ſhepherds uſe
To ſet the ſame mark on the *hip*
Both of their ſound and rotten ſheep. *Hudibras.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And ranch'd his *lips* with one continu'd wound.
Dryden.

3. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cheriſh
For his quick hunting, ſtand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caſſio *on the hip.* *Shakſp.*

To HIP *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip.

His horſe was *hipp'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.*

Your different taſtes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the ſock, t' other the buſkin wears:
Thus, while he ſtrives to pleaſe, he 's forc'd to do 't,
Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſingle boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainſworth.*

HIP. } *adj.* A corruption of *hypo-*
HI'PPISH. } *chondriack.* *Ainſworth.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [ἱππόκενταυρος; *hippocentaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe, and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRAS. *n. ſ.* [*hypocras*, Fr. *quaſi vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-ſpic'd *hippocraſs*, the wine,
Waſſail the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine.
King.

HI'PPOCRATES' *Sleeve. n. ſ.* A woollen bag, made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *n. ſ.* [ἵππος and γρύψ; *hippogriffe*, French] A winged horſe; a being imagined by Arioſto.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air ſublime
Milton.

HIPPO'POTAMUS. *n. ſ.* [ἵππος and πόταμος] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were *hipſhot*; ſays the gooſe to the goſling. *L' Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *n. ſ.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To HIRE. *v a.* [hỳran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.

His ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To engage a man in temporary ſervice for wages.

They weigh ſilver in the balance, and *hire* a goldſmith, and he maketh it a god *Iſaiah.*

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kerns, whoſe arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes firſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden.

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.

They that were full, *hired* out themſelves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceaſed. 1 *Sam.*

5. To let; to ſet for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has ſometimes the particle *out*: as, he *hired out* his houſe to ſtrangers.

HIRE. *n. ſ.* [hỳre, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.

2. Wages paid for ſervice.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good ſire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire.*
Spenſer.

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I ſav'd under your father. *Shakſp.*

Through little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet ſomewhat to their ſhare he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame.
Dryden.

HI'RELING. *n. ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to ſee the ſhades deſcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ſhip there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for carriages *Wilkins.*

'Tis frequent here to ſee a firſtborn ſon
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryden.*

2. A mercenary; a proſtitute.

Now ſhe ſtudies thy evening walk with bays.
No *hireling* ſhe, no proſtitute to praiſe. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryd.*

HI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let.

HIRSU'TE. *adj.* *hirſutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirſute* roots: the *hirſute* is a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive* [hỳr, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakſpeare.*

If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and extend *his* paſſion.
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

Heav'n and yourſelf
Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakſp.*

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears this laſt ſurrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakſpeare.*

He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf: nobody can deny but the nouriſhment is *his.* *Locke.*

Where'er I ſtoop, he offers at a kiſs;
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *his.*
Addiſon.

2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe, where we now ſay *its.*

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakſpeare.*

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Shall diſy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* deſcent. *Shakſpeare's Troilus and Creſſid*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb, which thou beheld'ſt,
But in *his* motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakſp.*

This rule is not ſo general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

Opium loſeth ſome of *his* poiſonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe: as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground.* It is now rarely thus uſed as its uſe proceeded probably from a falſe opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem *his* page? *Donne.*
By thy fond conſort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to *this man's.*

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shakſp.*

5. Anciently before *ſelf.*

Every of us, each for *his* ſelf, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To Hiss. *v. n.* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that ſurge, like a horſeſhoe; think of that; *hiſſing* hot. *Shakſpeare.*

The merchants ſhall *hiſs* at thee. *Ezekiel.*

See the furies ariſe:
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they *hiſs* in their hair. *Dryden.*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which *hiſſing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is ſometimes done by *hiſſing.*

Men ſhall purſue with merited diſgrace!
Hiſs, clap their hands, and from his country chace. *Sandys.*

To Hiss *v. a.* [hiſcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode.

Every one will *hiſs* him out to his diſgrace. *Ecclus.*

She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that, inſtead of a plaudite, ſhe would deſerve to be *hiſſed* off the ſtage. *More.*

I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of men, who have ſhot themſelves into the world, ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others *hiſſed* off, and quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cauſe, which would be *hiſſed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but to diſgrac'd a part, whoſe iſſue
Will *hiſs* me to my grave. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

What's the neweſt grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiſs* the ſpeaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakſp. Hamlet.*

Hiss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent, and of ſome other animals.

He *hiſs* for *hiſs* return'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

He heard
On all ſides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal univerſal *hiſs* the ſound
Of publick ſcorn! *Milton.*

Place champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hiſs*, blows, or want, or loſs of ears. *Pope.*

Hist *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: ſome thought it a corruption of *huſh*, *huſh it*, *huſht*, *hiſt*: but I have heard that it is an Iriſh verb commanding ſilence.] An exclamation commanding ſilence.

Mute ſilence *hiſt* along!
'Leſs philomel will deign a ſong,
In her ſweeteſt ſaddeſt plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night *Milton.*

Hiſt, *hiſt*, ſays another that ſtood by, away, doctor for here's a whole pack of diſmals coming. *Swift.*

Histo'rian. *n. ſ.* [*hiſtoricus*, Lat. *hiſtorien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of hiſtory.

What thanks ſufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee divine
Hiſtorian! *Milton.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the firſt figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *hiſtorians.* *Addiſon.*

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe,
The long *hiſtorian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

Histo'rical. } *adj.* [*hiſtorique*, Fr
Histo'rick. } *hiſtoricus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Becauſe the beginning ſeemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occaſion of theſe ſeveral adventures; for the method of a poet *hiſtorical* is not ſuch as of an hiſtoriographer. *Spenſer.*

In an *hiſtorical* relation we uſe terms that are moſt proper and beſt known. *Burnet's Theory.*

Here riſing bold the patriot's honeſt face;
There warriors frowning in *hiſtorick* braſs. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to hiſtory or narrative.

With equal juſtice and *hiſtorick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

Histo'rically. *adv.* [from *hiſtorical.*] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration.

The goſpels, which are weekly read, do all *hiſtorically* declare ſomething which our Lord Jeſus Chriſt himſelf either ſpoke, did, or ſuffered in his own perſon. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *hiſtorically*, we conſtrue as if it were legally meant, and ſo urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I ſhall conſider him *hiſtorically* as an author, with regard to thoſe works he has left behind him. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To Histo'rify. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory.

O, muſe, *hiſtorify*,
Her praiſe, whoſe praiſe, to learn your ſkill hath framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term hiſtoricon; that is ſuch wherein matters have been more truly *hiſtorified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brooke.*

Histori'ographer. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω; *hiſtori graphe*, French.] A hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory.

The method of a poet hiſtorical is not ſuch as of an *hiſtoriographer* *Spenſer.*

What poor ideas muſt ſtrangers conceive of perſons famous among us, ſhould they form their notions of them from the writings of thoſe our *hiſtoriographers.* *Addiſon.*

I put the journals into a ſtrong box, after the manner of the *hiſtoriographers* of ſome eaſtern monarchs. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Histo'riography. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of a hiſtorian.

HI'STORY. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία; *hiſtoria*, Lat. *hiſtoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Juſtly Cæſar ſcorns the poet's lays:
It is to *hiſtory* he truſts for praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *hiſtory* part lay within a little room. *Wiſeman.*

What *hiſtories* of toil could I declare?
But ſtill long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

Hiſtory, ſo far as it relates to the affairs of the bible, is neceſſary to divines. *Watts.*

History *Piece. n. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

His works reſemble a large *hiſtory piece*, where even the leſs important figures have ſome convenient place. *Pope.*

Histri'onical. } *adj.* [from *hiſtrio*,
Histrio'nick. } Latin, *hiſtrion*, French] Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

Histrio'nically. *adv.* [from *hiſtrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To Hit. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Min-ſhew*; from *hitte* Daniſh, to throw at random, *Junius.*]

1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow.

When I firſt ſaw her I was preſently ſtricken; and I, like a fooliſh child, that when any thing *hits* him will ſtrike himſelf again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would perſuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conſcience ſhall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his ſin and folly. *Locke.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miſs.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, diſguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hits* he ſo right? *Sidney.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a ſhaking hand. *Scott.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail uſed of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is ſo *hit* in you,
His very air, that I ſhould call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakſpeare.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, ſome there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roſcommon.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it paſt doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and uſe them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to ſhew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To ſuit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divineſt melancholy!
Whoſe ſtarry viſage is too bright
To *hit* the ſenſe of human ſight *Milton.*

5. To ſtrike; to catch by the right part; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly: that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

5. *To* Hit *off.* To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince ſoever can *hit off* this great ſecret need know no more either for his own ſafety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7 *To* Hit *out* To perform by good luck.

Having the ſound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he thought needs in ſinging *hit out* ſome of their tunes. *Spectator.*

To Hit. *v. n.*

1. To claſh; to collide.

If bodies be extenſion alone, how can they move and *hit* one againſt an other? or what can make diſtinct ſurfaces in an uniform extenſion? *Locke.*

Bones, teeth, and ſhells, being ſuſtained in the water with metallick corpuſcles, and the ſame corpuſcles meeting with and *hitting* upon them, bodies, become conjoined with them *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident; not to miſs

Oft expectation fails, and moſt oft there
Where moſt it promiſes; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldeſt and deſpair moſt fits. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To ſucceed; not to miſcarry.
The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diverſified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the moſt part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*
But thou bring'ſt valour too and wit,
Two things that ſeldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras.*
This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely poſſible. *Dryden.*
All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miſs for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

6. To light on.
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting paſſages amongſt compliments, which is of ſingular uſe, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*
You've *hit* upon the very ſtring, which touch'd,
Echoes the ſound, and jars within my ſoul;
There lies my grief *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing ſooner: ſure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally ſo dull as not to find it out, had the luck at laſt to *hit* upon it *Tillotſon.*
There's a juſt medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon 't when the matter was ſo ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Eſtrange.*
None of them *hit* upon the art *Addiſon.*
There's but a true and a falſe prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right ſide, cannot be called a bad gueſſer, but muſt miſs out of deſign. *Bentley.*

HIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb]
1. A ſtroke
The king hath laid, that in a dozen paſſes between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet*
So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd
And at each *hit* with wonder ſeem amaz'd.
Dryden.

2. A chance; fortuitous event.
To ſuppoſe a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diverſity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable abſurdity. *Granville.*
If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we ſhall judge wrong; and if we ſhould judge right, yet it is not properly ſkill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South.*
But with more lucky *hit* than thoſe
That uſe to make the ſtars depoſe. *Hudibras*
The fiſherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the concluſion, tells us, that honeſt endeavours will not fail. *L'Eſtrange.*
If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe
And things and *hits* fortuitous aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring? *Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.
Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without ſeeking. *Dryden.*
If at firſt he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toaſts the tow'ring laſſes. *Prior.*

HITCH. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is uſed but in the following paſſage; nor here know well what it means.
Whoe'er offends at ſome unlucky time
Slides in a verſe, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [*heckel*, German] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. ſ.* [hýðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER *adv.* [hiðep, Saxon.]
1. To this place from ſome other.
Cæſar, tempted with the fame
Of this ſweet iſland never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came. *Spenſer.*
Men muſt endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakſpeare.*
Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I ſeek. *Milton.*

2. It is uſed in oppoſition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this deſign; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*] Not much uſed.
Hereupon dependeth whatſoever difference there is between the ſtates of ſaints in glory; *hither* we refer whatſoever belongeth unto the higheſt perfection of man, by way of ſervice towards God. *Hooker.*
Hither belong all thoſe texts, which require of us that we ſhould not walk after the fleſh, but after the ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER *adj.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt.* Nearer; toward this part.
After theſe,
But on the *hither* ſide, a different ſort,
From the high neighb'ring hills deſcended. *Milt.*
An eternal duration may be ſhorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Neareſt on this ſide
That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermoſt* extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]
1. To this time; yet.
Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the ſubject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.
More ample ſpirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtreſs
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*

3. At every time till now.
In this we are not their adverſaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reaſon was, obeying. *Milt.*
Hitherto ſhe kept her love conceal'd,
And with thoſe graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*
He could not have failed to add the oppoſition of ill ſpirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryd.*
To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been aſſumed by the leaſt qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD. } *adv.* [hýðenpeapd, Sax.] This way;
HI'THERWARDS. } toward this place.
Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
The king himſelf in perſon hath ſet forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended ſpeedily. *Shakſpeare.*
A puiſſant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakſp.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton.*

HIVE. *n ſ.* [hýfe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.
So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their *hives* and houſes driv'n away. *Shakſpeare.*
So wand'ring bees would periſh in the air,
Did not a ſound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeaſe their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*
Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*; their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addiſon.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A company being together.
What modern maſons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free maſons; and therefore, when a diſſention happens, the going off is to this day called ſwarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour.
Mr. Addiſon of Oxford has been troubleſome to me: after his bees, my latter ſwarm is ſcarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*
When bees are fully ſettled, and the cluſter at the biggeſt, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to a habitation.
Ambitious now to take exciſe
Of a more fragrant paradiſe,
He at Futeara's ſleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious ſweets are *hiv'd* *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together; to reſide collectively.
He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakſpeare.*
In ſummer we wander in a paradiſaical ſcene, among groves and gardens; but at this ſeaſon we get into warmer houſes, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.
Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and waſh his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*ho!* Latin.] A call; a ſudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.
HOA }
What noiſe there, *ho?* *Shakſpeare.*
Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakſpeare.*
Stand, *ho!* ſpeak the word along. *Shakſpeare.*
When I cried *ho!*
Like boys, kings would ſtart forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakſpeare.*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zechariah.*
Ho, ſwain, what ſhepherd owns that ragged ſheep? *Dryden.*

HOAR. *adj* [hap, Saxon.]
1. White.
A people,
Whom Ireland ſent from boughs and foreſts *hore*. *Fairfax.*
Hands of blue, all o'clocks
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud ſea wave. *Thomſon.*

2. Gray with age.
It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wiſdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spenſer.*
Now ſwarms the populace, a ragged throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and men drives man along. *Pope.*

3. White with froſt.

HOAR FROST. *n ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt*.] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderneſs there lay a ſmall round thing, as ſmall as the *hoar-froſt* on the ground. *Exodus*
In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two

degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *boar-frosts*. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD. *n. ſ.* [hord, Sax.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure.

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall ſeek
The ſquirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakſpeare.*

They might have even ſtarved, had it not been for this providential reſerve, this *hoard*, that was ſtored in the ſtrata underneath, and now ſeaſonably diſcloſed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore.

He fear'd not once himſelf to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for thoſe whom he did breed. *Sperſer.*

Happy always was it for that ſon,
Whoſe father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shakſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to huſband privily; to ſtore ſecretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shakſpeare.*

You *hoard* not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unſucceſsful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he ſquanders away the nation's money; but you may fairly relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuth. Art of political Lying.*

A ſuperfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treaſures, or conſidered as a ſafe, independent proviſion laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is ſometimes enforced by the particle *up*.

I have juſt occaſion to complain of them, who, becauſe they underſtand Chaucer, would *hoard* him *up* as miſers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themſelves, and hinder others from making uſe of it. *Dryden.*

The baſe wretch who *hoards up* all he can,
Is prais'd and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryd.*

HO'ARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoard.*] One that ſtores up in ſecret.

Some commodities will be raiſed, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'A HOUND. *n. ſ.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Horehound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white bloomage: it is famous for the relief it gives in moiſt aſthmas, of which a thick and viſcous matter is the cauſe; but it is not a little uſed. *Hill.*

HO'ARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the ſame rage in other members reigns *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [har, Saxon; *heerſch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.

Come, fit, ſit, and harſh;
——Clip me 't roundly, without hawking or ſpitting, or ſpeaking me fair. *Shakſpeare.*

The raven himſelf is *hoarſe*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

He ſpeed his ſteps along the *hoarſe* reſounding ſhore. *Dryden.*

The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt coos,
Mourns her *hoarſe* ſong. *Thomſon.*

HO'ARSELY *adv.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice.

The hounds are nearer diſtance *hoarſely* bay'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice.

The voice is ſometimes intercluded by an *hoarſeneſs*, or viſcous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere ſulph'rous ſteams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarſeneſs*. *Dryden.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occaſions *hoarſeneſs* in the gullet, and difficulty of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HO'ARY. *adj.* [han, hanund, Saxon. See HOAR.]

1. White; whitiſh.

Thus ſhe reſted on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addiſon.*

2. White or gray with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenſer.*

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majeſty of the *hoary* old prince in his ſo great extremity, diſmiſſed him, and ſent him again into the city. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

Has then my *hoary* head deſerv'd no better? *Rowe.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holineſs,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

3. White with froſt.

The ſeaſons alter: *hoary* headed froſts
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe. *Shakſp.*

4. Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarſe, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles.*

To HOBBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered ſteps.

The friar was *hobbling* the ſame way too. *Dryden.*

Some perſons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addiſon.*

Was he ever able to walk without reading ſtrings, without being diſcovered by his *hobbling*? *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being aſcribed to verſes, whatever is done with feet is likewiſe aſcribed to them.

Thoſe ancient Romans had a ſort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verſe. *Dryd.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearſe,
She *hobbles* in alternate verſe. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby.*]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Iriſhmen ſo called, becauſe they ſerved on hobbies, he paid ſixpence a-piece *per diem*. *Davies.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv* [from *hobble*] Clumſily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*hobereau*, French]

1. A ſpecies of hawk.

They have ſuch a hovering poſſeſſion of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Larks he dar'd to ſhun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*hoppe*, Gothick, a horſe; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horſe.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran. See HOBBLER.

3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride.

Thoſe grave contenders about opinionated trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horſe. *Garth.*

As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſtumbling,
When members knit, and leys grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer;
But leap *pro habitu*, and ſcout
On horſe call'd *hobby*, or without.
No *hobby* horſe, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Prior.*

4. A ſtupid fellow. *Swift.*

I have ſtudied eight or nine wiſe words to ſpeak to you, which theſe *hobby* horſes muſt not hear. *Shakſpeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. ſ.* [according to *Skinner*, for *robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hopgoblins empuſe*, becauſe they do not move their feet: whence, ſays *Wallis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, grey, green and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakſ.*

HO'BIT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mortar to ſhoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe; a nail with a thick ſtrong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beſeech I
on my knees thou may'ſt be turn'd into *hobnails*. *Shakſpeare.*

We may buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails.

Would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou, to run the gantlet, theſe expoſe
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* foes? *Dryd.*

HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *habnab* by a coarſe pronunciation. See HABNAB.

His incenſement at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and ſepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; give't or take't. *Shakſpeare.*

HOCK. *n. ſ.* [the ſame with *hough.*] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK } *n. ſ.* [from *Hochheim*
HO'CKAMORE. } on the *Maine.*] Old ſtrong Rheniſh.

Reſtor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ*;
And made 'em ſtoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras.*

Wine becomes ſharp, as *hock*, like vinegar in acidity. *Locke.*

If cyder-royal ſhould become unpleaſant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one half head of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the ſame with mallows. *Ainſw.*

To HOCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring; to cut the ſinews about the ham or hough. *Hammer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotſon* to a form of the Romiſh church. *Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *pelt* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers uſing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from ſome words that had once a meaning,

and which perhaps cannot be diſcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.
This gift of *hocus pocuſſing*, and of diſguiſing matters, is ſurpriſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

)D. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.
A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay, a lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuſſer.*

)DGE-PODGE. *n. ſ.* [*haché poché*, *hoche-pot*, quaſi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.
They have made our Engliſh tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*
It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *podge-podge* of ſundry ingredients. *Sandys*

)DIE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

DMANDO'D. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.
Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the rab, the craw-fiſh, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

E. *n. ſ.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.
They ſhould be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer.*

HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.
They muſt be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer.*

G. *n. ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]
The general name of ſwine.
This will raiſe the price of *hogs*, if we grow all the pork-eaters. *Shakſpeare.*
The *hog* that plows not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this lord of all. *Pope.*
A caſtrated boar.
To bring Hogs *to a fine market.* To fail of one's deſign.
You have brought your *hogs to a fine market*. *Spectator*
Hog is uſed in Lincolnſhire for a ſheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner.*

GCOTE. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A houſe for hogs; a hogſty.
Out of a ſmall *hogcote* ſixty or eighty load of dung hath been raiſed. *Mortimer.*

GGEREL. *n. ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

GH. *n. ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground; a cliff. Obſolete.
That can well witneſs yet unto this day,
The weſtern *hogh*, beſprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen.*

GHERD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *hyrd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.
The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broome.*

GGISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of a hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.
Suſpicion Miſo had, for the *hoggiſh* ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa, for a very unlikely one. *Sidney.*

GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSEARS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS.
HO'GSFENNEL. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

HO'GSHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *head*.]
1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons.
Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded ſix hundred urns of wine; according to this proportion, our acre ſhould yield fifty-five *hogſheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot*
2. Any large barrel.
Blow ſtrongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogſhead*, putting into it before that which you would have preſerved; and in the inſtant that you withdraw the bellows, ſtop the hole. *Bacon.*
They flung up one of them largeſt *hogſheads*: I drank it off, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'GSTY. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty*.] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.
The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſtoc or ſtocking to their feet, or a houſe ſo convenient as an Engliſh *hogſty*. *Swift.*

HO'GWASH. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh*.] The draff which is given to ſwine.
Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer ſells you *hogwaſh*. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'IDEN. *n. ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.
Some of them would get a ſcratch; but we always diſcovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOIST. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To
To HOIST. } raiſe up on high.
'Tis the ſport to have the engineer *hoiſt* up with his own petar. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*
Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoyſt* duke Humphrey from his ſeat. *Shakſpeare.*
Hoiſe ſail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman.*
Auria had *hoiſed* ſail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*
They looſed the rudder-bands, and *hoiſed* up the mainſail to the wind, and made toward ſhore *Acts.*
That man which prizeth virtue for itſelf, and cannot endure to *hoiſe* and ſtrike his ſails, as the divers natures of calms and ſtorms require, muſt cut his ſails of mean length and breadth, and content himſelf with a ſlow and ſure navigation. *Raleigh.*
What made Abſalom kick at all the kindneſſes of his father, but becauſe his ambition would needs be fingering the ſceptre, and *hoiſting* him into his father's throne. *South.*
We thought for Greece
The ſails were *hoyſted*, and our fears releaſe. *Dryden's Æneid.*
They *hoiſt* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Perſius.*
What haſte ſhe made to *hoiſt* her purple ſails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our ſtrength away. *Dryden*
Their navy ſwarms upon the coaſts: they cry
To *hoiſt* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryd.*
Seize him, take, *hoyſt* him up, break off his hold,
And toſs him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern*
If 'twas an iſland where they found the ſhells, they ſtraitway concluded that the whole iſland lay originally at the bottom of the ſea, and that it was *hoiſted* up by ſome vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

HOLD, in the old gloſſaries, is mentioned in the ſame ſenſe with *wold*, .. a go-vernour or chief officer; but in ſome other places for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; *halban*, Saxon; *henden*, Dutch.]
1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.
Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Geneſis.*
France, thou may'ſt *hold* a ſerpent by the tongue,
A faſting tyger ſafer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou doſt *hold*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt; not to let go.
Too late it was for ſatyr to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he ſeeks, that having cannot *hold*.
Fairy Queen.
Prove all things: *hold* faſt that which is good. 2 *Theſſalonians.*
3. To connect; to keep from ſeparation.
The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exodus.*
4. To maintain as an opinion.
Thou haſt there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam. *Revelation.*
5. To conſider; to regard.
I as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To think of; to judge with regard to praiſe or blame.
I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakſp.*
One amongſt the faireſt of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his eaſe. *Shak.*
This makes thee bleſſed peace ſo light to *hold*,
Like ſummer's flies that fear not winter's cold.
Fairfax.
Hold ſuch in reputation. *Philippians.*
He would make us amends, and ſpend ſome time with us, if we *held* his company and converſe agreeable. *Bacon.*
As Chaucer is the father of Engliſh poetry, ſo I *hold* him in the ſame degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden.*
Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear! *Dryd.*
7. To receive, and keep in a veſſel.
She tempers dulcet creams, nor theſe to *hold*
Wants her fit veſſels pure. *Milton.*
8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogſhead *holds* ſixty-three gallons; the ſack is too little to *hold* the grain.
9. To keep; not to ſpill.
Broken ciſterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer.*
10. To keep; to hinder from eſcape.
For this infernal pit ſhall never *hold*
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton.*
11. To keep from ſpoil; to defend.
With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*
12. To keep from loſs.
Man ſhould better *hold* his place
By wiſdom. *Milton.*
13. To have any ſtation.
The ſtar bids the ſhepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton.*
And now the ſtrand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody ſtreaks were fill'd.
Dryden.
Obſerve the youth who firſt appears in ſight,
And *holds* the neareſt ſtation to the light. *Dryd.*
14. To poſſeſs; to have.
Holding Coriolus the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leaſh,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakſpeare.*

The caſtle, *holden* by a garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. *Knolles' Hiſt.*

Affiredly it is more ſhame for a man to loſe that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

15. To poſſeſs in ſubordination.

He was willing to yield himſelf unto Solyman as his vaſſal, and of him to *hold* his ſeigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold* The good. *Milton.*

16. To ſuſpend; to reſtrain.

Men in the midſt of their own blood, and ſo furiouſly aſſailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon.*

Death! what do'ſt! O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'ſt, thou do'ſt not know. *Craſhaw*

17. To ſtop; to reſtrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's ſtrong hand. *Shak.*

Fell, banning hag! enchantreſs, *hold* thy tongue *Shakſpeare.*

When ſtraight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unleſs thou find occaſion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyſelf or others careleſs talk may wrong. *Denham*

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-ſervants. *Swift.*

18. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promiſe you might,
As cauſe had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakſpeare*

19. To keep; to ſave.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with ſo weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shak*

20. To confine to a certain ſtate.

The Moſt High then ſhewed ſigns for them, and *held* ſtill the flood, till they were paſſed over. *2 Eſdras.*

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or ſubjection.

Him God hath raiſed up, having looſed the pains of death, becauſe it was not poſſible that he ſhould be *holden* of it. *Acts.*

22. To retain; to continue.

Theſe reaſons mov'd her ſtar-like huſband's heart;
But ſtill he *held* his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden*

23. To practice with continuance.

Night
And chaos, anceſtors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton*

24. Not to intermit.

Seed time and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall *hold* their courſe *Milton*

25. To ſolemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But hath thinks we ſhall be of her council. *Shak.*

He *held* a feaſt in his houſe, like the feaſt of a king. *1 Samuel.*

26. To conſerve; not to infringe.

Her huſband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numbers.*

She ſaid, and *held* her peace; *Æneas* went,
Unknowing whom the ſacred ſybil meant.
Dryden.

27. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their diſcourſe deſire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in diſcerning what is true *Bacon.*

28. To maintain.

Who reſponding alſo made engines againſt their engines, and *held* them battle a long ſeaſon. *1 Mac*

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The phariſees *held* a council againſt him. *Matthew.*

A while diſcourſe they *hold*. *Milton.*

30. To proſecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his courſe towards the weſt, did at length peaceably paſs through the ſtraits. *Abbot.*

31. *To* HOLD *forth*. To offer to exhibit; to propoſe.

Chriſtianity came into the world with the greateſt ſimplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Meſſiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Obſerve the connection of ideas in the propoſitions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is ſo far from interfering with Moſes, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his ſenſe. *Woodward.*

32. *To* HOLD *forth*. To protend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleaſant a thing is it to have a light *held* us *forth* from heaven to direct our ſteps! *Chapman.*

33. *To* HOLD *in*. To reſtrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately told my nag, and honeſtly told his greateſt fault, which is, that he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.*

34. *To* HOLD *in*. To reſtrain in general.

Theſe mens haſtineſs the wearier ſort of you doth not commend; ye wiſh they had *held* themſelves longer *in*, and not ſo dangerouſly flown abroad. *Hooker.*

35. *To* HOLD *off*. To keep at a diſtance.

Although 'tis fit that Caſſio have his place;
Yet if you pleaſe to *hold* him *off* a while,
You ſhall by that perceive him. *Shakſpeare.*

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the ſound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for abſence, as men are with themſelves for affection; abſence does but *hold off* a friend, to make a friend, to make one ſee him truly. *Pope*

36. *To* HOLD *on*. To continue; to protract; to puſh forward.

They took Barbaroſſa, *holding on* his courſe to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles' Hiſtory*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Sanderſon*

37. *To* HOLD *out*. To extend; to ſtretch forth.

The king *held out* to Eſther the golden ſceptre that was in his hand. *Eſther*

38. *To* HOLD *out*. To offer; to propoſe.

Fortune *holds out* theſe to you as rewards.
Ben Jonſon

39. *To* HOLD *out*. To continue to do or ſuffer.

He cannot long *hold out* theſe pangs,
Th' inceſſant care and labour of his mind.
Shakſpeare.

40. *To* HOLD *up*. To raiſe aloft.

I ſhould remember him; does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and ſtrut in his gait? *Shakſ.*

The hand of the Almighty viſibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. *To* HOLD *up*. To ſuſtain; to ſupport by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himſelf *up* in virtue, or lets himſelf ſlide to vice. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this ſort proceedeth originally from ſome ſuch agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the ſame. *Hooker*

The time miſorder'd doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety *up*. *Shakſpeare.*

And ſo ſucceſs of miſchief ſhall be borne,
And heir from heir ſhall *hold* his quarrel *up*,
Shakſpeare.

Thoſe princes have *held up* their ſovereignty beſt, which have been ſparing in thoſe grants. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then do not ſtrike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his ſoul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Addiſon's Cato

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one conſiderably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purpoſely cauſed their flat ſurfaces to be carefully ground and poliſhed. *Boyle*

To HOLD. *v. n.*

1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception.

To ſay that ſimply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the ſea-coaſts. *Bacon.*

The laſting of plants, is moſt in thoſe that are largeſt of body; as oak, elm, and cheſtnut, and this *holdeth* in trees, but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon*

When the religion formerly received is rent by diſcords, and when the holineſs of the profeſſors of religion is decayed, and full of ſcandal, and withal the times be ſtupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect; if then alſo there ſhould ariſe any extravagant and ſtrange ſpirit, to make himſelf author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet publiſhed his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater uſe and deſtance to the mind than the diſcovering of the colours of good and evil, ſhewing in what caſes they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon*

Who e outward force conſtrains, the ſentence *holds*;
But who conſtrains me? *Milton.*

None of his ſolutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks *More*

This unſeen agitation of the minute parts, will *hold* in light and ſpirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Eſtrange*

The reaſons given by them againſt the worſhip of images, will equally *hold* againſt the worſhip of images amongſt chriſtians. *Stillingfleet*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatſoever, but eſpecially in ſuch as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wiſe and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For baſe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I muſt acknowledge, is not ſo proper for the colouring as the deſign; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reaſon; and when any body does, we ſhall ſee whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke*

This ſeems to *hold* in moſt caſes. *Addiſon*

The analogy *holds* good, and preciſely keeps to the ſame properties in the planets and comets *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perſpiration, being to the other ſecretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hotteſt time of ſummer. *Arbuth on Aliments.*

In words, as faſhions, the ſame rule will *hold*;
Alike fantaſtick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakſp.*

3. To laſt; to endure.

We ſee, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* ſubſtance the ſkin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*.
Denham.

4. To continue without variation.

We our ſtate
hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*. *Milton.*

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Eſtrange.*

To refrain.

His dauntleſs heart would fain have *held* from weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

To ſtand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his ſide do find it. *Wiſdom.*

They muſt, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale*

When Granada for your uncle *held*
You was by us reſtor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vig'rous are his eyes, ſuch rays they caſt,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him, men both of giant-like hugeneſs and force. *Sidney*

The mother, if the houſe *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea and will, have her ſon canning and bold. *Aſcham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights; but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*

My crown is abſolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryd*

1. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the nobleſt title ſprings;
I therefore *held* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profeſs without ever having examined. *Locke.*

10. *To* HOLD *forth*. To harangue; to ſpeak in publick; to ſet forth publickly.

A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. *To* HOLD *in*. To reſtrain one's ſelf.

I am full of the fury of the Lord, I am weary with *holding in*. *Jeremiah.*

12. *To* HOLD *in*. To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

13. *To* HOLD *off*. To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.

Theſe are intereſts important enough, and yet we muſt be wooed to conſider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. *To* HOLD *on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the biſhops became proteſtants, and ſome of their names are ſtill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by ſuch ſacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

15. *To* HOLD *on*. To proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Eſtrange*

16. *To* HOLD *out*. To laſt; to endure.

Before thoſe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diſſipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, ſo are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of ſcience, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and juſtice, are a ſure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotſon.*

By an extremely exact regimen a conſumptive perſon may *hold out* for years, if the ſymptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. *To* HOLD *out*. Not to yield; not to be ſubdued.

The great maſter went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles.*

You think it ſtrange a perſon, obſequious to thoſe he loves, ſhould *hold out* ſo long againſt importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardeſt ir'n *hold out*
Againſt his blows. *Hudibras*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womaniſh;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they ſtill fixt
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the laſt?
Or are your hearts ſubdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill ſucceſs, to a ſubmiſſion? *Addiſ.*

As to the *holding out* againſt ſo many alterations of ſtate, it ſometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

18. *To* HOLD *together*. To be joined.

Thoſe old Gothick caſtles made at ſeveral times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden*

19. *To* HOLD *together*. To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers who break with all the world beſides, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together*. *Locke*

20. *To* HOLD *up*. To ſupport himſelf.

All the wiſe ſayings which philoſophers could muſter up, have helped only to ſupport ſome few ſtout and obſtinate minds, which, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon*

21. *To* HOLD *up*. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudib*

22. *To* HOLD *up*. To continue the ſame ſpeed.

When two ſtart into the world together, the ſucceſs of the firſt ſeems to pretend upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up* *Collier of Envy.*

23. *To* HOLD *with*. To adhere to; to co-operate with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in theſe things but Michael. *Daniel.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—ſir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all ſenſe of place and duty?
The general ſpeaks to you—*hold, hold*, for ſhame! *Shakſpeare.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch!
A good old woman would have laid as much. *Dryden*

HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. It is uſed with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is oftenеſt united, are *take, lay, have*.

Thoſe bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are ſuch, that many things they cannot *lay hold* on at once *Hooker*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God and *took hold* of it: for the oxen ſhook it *2 Sam.*

Thus is to give him liberty and power
Rather than ſhould'ſt *lay hold* upon him, feed him
To defeiv'd death, and a juſt puniſhment. *Ben Jonſon.*

Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occaſion. *Milton*

The devil himſelf, when let looſe upon Job, could not tranſport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*. *L'Eſtrange*

He ſeized the ſhining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold* of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy ſet me free,
Whilſt in the confidence of pray'r,
My ſoul *took hold* on thee. *Addiſon.*

We are ſtrangely backward to *lay hold* of this fair, this only method of cure. *Atterbury*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor loſt till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poſſeſſion pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; ſupport.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of th[illegible] kingdom all depends. *Milton*

4. Catch; power of ſeizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakſp.*

5. Priſon; place of cuſtody.

They *lay* him in *hold*, becauſe it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The priſoner to his *hold* retir'd *Dryden*

They *laid* hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day *Acts*

6. Cuſtody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleaſures of a man who is early wiſe, and give fortune no more *hold* of him than of neceſſity he muſt. *Dryden.*

Fear is that paſſion which hath the greateſt power over us, and by which God and his laws take the cloſeſt *hold* of us. *Tillotſon.*

Let it conſiſt with an unbeliever's intereſt and ſafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoſſible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, becauſe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againſt his profit. *Swift.*

8. HOLD *of a ſhip*. All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*

Now a ſea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another ſea had wrought. *Dryden.*

9. A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beaſt or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a ſafe reſidence.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waſte. *Spenſer.*

Levite ſeparated themſelves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderneſs, men of might. *Chron.*

He ſhall demoliſh the ſtrong *holds*. *Jeremiah*

HOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hold*.]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of ploughs are wedded to their own path and way *Mortimer*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times paſt holdings were ſo plentiful, and *holders* ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

HOLDERFORTH. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick.

Where ſome tub *holderforth* have made
In pow'ring tides the richeſt trade. *Hudibras.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon hearing the *holderforth*. *Addiſon*

Ho'LDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The ſeveral teeth are furniſhed with *holdfaſts* ſuitable to the ſtrets that they are put to. *Ray.*

Ho'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *hold*.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get a tenant. *Carew*

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burden or chorus of a ſong. *Hammer.*

The *holding* every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can volley. *Shakſpeare.*

HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakſpeare.*

A loadſtone is ſo diſpoſed, that it ſhall draw unto it on a reclined plane, a bullet of ſteel, which, as it aſcends near to the loadſtone, may fall down through ſome *hole*, and ſo return to the place whence it began to move. *Bacon.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet*

2. A perforation; a ſmall interficial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has ſmall *holes* in it, thoſe *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for ſpots of ink; and painters, to repreſent *holes*, make uſe of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakſ*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoiſe ſpends all his days in a *hole*, with a houſe upon his head. *L'Eſtrange*

I have frightened ants with my fingers, and purſued them as far as another *hole*, ſtopping all paſſages to their own neſt, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addiſon*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally uſed, unleſs in ſpeaking of manual works, with ſome degree of diſlike.

When Alexander firſt beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift. *Arbuthnot.*

7. *Arm-hole.* The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the toes, and under the *arm-holes* and ſides. *Bacon.*

Ho'LIDAM. *n. ſ.* [*holy dame.*] Bleſſed lady. *Hammer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakſ*

Ho'LILY. *adv.* [from *holy*.]

1. Piouſly; with ſanctity.

Though not I fit be great,
Art not without ambition, but without
The illneſs ſhould attend it: what thou would'ſt highly,
That would'ſt thou *holily*. *Shakſpeare*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendſhip, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that to *holily* was obſerved to the laſt of thoſe two excellent men. *Sidney.*

Ho'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *holy*.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs.

Will it doth beſeem your *holineſs*
To ſeparate the huſband and the wife. *Shakſp.*

Religion is rent by diſcords, and the *holineſs* of the profeſſors is decayed, and full of ſcandal. *Bacon*

Then in full age, and hoary *holineſs*,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliſs *Prior*

We ſee piety and *holineſs* ridiculed as monaſtic ſingularities. *Rogers*

2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cauſe 'fore his *holineſs*. *Shakſ*
His *Holineſs* has told ſome Engliſh gentlemen,
That thoſe of our nation ſhould have the privileges *Addiſon on Italy*

Ho'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

Hilloa, holla! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the ſilent air. *Milton*

To **Ho'LLA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors; ſometimes *halloo*.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies aſleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer! *Shakſpeare.*
What *hallowing* and what ſtir is this to-day. *Shakſpeare.*

Ho'LLAND. *n. ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd
For folded turbans fineſt *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

Ho'LLOW. *adj.* [from *hole*.]

1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid.

It is fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakſp. Mercht. of Venice.*

Some ſearch for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*

He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity.

The ſouthern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whiſtling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempeſt. *Shakſpeare*

Hence ill'd ſuch a blaſt and *hollow* roar.
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly ſeaſons him his enemy. *Shakſpeare*

Hollow church papiſts are like the roots of nettles, which themſelves ſting not; but bear all the ſtinging leaves. *Bacon*

He ſeem'd
But all was falſe and *hollow*. *Milton*

Ho'LLOW. *n. ſ.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
I eſcap'd the hunt. *Shakſpeare's King Lear*

I ſuppoſe there is ſome vault or *hollow*, or ille, behind the well, and ſome paſſage to it. *Bacon.*

Yeans the hare's ſides his ſpear
He throws which trembles with enclozed fear,
Which from the *hollow* of his womb proceed
Grows not his own. *Denham*

Himſelf, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyſs *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'ſt deſcend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakſpeare.*

Forceful grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erſhading
The haunts of ſavage beaſts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming ſuch an unſightly *hollow* into ſo uncommon and agreeable a ſcene. *Addiſon.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Geneſis.*

5. Paſſage; canal.

The little ſprings and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **Ho'LLOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves ſuſtain,
'Ere ſhips in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain. *Dryden*

Multitudes were employed in the ſinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To **Ho'LLOW.** *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See HOLLA.] To ſhout; to hoot.

This unſeen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden*

I paſs for a diſaffected perſon, and a murmurer, becauſe I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noiſe. *Addiſon*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the ſtable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

Ho'LLOWHEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart*.] Diſhoneſt; inſincere; of practice or ſentiment differing from profeſſion.

What could be expected from him but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howel*

The *hollowhearted* diſaffected,
And cloſe malignants are detected. *Hudibras*

Ho'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly

O earth bear witneſs,
And crown what I profeſs with kind event,
If I ſpeak true, if *hollowly*, invert
What beſt is boded me, to mitchief! *Shak*
You ſhall arraign your conſcience
And try your penitence, if it be found,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ*

Ho'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.

If you throw a ſtone or a dart, they give no ſound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the caſting, which hath *lowneſs* penneth the air. *Bacon*

I have ſeen earth taken up by a ſtrong wind, ſo that there remained great empty *hollowneſs* in the place. *Hakewill*

An heap of ſand or fine powder will ſuffer no *hollowneſs* within them, though they be dry fulneſſes. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery.

Thy youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt,
Nor are thoſe empty-hearted, whoſe low ſound
Reverbs no *hollowneſs*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

People, young and raw, and ſoft-natured, think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a fare price of any man's: but when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the hardneſs of moſt hearts, the *hollowneſs* of others, and the bareneſs and ingratitude of almoſt all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

Ho'LLOWROOT. *n. ſ.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Arbuthnot.*

Ho'LLY. *n. ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.

The leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff prickles: the berries are ſmall, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular ſtriated ſeeds in each. Of this tree there are ſeveral ſpecies; ſome variegated in the leaves, ſome with yellow berries, and ſome with white. *Miller.*

Faireſt bloſſoms drop with every blaſt,
But the brown beauty will like *holly* laſt. *Gay.*

Some to the *holly* hedge
Neſtling repair, and to the thicket ſome;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomſon.*

Ho'LLYHOCK. *n. ſ.* [hollhec, Saxon; commonly called *holyoak*.] Roſemallow.

It is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Hollyhocks far exceed poppies for their durable pots, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

HOLLYROSE. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſw.*
HOLLYTREE. }

HOLME. *n. ſ.*

Holme or *howme*, whether jointly or ſingly, comes from the Saxon holme, a river iſland; or if the place be not ſuch, the ſame word ſignifies alſo a hill, or mountain. *Gibſon's Camden.*

The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree did'ſt thou take them compaſſing together? who anſwered, under *a holme* tree. *Speed's Annals.*

The carver *holme*, the maple ſeldom inward found. *Spenſer.*

HOLOCAUST. *n. ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice of which the whole was conſumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Iſaac carried the wood for the ſacrifice, which being an *holocauſt*, or burnt offering, to be conſumed unto aſhes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy *Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a ſacrifice; let the tongue ſpeak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocauſt*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Lamenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it a *holocauſt*, or an entire ſacrifice. *Broome.*

HOLOGRAPH. *n. s.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] This word is uſed in the Scottiſh law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old pret. and part. paſſ. of *help*.

His great love, ſharp as his ſpur, hath *holp* him To 's home before us. *Shakſpeare.*

HOLPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help*.

In a long trunk the ſound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and ſomewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the ſpeaker. *Bacon.*

HOLSTER. *n. ſ.* [heolſtren, Saxon, a hiding-place.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

In 's ruſty *holſters* put what meat Into his hoſe he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, ſignifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon holt, a wood; or ſometimes poſſibly from the Saxon hol, *i. e.* hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibſon.*

HOLY. *adj.* [halig, Saxon; *heylugh*, Dutch; from hal, healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace ſtands 'tween two clergymen!
And ſee a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakſp.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, moſt *holy*. *Shakſpeare*

2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakſ.*

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his ſceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common ſenſe could tell them that the good God could not be pleaſed with any thing cruel, nor the moſt *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil ſoul producing *holy* witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shakſp.*

He has deſerv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

HOLY-GHOST. *n. ſ.* [halig and gaſt, Saxon.] The third perſon of the adorable Trinity.

If ſtrength of perſuaſion be the light which muſt guide us, I aſk, how ſhall any one diſtinguiſh the inſpirations of the *Holy ghoſt*? *Locke*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week before Eaſter, in which the paſſion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HOLYDAY. *n. ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.

2. Anniverſary feaſt.

This victory was to welcome unto the Perſians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their ſolemn *holy-days* for many years after. *Knolles' Hiſtory*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a gueſt
With the old Romans you were wont to feaſt. *Waller*

3. A day of gayety and joy.

What, have I 'ſcap'd love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakſpeare*

4. A time that comes ſeldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be ſeldom exerciſed. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperiour lord.

Call my ſovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient ſubjects. *Shakſ.*

The chiefs, in a ſolemn manner, did then *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marſhal. *Davies*

2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way,
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeiſance to the daiſy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* your proud victors meet!
Go, be like dog beneath your maſter's feet. *Dryden*

To HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HOMAGER. *n. ſ.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of a ſuperiour lord.

Thou bluſheſt, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæſar's *homager*. *Shakſpeare*

His ſubjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon*

HOME. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that proviſion
Which ſhall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakſpeare*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be deſired; it is found in the houſe of a friend. *Temple*

Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to ſee
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*, for ſhe was gone. *Dryden*

Thoſe who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a laſt lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants ſafely govern *home*,
Unleſs abroad they purchaſe great alliance? *Shakſpeare.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakſpeare.*

With honour to his *home* let Theſeus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden*

At *home* the hateful names of parties ceaſe,
And factious ſouls are wearied into peace. *Dryd.*

They who paſs through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not totally give up themſelves to the proſecution of the preſent. *Hooker*

3. The place of conſtant reſidence.

Flandria, by piece, mourns the *loſs* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles reſtor'd. *Prior*

4. *Home* united to a ſubſtantive, ſignifies domeſtick, or of the ſame country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering ſubſtance, *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs.

He that encourages treaſon lays the foundation of a doctrine that will come *home* to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

This is a conſideration that comes *home* to our intereſt. *Addiſon.*

Theſe conſiderations, propoſed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Wake.*

4. To the point deſigned; to the utmoſt; cloſely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to ſhew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney.*

With his prepared ſword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

A loyal ſir
To him thou follow'ſt: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakſpeare.*

Accuſe him *home* and *home*. *Shakſpeare.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and ſeldom drive buſineſs *home* to the full period, but content themſelves with a mediocrity of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the buſineſs, and taketh off the objection clearly *Sanderſon.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addiſon.*

He makes choice of ſome piece of morality; and, in order to preſs this *home*, he makes leſſute of reaſoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themſelves, who ſpeak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury.*

5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poiſon may be paſſe;
The *home* thruſt of a friendly ſword is ſure. *Dryden.*

I am ſorry to give him ſuch *home* thruſts; for he lays himſelf ſo open, and uſes ſo little art to avoid them, that I muſt either do nothing or expoſe his weakneſs. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elementeď, arm
Theſe creatures from *homeborn* intrinſic harm. *Donne.*

2. Domeſtick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lies, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

Ho'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred.*]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* luſts, or vicious cuſtoms of the world, ſhould be able to pretend to him. *Hammond.*

2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

3. Domeſtick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell
And *homebred* evil, ye deſire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen.*
This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Philips.*

Ho'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt.*] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleaſing ſlumber lull'd the ſenſe,
And in ſweet madneſs robb'd it of itſelf;
But ſuch a ſacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such ſober certainty of waking bliſs,
I never heard till now. *Milton.*
Happy next him who to theſe ſhades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muſe inſpires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet pleaſe,
Succeſſive ſtudy, exerciſe, and eaſe. *Pope*

Ho'MELILY. *adv.* [from *homely.*] Rudely; inelegantly.

Ho'MELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *homely.*] Plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatneſs of genius, by the *homelineſs* of ſome of his ſentiments. *Addiſon.*

Ho'MELY. *adj.* [from *home.*] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe; rude. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Each place handſome without curioſity, and *homely* without loathſomeneſs. *Sidney*
Within this wood, out of a rock did riſe
A ſpring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wiſe
The *homely* ſhepherd, nor the ruder clown.
Spenſer

Like rich hangings in an *homely* houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakſp.*
Be plain, good ſon, and *homely* in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhift.
Shakſpeare.

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits.
Shakſpeare.

Our ſtomachs will make what's *homely* ſavoury. *Shakſpeare*
It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*
It is obſerved by ſome, that there is none ſo *homely* but loves a looking-glaſs. *South.*
Their *homely* fare diſpatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homelieſt* ſtrains. *Swift.*

Homely perſons, the more they endeavour to adorn themſelves, the more they expoſe the defects they want to hide. *Clarendon*

Ho'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarſely, rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *homely* dreſt,
He ſtrides into the hall a horrid gueſt. *Dryden.*

Ho'MELYN. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

Ho'MEMADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *home-made* commodities, makes them yield leſs to the firſt ſeller *Locke.*

Ho'MER. *n. ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley ſeed ſhall be valued at fifty ſhekels of ſilver. *Leviticus.*

Ho'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *ſpun.*]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Inſtead of *homeſpun* coifs were ſeen
Good pinners edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a ſuit of Engliſh broad cloth, very plain, but rich; every thing he wore was ſubſtantial, honeſt, *homeſpun* ware. *Addiſon.*

3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant.

They ſometimes put on when they go aſhore, long ſleeveleſs coats of *homeſpun* cotton. *Sandy's Travels.*
We ſay in our *homeſpun* Engliſh proverb, He killed two birds with one ſtone. *Dryden.*
Our *homeſpun* authors muſt forſake the field,
And Shakſpeare to the ſoft Scarlatti yield. *Addiſon*

Ho'MESPUN. *n. ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruſtick man. Not in uſe.

What hempen *homeſpuns* have we ſwaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakſp.*

Ho'MESTALL. } *n. ſ.* [ham and ſtede, Saxon.] The place of the houſe.
Ho'MESTEAD. }

Both houſe and *homeſtead* into ſeas are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn. *Dryden*

Ho'MEWARD. } *adv.* [ham and peand, Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place; toward the place of reſidence.
Ho'MEWARDS. }

Then Urania *homeward* did ariſe,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward.* *Shakſpeare.*
Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne*
Look *homeward*, angel, now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapleſs youth! *Milton.*
Like a long team of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry paſtures horne,
They ſing, and Aſia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the watr'y plains,
And waud'ring *homewards*, ſeek our ſafety hence. *Dryden.*

Ho'MICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apoſtles command to abſtain from blood: conſtrue this according to the law of nature, and it will ſeem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but conſtrue it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the queſtion was, and it ſhall eaſily appear to have a clean other ſenſe, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of ſhedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Deſtruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is leſs than lives. *Dryd.*

3. [*homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a man-ſlayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your ſweet boſom.
——If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakſpeare.*
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conq'ring arms, with corps to ſtrew the field. *Dryden.*

Homici'dal. *adj.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth iſſuing from the dark receſs,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppreſs. *Pope.*

Homili'tical. *adj.* [ὁμιλητικὸς] Social; converſable.

His life was holy, and when he had leiſure for retirements, ſevere: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not thoſe lazy ſullen ones of the cloyſter. *Atterbury*

Ho'MILY. *n. ſ.* [*homilie*, French; ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings uſual in former times; a moſt commendable inſtitution, as well then to ſupply the caſual, as now the neceſſary defect of ſermons. *Hooker.*
What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pariſhioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people! *Shakſp. As you like it*
If we ſurvey the *homilies* of the ancient church we ſhall diſcern that, upon feſtival days, the ſubject of the *homily* was conſtantly the luſtfulneſs of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. ὁμογενὴς.]
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } Having the ſame nature or principles; ſuitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon*
Ice is a ſimilary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whoſe material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
An *homogeneous* maſs of one kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from any other; gold from iron, ſulphur from allum, and ſo of the reſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*
The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, *homogeneal*, and ſimilar: and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I ſhall compound, heterogeneal, and diſſimilar. *Newton*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal.*] Partici-
HOMOGENE'ITY. } pation of the ſame principles or nature;
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } ſimilitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of ſimplicity and ſimilarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*
Upon this ſuppoſition of only different diameters it is impoſſible to account for the *homogeneity* or ſimilarity of the ſecerned liquors. *Cheyne*

Ho'MOGENY. *n. s.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. Not uſed.

By the driving back of the principal ſpirits which preſerve the conſiſtence of the body, their government is diſſolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon*

Homo'logous. *adj.* [*homologue*, French ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner of proportions.

Homo'nymous. *adj.* [*homonyme*, French ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words ſignifying the ſame thing are called ſynonymous, ſo equivocal words, or thoſe which ſignify ſeveral things, are called *homonymous* or ambiguous; and when perſons uſe ſuch ambiguous words with a deſign to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts*

Homo'nymy. *n. ſ.* [*homonymie*, French ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Homo'tonous. *adj.* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable; ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion *Quincy*

HONE. *n. ſ.* [This word *M. Caſaubon* derives from ἀκόνη; *Junius* from *hogſtæn*, Welſh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from hæn, a ſtone; hænan, to ſtone.] A whetſtone for a razor.

A *hone* and a parer to pare away graſs. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [honzian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HO'NEST. *adj.* [*honeſte*, Fr. *honeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; ſincere.

What art thou?

—A very *honeſt* hearted fellow, and as poor as a king. *Shakſpeare.*

An *honeſt* phyſician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourſelves from thoſe ſophiſms, is an *honeſt* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and cauſes of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaſte.

Wives may be merry and yet *honeſt* too. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will ſubſcribe, but fix no certain day,
He's *honeſt*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate*

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honeſt*.]

1. Uprightly; juſtly.

It doth make me tremble,
There ſhould thoſe ſpirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honeſtly*, would rather periſh baſely. *Ben Jonſon.*

For ſome time paſt all propoſals from private perſons to advance the public ſervice, however *honeſtly* and innocently deſigned, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift*

2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *n. s.* [*honneſté*, Fr. *honeſtus*, Lat.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou ſhalt not have thy huſband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honeſty* ſhall be my dower. *Shakſpeare.*

Goodneſs, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promiſe before their paſſions or their intereſt, and is properly the object of truſt, in our language, goes rather by the name of *honeſty*; though what we call an honeſt man, the Romans called a good man; and *honeſty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather ſignifies a compoſition of thoſe qualities which generally acquire honour and eſteem. *Temple*

HONEY. *n. ſ.* [hunig, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honec*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. *Hill.*

Of *honey*, the firſt and fineſt kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragant ſmell: it is the firſt produce of the ſwarm, obtained by draining the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is often almoſt ſolid, procured by preſſure: and the worſt is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then preſſing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the baſis in the petals, is ſecreted a ſweet juice, which the bee by means of its probolcis or trunk, ſucks up, and diſcharges again from the ſtomach, through the mouth into the comb. The *honey* depoſited in the comb, is deſtined for the young offſpring: but in hard ſeaſons the bees are reduced to the neceſſity of feeding on it themſelves. *Hill.*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakſp.*

Touching his education and firſt foſtering, ſome affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as ſugar, and was not ſo luſcious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of phyſicians about him, as thick as waſps to a *honey* pot *L'Eſtrange.*

Honey is the moſt elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a moſt exquiſite vegetable ſope, reſolvent of the bile, balſamick, and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable ſpirit before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by diſtillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuthnot*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring:
Then living waters from the cryſtal ſpring. *Pope*

2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs.

The king hath found
Matter againſt him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakſpeare.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakſpeare*

3. Sweet; ſweetneſs: a name of tenderneſs. [*Mel; corculum.*]

Honey, you ſhall be well deſir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongſt them. Oh, my ſweet,
I prattle out of faſhion, and I dote. *Shakſpeare*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpoſe for thee. *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank ſweat of an inceſtuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the naſty ſty. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *bag*.]

The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach, which bees always fill to ſatisfy, and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt winter. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

All theſe a milk-white *honey-comb* ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet crown'd *Dryden*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt.

A mariner having charged his gun which was *honey-combed*, and loading it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire *Wiſeman*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds inſects. *Mortimer*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luſcious ſweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a ſhrub. This plant produces large ſpikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black ſweet liquor, from whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. ſ.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

HO'NEY-MOON. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The firſt month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure.

A man ſhould keep his finery for the latter ſeaſon of marriage, and not begin to dreſs till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addiſon*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. ſ.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing ſtalk, which twiſts itſelf about whatſoever tree ſtands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, conſiſting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſubdivided into two, and the lowermoſt is cut into many ſegments: the tube of the flowers is bent, ſomewhat reſembling a huntſman's horn. They are produced in cluſters, and are very ſweet. *Miller* enumerates ten ſpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-ſuckles*, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to favourites
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againſt the power that bred it. *Shakſpeare.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-ſuckle*. *Milton.*

Then melſol beat and *honey-ſuckles* pound;
With theſe alluring ſavours ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Being without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyleſs*. *Shakſpeare*

HO'NIED. *adj.* [from honey.]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luſcious.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and *honied* ſentences. *Shakſp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HO'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably ſome diſtinction made among the Romans between ſuch *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and thoſe that were raiſed to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addiſon.*

This monument is only *honorary*, for the aſhes of the emperor lie elſewhere. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, give only place and diſtinction to the perſon who received them. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR. *n. ſ.* [*honeur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill huſband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may diſgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not uſed.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the ſeparated councils:
His *honour* and myſelf are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Cateſby. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Subject of praiſe.

Thou happy father,
Think that the cleareſt gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Nobleneſs of mind; ſcorn of meanneſs; magnanimity.

Now ſhall I ſee thy love; what motive may
Be ſtronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shakſpeare*

If by *honour* is meant any thing diſtinct from conſcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do *honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakſp.*
His grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door, 'mongſt purſuivants
——Ha! 'tis he indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakſ.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a reſpect, which, in the notion of it implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally ſuppoſes, goodneſs and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chaſtity.

But ſhe *honour* flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldeſt is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for it. *Shakſpeare.*

She dwells ſo ſecurely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my ſoul dares not preſent itſelf: ſhe is too bright to be looked againſt. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler ſhape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect; with native *honour* clad,
In naked majeſty, ſeem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boaſt.

A late eminent perſon, the *honour* of his profeſſion for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory.*

10. Publick mark of reſpect.

He ſaw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and aſk'd their quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such diſcourſes, on ſuch mournful occaſions as theſe, were inſtituted not ſo much in *honour* of the dead, as for the uſe of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, ſome to heap together a little dirt that ſhall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at beſt can be celebrated but by an inconſiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the ſeventh, truly pitying
My father's loſs, like a moſt royal prince,
Reſtor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakſpeare.*

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton's Rom. Hiſt.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here ſlave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then ſhook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion ſhed. *Dryden.*

14. *Honour*, or *on my honour*, is a form of proteſtation uſed by the lords in judicial deciſions.

My hand to thee, *my honour* on my promiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To Ho'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next perſon unto the king. *Eſther.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his ſkill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Eccluſ.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches. *Eccluſ.*

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.

We nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition,
Which we ourſelves have plow'd for, ſow'd, and
featter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number *Shakſpeare.*

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he ſhall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his hoſt, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Exodus.*

Ho'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illuſtrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counſel againſt Tyre, the crowning city, whoſe merchants are princes, whoſe traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth *Iſaiah.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charged in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'ſt thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakſpeare.*

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

Many of thoſe perſons, who put this *honourable* taſk on me, were more able to perform it themſelves. *Dryden*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh, rather than of crime hath been,
Preſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchſafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenſer.*

5. Not to be diſgraced.

Here 's a Boheman Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman: let her deſcend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakſpeare*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, ſo in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. 1 *Mac.*

Methinks I could not die any where ſo contended as in the king's company, his cauſe being juſt and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakſpeare*

7. Honeſt; without intention of deceit.

The Earl ſent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in caſe he ſhould come in perſon, and aſſure it they anſwered, they did conceive him to be ſo *honourable*, that from himſelf they would moſt thankfully embrace it. *Hayw.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpoſe marriage, ſend we word to-morrow. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Equitable.

Ho'NOURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

Ho'NOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* received him. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly.

After ſome ſix weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpoſe, to give ſpace to his brother's interceſſion, he was arraigned of high treaſon and condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exception from reproach.

'Tis juſt, ye gods! and what I will deſerve.
Why did I not more *honourably* ſtarve! *Dryden.*

Ho'NOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I muſt not omit Mr. Gay, whoſe zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon had, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood; childhood; fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *fiſherhood*, a company of fiſhers.

Hood. *n. ſ.* [hod, Saxon, probably from hepod, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as ſnow, the troop was gown'd:
Their *hoods* and ſleeves the ſame. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

He undertook ſo to muffle up himſelf in his *hood*, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit to be a common dreſs; it had a *hood*, which could be ſeparated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To Hood. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in a hood.

The cobler apron'd, and the parſon gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is ſaying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and ſigh, and ſay, Amen. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To cover.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry ſtrove. *Dryden.*

Ho'ODMAN *Blind. n. ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was 't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind?* *Shakſpeare*

To Ho'OD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]

1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-winking* themſelves from ſeeing his faults, he often abuſed the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injuſtice *Sidney*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe he is carried into the leaguer of the adverſaries. *Shakſpeare.*

Then ſhe who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth firſt herſelf within death's mirrour ſee. *Davies.*

So have I ſeen, at Chriſtmas ſports, one loſt,
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a poſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* thoſe that ſtart. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice ſo dexterouſly *hood-winks* men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Muſt I wed Rodogune?
Fantaſtick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarſe winds or clouds reſort,
The *hood-wink'd* goddeſs keeps her partial court *Garth*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this miſchance. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To deceive; to impoſe upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often ſhe had uſed to her huſband's ſhame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-wink'd* with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who ſtruck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. ſ.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals

With the *hoofs* of his horſes ſhall he tread down all thy ſtreets. *Ezekiel.*

The bull and ram know the uſe of their horns as well as the horſe of his *hoofs*. *More.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]

A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore feet, occaſioned by the dryneſs

and contraction or narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. A *hoof-bound* horſe has a narrow heel, the ſides of which come too near one another, inſomuch that the fleſh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HO'OFED. *adj.* [from *hoof.*] Furniſhed with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the ſwifteſt; of all the *hoofed*, the horſe is the moſt beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew.*

HOOK. *n. ſ.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoeck*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold: as, a ſhepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they aſſayed with great *hooks* and ſtrong ropes to have pulled it down *Knolles.*

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the fooliſh fiſh their baits do hide. *Spenſer.*

My bended *hook* ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakſpeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleaſures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fiſhes caught. *Denham.*

3. A ſnare; a trap.

A ſhop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, beſides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shakſpeare.*

4. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accroſ'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The whale the viands in the veſſel boil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

5. A ſickle to reap corn.

Peaſe are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long ſtick. *Mortimer.*

6. Any inſtrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like ſtalking Bentley with his deſperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for *in diſorder*.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hooks*. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expenſive, eaſily put *off the hooks*, and monſtrous hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. HOOK. [In huſbandry.] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*

9. HOOK *or Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudib.*

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was ſerved up for the firſt diſh; upon our ſitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addiſon.*

2. To entrap; to enſnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But ſhe
I can *hook* to me. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To faſten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unleſs *hooked* in by tedious conſequences. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *adj.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated.

Gryps ſignifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an *hooked* or aquiline noſe *Brown*

Now thou threaten'ſt, with unjuſt decree,
To ſeize the prize which I ſo dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for full above the reſt,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands uſurp the beſt. *Dryd.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backſides of leaves. *Grew.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *adj.* [*hook* and *noſe.*] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.

I may juſtly ſay with the *hooknoſed* fellow of Rome there, Cæſar, I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

HOOP. *n. ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels.

Thou ſhalt prove a ſhelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united veſſel of their blood
Shall never leak *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us ſtaunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purſue it. *Shakſpeare*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakſp.*

To view to fewd a town, and to retraun,
What *hoops* of iron could my ſpleen contain!
Dryden's Juvenal.

And learned Athens to our art muſt ſtoop,
Could ſhe behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you ſaw her ſtoop.
The entry bruſh'd againſt her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty ſhoes, and to keep fellows at a diſtance. *Clariſſa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have ſeen at Rome an antique ſtatue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addiſ.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclоſe with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot ſhall have ten *hoops*, and I will make it felony to drink ſmall beer. *Shakſp.*

The caſks for his majeſty's ſhipping were *hooped* as a wine-caſk, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround.

If ever hence forth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will deviſe a death. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That ſhelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occaſion his miſtake. *Grew*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop* if we derive it from the French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a ſhout.

Daſtard nobles
Suffer'd me, by the voice of ſlaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a ſhout.

HO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoop*, to incloſe with *hoops.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. ſ.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe; the chincough.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*huer*, Welſh; *huer*, Fr.]

1. To ſhout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to paſs thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arranteſt coward. *Sidney*

Matrons and girls ſhall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some *keep* back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint ſports. *Shakſpeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beaſts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clуſters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city *Shakſpeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot!*
That were I ſet up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird from muting on my head.
Ben Jonſon.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impoſtor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift*

HOOT. *n. ſ.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout; noiſe.

Its affection would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to ſkip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a ſilk thread plucks it back again.
Shakſpeare.

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you ſhall *hop* without my cuſtom, ſir. *Shakſp.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes.
Shakſpeare

The painted birds, companions of the ſpring,
Hopping from ſpray to ſpray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their firſt young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and ſhort excurſions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid.
Dryden.

Why don't we vindicate ourſelves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughſhares blindfold?
Collier on Duelling.

I am highly delighted to ſee the jay or the thruſh *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble or ſtrong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping ſmith obſerv'd the ſadden'd feaſt,
And *hopping* here and there, himſelf a jeſt,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulſe, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*.
Fairy Queen.

HOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.
When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, ſtep, and jump. *Addiſon.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainſworth.*

HOP. *n. ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the ſtalks climb and twiſt about whatever is near them, the flowers are male and female on different plants. the male flower conſiſts of a calyx divided into five parts, which ſurrounds the ſtamina, but has no petals to the flower; the female plants have their flowers collected into ſquamoſe heads, which grow in bunches from each leafy ſcale is produced an horny ovary, which becomes a ſingle roundiſh ſeed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping to ſave. *Tuſſer*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and conſequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

Beer hath malt firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon.*

Next to thiſtles are *hop* ſtrings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Denham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwiſe it will be troubleſome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put diſſolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty ſhillings an acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largeſt ſort, ſhould be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compaſs. *Mortimer.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

To increaſe the milk, diminiſhed by fleſh meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuth.*

HOPE. *n. ſ.* [hopa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure.

Hope is that pleaſure in the mind which every one finds in himſelf, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again. *Job.*

When in heav'n ſhe ſhall his eſſence ſee,
This is her ſov'reign good, and perfect bliſs;
Her longing, wiſhings, *hopes*, all finiſh'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions reſt in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope!* kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our abſent preſence, and our future now. *Craſhaw.*

Faith is oppoſed to infidelity, and *hope* to deſpair. *Taylor.*

He fought them both, but wiſh'd his hap might find,
Eve ſeparate: he wiſh'd, but not with *hope*
Of what ſo ſeldom chanc'd; when to his wiſh,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long proceſſion go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden.*

Why not comfort myſelf with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myſelf with the fear on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the higheſt aſſurance of moſt laſting happineſs, in caſe of obedience. *Tillotſon.*

The deceaſed really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for fight, deſire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the paſt age than the preſent, and therefore the future may have ſome *hopes* of them. *Swift*

2 Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any perſon.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raiſed up again by him. 2 *Maccabees*

Bleſſed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclus.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which ſomething deſired may be effected.

I might ſee from far ſome forty truncheoneers draw to her ſuccour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where ſhe was quarter'd. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth leſs than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigeſted deform'd lump. *Shakſpeare.*
She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryd.*

HOPE. *n. ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of ſome good.

Hope for good ſucceſs, according to the efficacy of the cauſes and the inſtrument; and let the huſbandman *hope* for a good harveſt. *Taylor.*

My muſe, by ſtorms long toſt,
Is thrown upon your hoſpitable coaſt;
And finds more favour by her ill ſucceſs,
Than ſhe could *hope* for by her happineſs. *Dryd.*
Who knows what adverſe fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He ſhall ſtrengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pſalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire.

The ſun ſhines hot; and if we uſe delay,
Cold-biting winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shakſpeare.*

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing; likely to obtain ſucceſs; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify deſire, or anſwer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* ſervice periſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a moſt *hopeful* young prince whom you muſt not deſert. *Bacon.*
What to the old can greater pleaſure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to ſee? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* ſcholars by that time they are threeſcore. *Addiſon.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. This ſenſe is now almoſt confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and ſtrongly concerted, whatſoever they took in hand. *Hooker.*

I was *hopeful* the ſucceſs of your firſt attempts would encourage you to make trial alſo of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendleſs orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still muſt the wrong'd Telemachus ſuſtain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope*

HO'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope; in a promiſing way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls' ſons and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to proſecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or ſuppreſſion of the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without deſpair. This ſenſe is rare.

From your promiſing and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a conſiderable enlargement of the hiſtory of nature. *Glanvill.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hopeful*.] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed.

Set down beforehand certain figures or *hopefulneſs*, or characters, whereby may be noted deſcribed what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleaſing expectation; deſpairing.

Are they indifferent, being uſed as ſigns of immoderate and *hopeleſs* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*
Alas! I am a woman, friendleſs, *hopeleſs!* *Shakſpeare.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us aſunder;
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other ſpeedy aid might lend at need. *Milton.*
The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
And *hopeleſs* to prevail by open force,
Seeks bad advantage. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*
Hopeleſs of ranſom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing.

The *hopeleſs* word of never to return,
Breathe I againſt thee upon pain of life. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleaſing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the ſcale, becauſe the ſtrong expectation of a good certain ſalary will outweigh the loſs by bad rents. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One ſign of deſpair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hugely, and confidently in wilful habits of ſin. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ainſworth.*

HO'PPERS. *n. ſ.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon *trenie* or *tremue*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood in which the corn is put to the ground.

The ſalt of the lake Aſphaltites ſhooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Juſt at the *hopper* will I ſtand,
In my whole life I never ſaw griſt ground,
And mark the clack how juſtly it will ſound. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. A baſket for carrying ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

However reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior*

HO'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that ſhall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inſpection,
Which ſome account our worſt erection.
Hudibras.

In his anſwer to an *horary* queſtion, as what hour of the night to ſet a fox-trap, he has diſcuſſed, under the character of reynard, the manner of ſurpriſing all ſharpers. *Tatler*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a baſket of ſummer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the deſtruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their deſolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than thoſe *horary* or ſoon decaying fruits of ſummer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HORDE. *n. ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of loſt mankind, in poliſh'd ſlavery ſunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful ſweep,
And gave the vanquiſh'd world another form.
Thomſon.

ORI'ZON. *n. ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real: the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere. It is falſely pronounced by *Shakſpeare ho'rizon.*

When the morning ſun ſhall raiſe his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.
Shakſpeare.

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar ſhould firſt appear, and at what time it muſt be upon the *horizon* of Ireland.
Bacon.

In his caſt the glorious lamp was ſeen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round,
Inveſted with bright rays. *Milton.*

The morning lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her ſong the morning gray;
And ſoon the ſun aroſe with beams ſo bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to ſee the joyous ſight. *Dryden.*

When the ſea is worked up in a tempeſt, ſo that the *horizon* on every ſide is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the agreeable horrour that riſes from ſuch a proſpect. *Addiſon.*

HORIZO'NTAL. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon.*]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the ſun, new riſen,
Looks through the *horizontal* miſty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipſe, diſaſtrous twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obeliſk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Auguſtus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is neceſſary to place ſeveral ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not ſink into the bottom, ſo will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie ſuperficially, or almoſt *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley.*

HORN. *n. ſ.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hoɒn, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons.

No beaſt that hath *horns* hath upper teeth
Bacon

Zetus riſes through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toſſes back his *horns* in vain. *Addiſon.*

All that proceſs is no more ſurpriſing than the eruption of *horns* in ſome brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley*

2. An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn.

The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall.
Fairy Queen.

There's a poſt come from my maſter, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakſpeare*

The goddeſs to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal ſound.
Dryden.

Fair Aſcanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain.
Dryden.

3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon, as mentioned by poets.

She briefs'd the bed, ſuch fruitfulneſs convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden.

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*.
Thomſon

4. The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repreſs one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled ſnails.
Shakſpeare.

Anfidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's baniſhment,
Thruſt forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inſhell'd when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakſpeare*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad.
Shakſpeare.

Merchants veut'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain.
Hudibras.

7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himſelf: if he had, he would have been *horn mad.* *Shakſpeare.*

HORNBI'AK. } *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
HORNFI'SH. } *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*horn*, and *beam*, Dut. for *tree*, from the hardneſs of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent uſe. *Miller.*

HO'RNBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unfoiled.

He teaches boys the *horn-book.* *Shakſpeare.*

Nothing has been conſidered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To maſter John the Engliſh maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HO'RNED. *adj.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns.

As when two rams, ſtur'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts to fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the ſhock,
Attonished both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block
Fairy Queen.

Thither all the *horned* hoſt reſorts,
To graze the ranker meed *Denham*

Thou king of *horned* floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn *Dryden.*

HO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn and ſells horns.

The ſkin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made uſe of by *horners*, whereupon they ſhave their horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. *n. ſ.* [hỳpnetre, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large ſtrong ſting ing fly, which makes its neſt in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of ſuff'ring, is the beſt;
'Tis dangerous to diſturb a *hornet's* neſt. *Dryd.*

Hornets do miſchief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their neſts, have found a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not only quake
With *hornfoot* horſes, and braſs wheels, Jove's ſtorms to emulate. *Hakewill.*

HO'RNOWL. *n. ſ.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

A luſty tabrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they daunced each one with his maid.
Spenſer.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis.
Raleigh.

Let all the quickſilver i' the mine
Run to the feet vems, and refine
Your ſirkham jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyſhire. *Ben Jonſon.*

Florinda danced the Derbyſhire *hornpipe* in the preſence of ſeveral friends. *Tatler.*

HO'RNSTONE. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNWORK. *n. ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY. *adj.* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.

2. Reſembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith ſtood,
And ſaw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet.
Dryden.

The pineal gland was encompaſſed with a kind of *horny* ſubſtance. *Addiſon.*

As the ſerum of the blood is reſolvable by a ſmall heat, the greater heat congulates it ſo as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete.
Arbuthnot.

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fiſt. *Dryd.*

HORO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*horographie*, Fr. ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Lat.]
HO'ROLOGY. } Any inſtrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hourglaſs.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double ſet,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakſpeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that meaſured the hours not only by drops of water in glaſſes, called cleptydra, but alſo by ſand in glaſſes, called clepſammia. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French; ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring hours.

It is no eaſy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity diſcovered not this artifice. *Brown.*

HORO'SCOPE. *n. f.* [*horoſcope*, French; ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almoſt numberleſs conjunctions of ſtars, which occur in the progreſs of a man's life, ſhould not match and countervail that one *horoſcope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoſcope* unto the ſeventh houſe, or oppoſite ſigns every ſeventh year, oppreſſeth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoſcope*,
His ſire the bleur-ey'd Vulcan of a ſhop,
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchool.
Dryden.

The Greek names this the *horoſcope*,
This governs life, and thus marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts.
Creech.

They underſtood the planets and the zodiack by inſtinct, and tell to drawing ſchemes of their own *horoſcopes* in the ſame duſt they ſprung out of. *Bentley.*

HO'RRENT. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Horrentia pilis agmina.*] Pointed outward; briſtled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery ſeraphim incircled round
With bright imblazonry, and *horrent* arms. *Milt.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with diſpleaſure: there be ſights that are *horrible*, becauſe they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all ſides round,
As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O ſight
Of terrour, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel. *Milton.*

Eternal happineſs and eternal miſery, meeting with a perſuaſion that the ſoul is immortal, are, of all others, the firſt the moſt deſireable, and the latter the moſt *horrible* to human apprehenſion. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs; fearfulneſs.

HO'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideouſly.

What hideous noiſe was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of theſe ill precedents, both in civility and vytue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may ſeem to thoſe
Which chance to find us. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakſpeare*

Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* ſympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears ſurvey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they ſay. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet, or tracks of beaſts were worn. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideouſneſs; enormity.

A bloody deſigner ſuborns his inſtrument to take away ſuch a man's life, and the confeſſor repreſents the *horridneſs* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HO'RRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Cauſing horrour.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful ſhark. *Thomſon.*

HO'RRISONOUS. *adj.* [*horriſonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreur*, French.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation; a paſſion compounded of fear and hate, both ſtrong.

Over them ſad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always ſoar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful meſſengers of heavy things. *F. Queen.*

Doubtleſs all ſouls have a ſurviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our ſouls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At ſuch bold words, vouch'd with a deed ſo bold.
Milton.

Deep *horrour* ſeizes ev'ry human breaſt;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confeſt.
Dryden.

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have ſupt full with *horrours*;
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; drearineſs.

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods.
Pope.

4. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the ſenſes, which are very offenſive, do cauſe the ſpirits to retire; and upon their flight, the parts are in ſome degree deſtitute, and to there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HORSE. *n. f.* [hopꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horſes*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls. *Shakſp.*

A *horſe!* a *horſe!* my kingdom for a *horſe!*
Shakſpeare's Richard III.

We call a little *horſe*, ſuch a one as comes not up to the ſize of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horſes*. *Locke.*

2. A conſtellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The ſoffer ſeaſon ſuiting to the man;
Whilſt winter's ſhivering goat afflicts the *horſe*
With froſt, and makes him an uneaſy courſe.
Creech.

3. *To take horſe*; to ſet out to ride.

I took *horſe* to the lake of Conſtance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addiſon.*

4. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſe men, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horſe*: who was't came by?
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

The armies were appointed, conſiſting of twenty-five thouſand horſe and foot, for the repulſing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon.*

If they had known that all the king's *horſe* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horſe*.
Clarendon.

Th' Arcadian *horſe*
With all ſucceſs engage the Latin force. *Dryden.*

5. Something on which any thing is ſupported; as, a *horſe* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment. It is ſometimes called a timber mare.

7. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, *horſe-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horſe; to furniſh with a horſe.

He came out with all his clowns, *horſed* upon ſuch cart-jades, and ſo furniſhed, as I thought with myſelf, if that were thrift, I wiſht none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonſalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horſed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza aſked the great captain, Who's this? Who anſwered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the ſtorm. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
Are ſmother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *horſe'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horſe* more mares than your own, you muſt feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *back*.] Riding poſture; the ſtate of being on a horſe.

I've ſeen the French,
And they can well on *horſeback*. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſaw them ſalute on *horſeback*,
Beheld them when they fighted. *Shakſpeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithſtanding he was on *horſeback*. *Brown.*

When manniſh Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on *horſeback* hunts the Tuſcan boar.
Dryden's Juvenal.

If your ramble was on *horſeback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBEAN. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *bean*.] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

Only the ſmall *horſebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *boat*.] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBO'Y. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy.

Some *horſeboys*, being awake, diſcovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

HO'RSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *break*.] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle.

Under Saturnius are born chariot-racers, *horſe breakers*, and tamers of wild beaſts. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT. *n. f.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut*: *eſculus*.] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers which conſiſt of five leaves, are of an unuſual

figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horse-chestnut* grows into a goodly standard. *Mortimer.*

Ho'RSECOURSER *n. f.* [*horse* and *courser*. *Junius* derives it from *horse* and *cose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horse-coser*. The word now used in Scotland, is *horse-couper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them].

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horse-courser* was thrown off his horse. *Bacon.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horse-courser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

Ho'RSECRAB. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

Ho'RSECUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horse-cucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

Ho'RSEDUNG. *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horse-dung*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Horsee'mmet. *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] An ant of a large kind.

Ho'RSEFLESH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horse-flesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horse-flesh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*

Ho'RSEFLY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

Ho'RSEFOOT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with coltsfoot *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEHAIR. *n. f.* [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horse-hair*. *Dryden.*

Ho'RSEHEEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

Ho'RSELAUGH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty; A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

Ho'RSELEECH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *leech*.]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horse-leech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Proverbs.*

Let us to France; like *horse-leeches*, my boys, The very blood to suck. *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *leech*; signifying a physician.] A farrier. *Alnsworth.*

Ho'RSELITTER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now carried on the ground, and carried in an *horse-litter*. *2 Mac.*

Ho'RSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia aris*, and a foot soldier one *mille*; that is more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot soldier. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd, The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd; Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd, And spurr'd the steed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*

A *horseman's* coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

Ho'RSEMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*. *Shakspeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship*. *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, flaunted tered two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as Butam's fell. *Pope*

Ho'RSEMARTEN. *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEMATCH. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsw.*

Ho'RSEMEAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horse-meat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

Ho'RSEMINT. *n. f.* A large coarse mint.

Ho'RSEMUSCLE. *n. f.* A large muscle.

The great *horse-muscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

Ho'RSEPLAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horse-play* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

Ho'RSEPOND. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pond*.] A pond for horses.

Horsera'ce. *n. f.* [*horse* and *race*.] A match of horses in running.

In *horse-races* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horse-race*. *Addison.*

Ho'RSERADISH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy-grass.

Horse-radish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the cresse acrids, as *horse-radish* and scurvy-grass, infused in wine. *Floyer.*

Ho'RSESHOE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *shoe*.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shak.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Horseste'aler. *n. f.* [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horse-stealer*, but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

Ho'RSETAIL. *n. f.* A plant.

Ho'RSETONGUE. *n. f.* An herb.

Ho'RSEWAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *way*.] A way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

—Both stile and gate, *horse-way* and footpath. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Hortation. *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

Ho'RTATIVE. *n. f.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

Ho'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech, not a *hortatory* speaker.

Horticulture. *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Ho'RTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn.*

Hosanna. *n. f.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heav'n It sounded, and the faithful armies rung *Hosanna* to the Highest. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. *n. f.* plur. *hosen.* [hora, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *osan*, Erse, *ossanen*, plur. *chausse*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Here 's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Three men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Daniel.*

He oft exam'n'd both our *hose*, And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Will she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn, And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastorals.*

Ho'SIER. *n. f.* [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host: With robbers' hand my *hospitable* favour You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare.*

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore; With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Ho'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live, And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HO'SPITAL. *n. f.* [*hôpital*, French; *hospitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were ſo careful to beſtow them in a college when they were young, would be ſo good as to provide for them in ſome *hoſpital* when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hoſpital*, which I will endow handſomely for twelve old huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment. Obſolete.

They ſpy'd a goodly caſtle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleaſant dale,
Which chuſing for that evening's *hoſpital*,
They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen*

HOSPITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all acceſs of ſtrangers into their confis, are, in that reſpect, deſervedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hoſpitality* which for common humanity's ſake, all the nations on the earth ſhould embrace. *Hooker.*

My matter is of a churliſh diſpoſition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hoſpitality*. *Shakſpeare*

How has this ſpirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hoſpitality*. *Swift.*

HO'SPITALLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitallier*, Fr. *hoſpitalarius*, low Latin, from *hoſpital*.] One reſiding in a hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. Uſed perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The firſt they reckon ſuch as were granted to the *hoſpitallers in vitalum beneficii*. *Ayliffe.*

To HO'SPITATE. *v. n.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another.

That always chuſes an empty ſhell, and this *hoſpitates* with the living animal in the ſame ſhell. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HOST. *n. ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either gueſts or *hoſts* with long ſpeeches, till the mouth of hunger be ſtopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the ſhadow of this tree
For your good *hoſt*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time 's like a faſhionable *hoſt*,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer. *Shakſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. [from *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war.

Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him, thereby ſhall we ſhadow
The numbers of our *hoſt*. *Shakſpeare's Macb.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *hoſt*,
And craze your chariot wheels. *Milton.*

After theſe came arm'd, with ſpear and ſhield,
An *hoſt* ſo great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious meſſage
An *hoſt* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themſelves, when they be felt. *Shakſpeare.*

5. [*hoſtia*, Latin; *hoſtie*, French.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church; the conſecrated wafer.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *hoſt*;
And ſtay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.
Shakſpeare.

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it ſeem'd
At firſt, that angel ſhould with angel war,
And in fierce *hoſtings* meet. *Milton.*

New authors of diſſenſion ſpring from him,
Two branches, that in *hoſting* long contend,
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter. Obſolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hoſtings*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Your *hoſtages* I have, ſo have you mine;
And we ſhall talk before we fight. *Shakſpeare.*

Do this meſſage honourably;
And if he ſtand on *hoſtage* for his ſafety,
Bid him demand what pledge will pleaſe him beſt.
Shakſpeare

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hoſtages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprizes, either of virtue or miſchief. *Bacon*

They who marry give *hoſtages* to the public, that they will not attempt the ruin or diſturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having ſeized a great number of *hoſtages*, acquainted them with their reſolution. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HO'STEL. } *n. ſ.* [*hoſtel*, *hoſtelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn. *Ainſworth.*

HO'STESS. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, French, from *hoſt*.]

1. A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hoſteſs*,
We are your gueſt to night. *Shakſpeare.*

Yea were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hoſteſs* of the houſe. *Shakſp.*

Be as kind an *hoſteſs* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another huſband. *Dryd.*

2. A woman that keeps a houſe of publick entertainment.

Undiſſinguiſh'd civility is like a whore or a *hoſteſs*. *Temple.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſteſs*.] The character of an hoſteſs.

It is my father's will I ſhould take on me
The *hoſteſs-ſhip* o' th' day: you're welcome, ſirs.
Shakſpeare.

HO'STILE. *adj.* [*hoſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy.

He has now at laſt
Giv'n *hoſtile* ſtrokes, and that not in the preſence
Of dreaded juſtice, but on the miniſters
That do diſtribute it. *Shakſpeare.*

Fierce Juno's hate
Added to *hoſtile* force, ſhall urge thy fate. *Dryd.*

HOSTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, French, from *hoſtile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war.

Neither by treaſon, nor *hoſtility*
To ſeek to put me down, and reign thyſelf.
Shakſpeare.

Hoſtility being thus ſuſpended with France, preparation was made for war againſt Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r *hoſtility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton.*

We have ſhew'd ourſelves fair, nay, generous adverſaries; and have carried on even our *hoſtilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

HO'STLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel*.] One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

The cauſe why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horſeback, and *hoſtlers* to tend their horſes by the way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STRY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſtelry*.] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.

Swift rivers are with ſudden ice conſtrain'd,
And ſtudded wheels are on its back ſuſtain'd;
An *hoſtry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ſhips of burden on its boſom bore. *Dryden.*

HOT. *adj.* [hat, Saxon; *heet*, Scottiſh.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
——Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No, though thou call'ſt thyſelf a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in thoſe parts, noon is nothing ſo *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And ſoft with hard, and light with heavy mixt
Dryden

Black ſubſtances do ſooneſt of all others become *hot* in the ſun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from the commotion of ſo very ſmall corpuſcles. *Newton.*

2. Luſtful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakſpeare.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods aſſiſt me! remember,
Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa. *Shakſp.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hotteſt* ſervices, and moſt dangerous aſſaults that hath been known. *Bacon*

He reſolved to ſtorm; but his ſoldiers declined that *hot* ſervice, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon.*

To court the cry directs us, when we found
The aſſault ſo *hot* as if 'twere only there.
Denham.

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the moors.
Dryden.

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as ſlow,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakſpeare.*

Nature to youth *hot* raſhneſs doth diſpenſe,
But with cold prudence age doth recompenſe.
Denham

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas patient, conſiderate, and careful of his people *Dryden.*

5. Eager; keen in deſire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the neceſſary affairs of life, or *hot* in the purſuit of pleaſures, ſhould not ſeriouſly examine their tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have ſo *hot* a mind t' her.
Hudibras

6. It is applied likewiſe to the deſire, or ſenſe raiſing the deſire, or action excited: as, a *hot* purſuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conſcience will we hear,
When in *hot* ſcent of gain and full career. *Dryd.*

7. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as *muſtard*.

HO'TBED. *n. ſ.* A bed of earth made *hot* by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horſedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and ſupported round about with planks, and upon the top was caſt ſifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon*

Preſerve the *hotbed* as much as poſſible from rain. *Evelyn*

HOTBRA'INED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*. Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebroſus*

You ſhall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar*

HO'TCHPOT. } *n. ſ.* [*haché* en *pot*, French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally uſed.] A mingled haſh; a mixture; a confuſed mat
HO'TCHPOTCH. }

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* our tongue, and, in effect, brings the ſame ruin

to a Babelliſh confuſion than ony one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*

A mixture of many diſagreeing colours is ever unpleaſant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many taſtes is unpleaſant to the taſte. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcaſs would remain;
But a maſh'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the ſlain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HOTCO'CKLES. *n. ſ.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*, for that was by pinching, not by ſtriking. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick roſe, and read loſt miſchief in her eye. *Gay.*

HOTHEA'DED. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate.

One would not make the ſame perſon zealous for a ſtanding army and a publick militia, nor a *hotheaded* crackbrained coxcomb forward for a ſcheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]

A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in.

Now the profeſſes a *hothouſe*, which is a very ill houſe too. *Shakſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouſe*, for it may,
And ſtill be a whorehouſe: th'are ſynonyma.
Ben Jonſon.

HO'TLY. *adv.* [from *hot.*]

With heat; not coldly.

Violently; vehemently.

The ſtag was in the end ſo *hotly* purſued, that he was driven to make courage of deſpair. *Sidney*

I do conteſt
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour *Shakſpeare*

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to ſkuniſh in divers places with the chriſtians.
Knolles' Hiſtory.

Though this controverſy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal diſpute. *Boyle.*

Luſtfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, becauſe on ſalt they feed
Dryden.

HOTMOU'THED. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

HO'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TSPUR. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]

A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's treſpaſs may be well forgot;
It hath the excuſe of youth and heat of blood,
A hare-bram'd *hotſpur* govern'd by a ſpleen.
Shakſpeare.

Wars are begun by hairbrained diſſolute captains, paradoxical tawners, unquiet *hotſpurs*, and reſtleſs innovators. *Burton.*

A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

Of ſuch peas as are planted or ſown in gardens, the *hotſpur* is the ſpeedieſt of any in growth.
Mortimer.

HO'TSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotſpurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a ſenſeleſs judgment. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterit of *heave.*

HO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of hope, houſe, Saxon.]

1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead.

So likewiſe a *hovel* will ſerve for a roome,
To ſtacke on the peaſe, when harveſt ſhall come
Tuſſer.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over ſome quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed ſaltpetre. *Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.
Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acchivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in ſuch forry *hovels* and ſheds as they build to inhabit in during the ſummer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in a hovel.

And was't thou ſain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and muſty ſtraw? *Shakſpeare*

HO'VEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave.*] Raiſed; ſwelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheeſe be ſo *hoven*, make Cille to ſeek creeks.
Tuſſer

To HO'VER. *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welſh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the ſky,
And pours down miſchief. *Shakſpeare*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle ſouls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shakſp.*

A *hovering* miſt came ſwimming o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryd.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and ſettling upon it. *Addiſon.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her priſon's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the ſad remains,
Which now the pile, or ſepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native ſkies *Prior.*

Some ſets refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the ſhooting ſtars by night.
Pope

2. To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We ſee ſo warlike a prince at the head of ſo great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addiſon.*

The truth and certainty is ſeen, and the mind fully poſſeſſes itſelf of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HOUGH. *n. ſ.* [hoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood ſhall be from the ſword unto the belly, and dung of men into the camel's *hough*. *2 Eſd.*

2. [*huë*, French.] An adz; a hoe. See HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by *boughs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?
Stillingfleet.

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham.

Thou ſhalt *hough* their horſes. *Joſhua.*

2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To* HAWK.

Neither could we *hough* or ſpit from us, much leſs could we ſneeze or cough. *Grew*

HOU'LET. *n. ſ.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties ſtill retain it.

HOULT. *n. ſ.* [holt, Saxon.] A ſmall wood. Obſolete.

Or as the wind, in *hoults* and ſhady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves,
Fairfax.

HOUND. *n. ſ.* [hunb, Saxon; *hund*, Scottiſh.] A dog uſed in the chaſe.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakſpeare.*

Jaſon threw, but fail'd to wound,
The boar, and flew an underſerving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryden*

The kind ſpaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Like that fox in ſhape and ſpecies found,
Purſues the noted path and covets home *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on the chaſe.

God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the ſhip, is ſaid to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to purſue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they ſhould have worried them *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUNDFISH. *n. ſ.* [*muſtela lævis.*] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *n. ſ.* [*cynogloſſum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *n. ſ.* [*cornus.*] A kind of tree. *Ainſworth.*

HOUP. *n. ſ.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainſworth.*

HOUR. *n. ſ.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes.

See the minute how they run.
How many makes the *hour* full complete,
How many *hours* bring about the day
How many days will finiſh up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakſp.*

2. A particular time.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.
Shakſpeare.

When we can intreat an *hour* to ſerve,
We'll ſpend it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakſpeare.*

The conſcious wretch muſt all his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughcaſt day *Shak.*

Our neighbour let her ſtool to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addiſon.*

HO'URGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs.*]

1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglaſs* than the day's ſtatutes *Sidney.*

In ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock or *hourglaſs* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not his hourglaſs when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar*

2. Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglaſs* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon*

HO'URLY. *adj.* [from *hour.*] Happen-

ing or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with hourly view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryd.*

We must allow to hourly expectation of having these troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift*

HOURLY. *adv.* [from *hour*] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shakspeare*

Our state may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st, *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Great was their spite, which hourly was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden*

HOURPLATE. *n. s.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours, pointed by the hand of a clock, are inscribed.

It even could not view the hand, and the characters of the hourplate, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. Locke.

HOUSE. *n. s.* [hus, Saxon; *huys*, Dut. *hus*, Scottish.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakspeare*

Houses are built to live in, not to look on, therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had *Bacon*

In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square *Watts*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakspeare*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: these who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants, and kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving houses. Shakesp.

An ignominious ransom and free pardon
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing him to final redemption. *Shakspeare.*

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford;
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Not were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, especially that of the lords. *King Charles*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Hebets. *Sidney*

Upon the North sea a valley *housed* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Shak.*

Mere cottages are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon*

Oh, can your counsel his despair deter,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys*

We find them *housing* themselves in dens *South*

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly called of ease. *Dryd.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we *house* not country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History*

House your choicest carnations, or rather let them under a penthouse, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis *housed* from snow *Dryden.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hub. Ta*

Grace where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shakspeare*

Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told, alas! too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs,
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden*

I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and defeating troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *n. s.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All *housebreakers* and sharpers had *thief* written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *n. s.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *housebreaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HOUSEDOG. *n. s.* [*house* and *dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the matter even in the old *housedog*. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD. *n. s.* [*house* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shak.*

A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom. *Bacon.*

Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper *household* of faith: in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families. *Sprat.*

Great crimes must be with great, even [illegible] paid,
And second funerals on the former laid,
Let the whole *household* in one ruin lie,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake [illegible] *Dryd.*
Learning's little *household* did enjoy [illegible]
With the world's fortitul system to her [illegible]

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat,
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a-day to prayers. *Swift*

2. Family life; domestick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate [illegible]
Rich stuffs, and ornament of [illegible]

3. It is used in the manner of adjective to signify domestick; belonging to a family.

Cornelius called two of his *household* [illegible]

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good,
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milton*

It would be endless to enumerate [illegible] among the men, wrong the [illegible] of *household* affairs. *Swift*

HOUSEHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *household*] Master of a family.

A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Mat.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. *n. s.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of a house; implements convenient for a family.

In this war that he made on [illegible] he spoil nothing but iron, and lurketh in the thick woods, and for advantages, his cloke is his bed, and his *household stuff*. *Spenser on Ireland*

A great part of the building was covered with much costly *household stuff*. *Bacon.*

The woman had her jest for her *household stuff*. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER. *n. s.* [*house* and *keep*.]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man, a great tickler. *Shakspeare*

If I may credit *housekeepers* and common tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are often exorbitantly *Locke*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than housecarriers *Bacon*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing there? *Shak.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better *Swift*

5. A housedog. Not in use.

Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter *Shak.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *adj.* [*house* and *keep*] Domestick; useful to a family.

His house for pleasant prospect, large [illegible] and other *housekeeping* commodities, claiming the pre-eminence

HOUSEKEEPING. *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping* *Shakspeare*

His table was one of the last that gave us example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman; an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality.

HOUSEL. *n. s.* [husl, Saxon, from *hunsl*, Gothick, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, [illegible] *hostiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist

HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the euchariſt. Both the noun and verb are obſolete.

HOUSELEEK. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbe ſupply their quantity of crude acids, as juices of apples, grapes, the ſorrels, and houſeleek. *Flower.*

HO'USELESS. *adj.* [from *houſe*.] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How ſhall your *houſeleſs* heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedneſs, defend you. *Shakſpeare.*

This hungry, *houſeleſs*, ſuffering, dying Jeſus, fed many thouſands with five loaves and two fiſhes. *Hall.*

HO'USEMAID. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid*.] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean.

The *houſemaid* may put out the candle againſt the looking-glaſs. *Swift.*

HOUSEROOM. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *room*.] Place in a houſe.

Houſeroom, that coſts him nothing, he beſtows. Yet ſtill we ſcribble on, though ſtill we loſe. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſnail.

HOUSEWARMING. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm*.] A feaſt or merrymaking upon going into a new houſe.

HOUSEWIFE. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife*. This is now frequently written, *huſſif*, or *huſſy*.]

The miſtreſs of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *houſewife* to ſtir in or to buſy herſelf about her houſewifery. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *houſewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

A female economiſt.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and ſurely for a bad *houſewife* it is no leſs convenient; for one of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let us ſit and mock the good *houſewife*, fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be diſpoſed equally. *Shakſpeare.*

Farmers in degree,
Ie a good huſband, a good *houſewife* the. *Dryd.*

Early *houſewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are ſpread. *Dryden.*

The faireſt among the daughters of Britain ſhew themſelves good ſtateswomen as well as good *houſewives*. *Addiſon.*

One ſkilled in female buſineſs.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till ſhe made him as good an *houſewife* as herſelf: he could preſerve apricocks, and make cheſes. *Addiſon.*

HOUSEWIFELY. *adv.* [from *houſewife*.] With the economy of a careful woman.

HOUSEWIFERY. *adj.* [from *houſewife*.] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

HOUSEWIFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *houſewife*.] Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management becoming the miſtreſs of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good houſewife to ſtir in or to buſy herſelf about her *houſewifery*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his priſe,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd in *houſewiferies*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that diſcredited by the *houſewifery* of the Iriſh in making it up. *Temple.*

Female economy.

Learn good works for neceſſary uſes; for St. Paul expreſſes the obligation of chriſtian women to good *houſewifery*, and charitable proviſions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *n. ſ.* [from *houſe*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is ſupplied with people to increaſe its inhabitants, according to the increaſe of *houſing*. *Graunt.*

2. [from *houſeaux*, *houſes*, or *houſes*, Fr.] Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *adj.* [from *houſe*.] Provided for entertainment at firſt entrance into a houſe; houſewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for ſuch a turn moſt fit,
The *houſling* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen.*

HOUSS. *n. ſ.* [from *houſeaux*, or *houſes*, French.] Covering of cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental; houſings. This word though uſed by *Dryden*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides with the paws together ſtitch'd,
His upper parts defended to his waiſt,
And where man ended, the continued veſt,
Spread on his back, the *houſs* and trappings of a beaſt. *Dryden.*

HOW. *adv.* [hu, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuſe to humble thyſelf before me? *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wiſdom than gold and to get underſtanding, rather to be choſen than ſilver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And *how* oft cometh their deſtruction upon them? *Job.*

O *how* love I thy law, it is my meditation. *Pſalms.*

How many children's plaints and mother's cries! *How* many woeful widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Conſider into *how* many differing ſubſtances it may be analyzed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakſpeare.*

Proſecute the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom, or *how* elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

We examine the why and the *how* of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live, but not at all when or *how* to die. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is pleaſant to ſee *how* the ſmall territories of this little republick are cultivated to the beſt advantage. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. For what reaſon; from what cauſe.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek ſo pale?
How chance the roſes there do fade ſo faſt? *Shakſpeare.*

How is it thou haſt found it ſo quickly? *Gen.*

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell *how*, or they will have gay ſkins inſtead of gay clothes. *Bacon.*

5. In what ſtate.

For *how* ſhall I go up to my father? *Geneſis.*
Whence am I torn'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach ſhall I return? *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence.

Behold, he put no truſt in his ſervants, *how* much leſs in them that dwell in houſes of clay, whoſe foundation is in the duſt? *Job.*

A great diviſion fell among the nobility, ſo much the more dangerous by *how* much the ſpirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminiſh the preſent extent of the ſea, ſo much they would impair the fertility, and foundams and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much uſed in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Samuel.*
How doth the city ſit ſolitary as a widow! *Lam.*

8. In an affirmative ſenſe, not eaſily explained; that is to ſay; that.

Thick clouds put us in ſome hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the Southſea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT. } *adv.* [*how be it*.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not in uſe.

Suffer thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemen ſo,
How be I am but rude and borrel,
Yet mickle ways I know. *Spenſer.*

Things ſo ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not neceſſarily, any longer than 'till there grow ſome urgent cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and eſteem highly as profound wiſdom, *howbeit* this wiſdom ſaveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army tranſmitted out of England, *howbeit* the Engliſh colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Iriſh. *Davies.*

HOWDYE. [contracted from *how do ye*.] In what ſtate is your health? A meſſage of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain buſineſs, or plain *how d'ye's*, to thoſe few I am forced to correſpond with. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *ever*.]

1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree.

This ring he holds
In no ſlight choice, yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not ſeem too dear,
How e'er repented of. *Shakſpeare.*

To trace the ways
Of higheſt agents, deem'd *however* wiſe. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greateſt evils, and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefeſt. *Tillotſon.*

3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet.

In your excuſe your love does little lay;
You might *how e'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all ſides by ſeveral ranges of mountains, which are *however* at ſo great a diſtance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. *Addiſon.*

I do not build my reaſoning wholly on the caſe of perſecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine *how* thoſe diſeaſes in a ſtate are bred, that haſten its end; which would, *however*, be a very uſeful enquiry. *Swift.*

4. To ſome of theſe meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent.

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noiſe
I trembling wak'd. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakſpeare.*

He found him in a deſert land, and in the waſte *howling* wilderneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

As when a fort of wolves infeſt the night,
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light.
Waller.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his ſword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the ſuppliant ſcorns.
South.

9. To utter cries in diſtreſs.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab.
Jeremiah.

The damned uſe that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakſp. Rom. and Jul.*

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new ſorrows
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakſpeare's Macb.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the deſart air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakſp.*

The noiſe grows louder ſtill.
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and battles,
And ſometimes peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'ns,
Like victory then groans again, and *howlings*
Like thoſe of vanquiſh'd men. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpeak with a beſtiale cry or tone.

Peace, monſter, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To ſavages, and *howl* it out in deſarts! *Philips.*

4. It is uſed poetically of many noiſes loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarm'd by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe *howl's* his watch *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe and the like rumours are no more than the laſt *howls* of a dog diſſected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, ſhe runs with a diſtracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the public place.
Dryden's Æneid.

HOWSOE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *ſoever.*]

1. In what manner ſoever. See HOWEVER.

Beroſus, who, after Moſes, was one of the moſt ancient, *howſoever* he hath been ſince corrupted, doth in the ſubſtance of all agree.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howſoever* it ſeems not in him. *Shakſpeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring.

Then at a coward,
Which hanged headlong behind, reſtraining
From ſtraight to ſtart required. *Shakſpeare.*

Lodowick, perceiving the old ſoldier's meaning, alighted, and with his ſword hoxed his horſe, crying aloud, This day, valiant ſoldiers, ſhall you have me both your general and fellow ſoldier, fighting on foot as one of yourſelves. *Knolles.*

HOY. *n. ſ.* [*hoe*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck.

He ſent to Germany, ſtrange aid to rear
From whence eſtſoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his ſafety employs
Fairy Queen.

To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ſhip, is hard *Watts' Logick*

HUBBUB. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology, unleſs it be from *up*, *up*, or *hobnob.*] A tumult; a riot.

People purſued the buſineſs with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the firſt day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*

An univerſal *hubbub* wild
Of ſtunning ſounds, and voices all confuſ'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear
With loudeſt vehemence. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

Tony wolves raiſe a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when ſhe ſhines in water.
Hudibras.

HUCKABACK. *n. ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a bunch, and *back.*] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *hucken*, Dut. to ſit down.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *n. ſ.* [*hock*, German, a
HU'CKSTERER. } pedlar; *hockſter*, a ſhe-pedlar.]

1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *huckſters* to ſuch vile merchandiſe.
Government of the Tongue

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, or rather ſuch *huckſters* of ſouls, the very ſhame of religion. *South.*

Should thy ſhoe wrench aſide, down, down you fall,
And overturn the ſcolding *huckſter's* ſtall,
The ſcolding *huckſter* ſhall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.
Gay.

There ſhould be a confederacy of all ſervants, to drive thoſe China *huckſters* from the doors.
Swift

Thoſe *huckſterers* or money-jobbers will be found neceſſary, if this braſs-money is made current. *Swift*

2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckſter* man. *Hub. T*

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They muſt pay a ſhilling, for changing their piece into ſilver, to ſome *huckſtering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift*

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]

1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelefly in a hurry.

At twelve ſhe riſe with much ado,
Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two. *Prior.*

Now all in haſte they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone
Swift

3. To cover up in haſte.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem thus is not a play *huddled* up in haſte. *Dryden.*

When conſtrain'd to run
The lab'ring huſband in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him foreca't his work with timely care,
Which elſe is *huddled* when the ſkies are fair.
Dryden.

5. To throw together in confuſion.

Our anceſtors, *huddling* ſeveral ſuppoſitions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confuſion. *Locke*

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his loſſes,
That have of late ſo *huddled* on his back
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shakſp.*

Brown anſwered after his blunt and *huddling* manner *Bacon.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every muſkroſe of the dale.
Milton.

Their eyes are more imperfect than others, for they will run againſt things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Brown.*

HU'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion: with obſcurity.

That the Ariſtotelian philoſophy is a *huddle* of words and terms inſignificant, has been the cenſure of the wiſeſt. *Glanville.*

Your carrying buſineſs in a *huddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras.*

Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The underſtanding ſees nothing diſtinctly in things remote, and as a *huddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry anſwers were made to my queſtion, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addiſon.*

HUE. *n. ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady ſhe before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her caſt in deadly hue
Spenſer.

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the roſe.
Milton.

To whom the angel, with a ſmile that glow'd
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper *hue*,
Anſwer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with diſtant view *Dryden.*

2. [*huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry.*

Hue and cry, villain, go! Aſſiſt me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and cry! villain, I am undone. *Shakſpeare.*

Immediately comes a *hue* and cry after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purſe upon the road.
L'Eſtrange.

If you ſhould hiſs, he ſwears he'll hits as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and cry. *Addiſon.*

The *hue* and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found.
Archbiſhop of St. John Jack.

HUE'R. *n. ſ.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coaſt, and are directed by a baliſe or *huer*, who ſtands on the cliff-ſide, and from thence diſcerneth the coming of the pilchard. *Carew's Survey.*

HUFF. *n. ſ.* [from *hove*, or *heave*, ſwelled: he is *huffed up by diſtempers.* Some ſome provinces we ſtill ſay the bread *heaves up*, when it begins to *heave* or ferment. *Huff*, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now ſpeak.]

1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To ſwear by, only in a lord,
In others it is but a *huff*.
To vapour with inſtead of proof. *Hudibras.*

His frowns kept in the ſtouteſt awe,
Before the bluſter of what *huff*
All hats, as in a ſtorm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the appearance of a change to make a check upon us in the very *huff* of our game.
L'Eſtrange.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Eſtrange.*

No man goes about to compare or examine one another in a paſſion, to lay ſtraws and give reaſons in a preſent *huff*. *South.*

2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *huff-cap*, we ſhall try before a civil magiſtrate who's the greateſt prater.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

Lewd ſhallow-brained *huffs* make atheiſm and contempt of religion the ſole badge of their character of wit. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſwell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may eaſily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew.*

2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commiſſioner at Magdalen college ſaid to me, Dr. Hough, you muſt not preſume to *huff* us.
Atterbury.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm to bounce; to ſwell with indignation or pride.

A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him.
Otway.

A thief and juſtice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and ſlave. *Hudibras.*
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave.
Roſcommon.

This ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory ſay!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play?
Dryden.

What a ſmall pittance of reaſon and truth is mixed with thoſe *huffing* opinions they are ſwelled with. *Locke.*

When Peg received John's meſſage, ſhe *huffed* and ſtormed like the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

HUFFER. *n. ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expoſ'd i' th' end to ſuffer,
By ſuch a braggadocio *huffer*. *Hudibras.*

HUFFISH. *adj.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluſter.

HUFFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to encloſe.]

To preſs cloſe in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakſpeare.*

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him ſo admirable a ſeren de!
L'Eſtrange.

Ev'n in that urn their brother they conſeſs,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their breaſt preſs. *Dryden.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiſs. *Harvey.*

To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well plac'd words of glozing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the eaſy hearted man,
And *hug* him into ſnares. *Milton.*

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.
Glanville.

Admire yourſelf,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book.
Roſcommon.

Though they know that the flatterer knows he falſehood of his own flatteries, yet they love he impoſtor, and with both arms *hug* the abuſe. *South.*

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear diſcovery! *Rowe.*

To hold faſt.

Age makes us moſt fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the leaſt proſpect of enjoying them. *Atterbury.*

To gripe in wreſtling.

HUG. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

Cloſe embrace.

Why theſe cloſe *hugs*? I owe my ſhame to him. *Gay.*

A particular gripe in wreſtling, called a *Corniſh hug.*

HUGE. *adj.* [*hoogh, high,* Dutch.]

Vaſt; immenſe.

Let the eſtate of the people of God, when they were in the houſe of bondage, and their manner of ſerving God in a ſtrange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeruſalem did afford; and who ſeeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker.*

This ſpace of earth is ſo *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatneſs not only Aſia, Europe, and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Very great.

The mount on *huge*. *Milton.*

Part, *huge* of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean; there leviathan
Hugeſt of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land *Milton.*

3. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder.
Shakſpeare.

Through foreſts *huge*, and long unravell'd heaths,
With deſolation brown he wanders waſte.
Thomſon.

HU'GELY. *adv.* [from *huge.*]

1. Immenſely; enormouſly.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the ſea? *Shak.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourſelves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *huge.*]

1. Enormous bulk; greatneſs.

2. Utmoſt extent. Not in uſe.

My miſtreſs exceeds in goodneſs the *hugeneſs* of your unworthy thinking. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'GGERMUGGER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hugger mugger*, or hug in the dark. *Mercker* in Daniſh is darkneſs, whence our *murky*. It is written by ſir *Thomas Moore, hoker moker. Hôker*, in [illegible], is *perverſe, croſs, ſiniſter*, of which *hoker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewiſe in German [illegible], and *moky* is in Engliſh [illegible] I know not how to determine.]

Confuſion, diſorder, by-place.

Some hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the reſt do rob of woods and land.
Hulberd's Tale.

But if I can but find them out,
Where'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work *Hudibras.*

There's a diſtinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a ſeal of ſecreſy and concealement. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'GY. *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great; huge. Not in uſe.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HUKE. *n. ſ.* [*huque*, French.] A cloak.

As we were thus in converſe, there came one that ſeemed to be a meſſenger, in a rich huke. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

HULK. *n. ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Sax.]

1. The body of a ſhip.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux ſtuff in him: you have not ſeen a *hulk* better ſtuffed in the hold. *Shakſpeare.*

The cuſtom of giving the colour of the ſea to the *hulks*, ſails, and mariners of their ſly-boats, to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Venetians. *Arbuthnot.*

The Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And ſcrape her pitchy ſides for wax. *Swift.*
The ſooty *hulk*
Steer'd ſluggiſh on. *Thomſon.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, a *hulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* ſir John,
Is priſoner to your ſon. *Shakſpeare.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exentrate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

HULL. *n. ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell. [*hule*, Scottiſh.]

2. The body of a ſhip; the bulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* ſeems originally to have ſignified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find.
Dryden.

So many arts both the Divine Wiſdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature *Grew.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

They ſaw a night full of piteous ſtrangeneſs, a ſhip, or rather the carcaſe of a ſhip, or rather ſome few bones of the carcaſe, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoiſt ſail, ſir? here lies your way
— No, good ſwabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakſpeare.*

He look'd, and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton.

People walking down upon the ſhore, ſaw ſomewhat come *hulling* toward them. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'LLY. *adj.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

HU'LVER. *n. ſ.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof ſhall for to make *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*homelan*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noiſe of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing
Bacon.

An airy nation flew
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In ſummer's heat. *Dryden.*

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows.
Dryden.

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me.
Shakſpeare.

Upon my honour, ſir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a ſtrange one too, which did awake me. *Shakſpeare.*

The Cloudy meſſenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who ſhould ſay, you'll rue *Shakſp.*

3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *hum'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras.*

I ſtill ac,uieſce,
And never *hum'd* and haw'd reſiſtance,
Nor muffled treaſon. *Hudibras.*

The man by *humming* and *hawing* a good while, but in the end, he gave up himſelf to the phyſicians *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To make a dull heavy noiſe.

The [illegible] th. Indians, to us, are but moderate *hummings*, as are ours to their otherwiſe tuned organs *Glanville.*

Still [illegible] on, their drowſy courſe they keep,
And lab'ring ſo long, like tops, are laſh'd aſleep
Pope.

5. To ſing low.

Hum half a tune *Pope.*

6. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in public aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The noiſe of bees or inſects.

To black Hecat's ſummon
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy *hums*
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakſpeare*
Nor undelightful is the ceaſeleſs *hum*,
To him who muſes through the woods at noon.
Thomſon.

2. A low confuſed noiſe, as of buſtling crowds at a diſtance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army ſtill reſounds. *Shakſp.*
Tower'd cities pleaſe us then,
And the buſy *hum* of men. *Milton*
One theatre there is of vaſt reſort,
Which whilom of requeſts was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news its light,
And full of *hum* and buz from noon to night.
Dryden

3. Any low dull noiſe.

Who ſat the neareſt, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faſt: the diſtant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope*

4. A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound.

Theſe ſhrugs, theſe *hums* and *ha's*,
When you have ſaid the ſtate of affairs,
Are you can ſay the ſtate is. *Shakſpeare.*
Your excuſes want ſome words to make 'em
current *hum* and ha with him to the buſineſs.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar

5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for *hum*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ſtew their meat between their *bums*
And the horſes backs, on which they ſtraddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his ſaddle. *Hudibras*

6. An expreſſion of applauſe.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator*

HUM. *interject.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your eyes deſpiſe the lateſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
— *Hum!* I ſee a trick. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*
See if it be ſo.
And never ſtagg'ring arm nor eye to come. *Pope*

HU'MAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be aſked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature.
Swift.

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a *man* as I am: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me, all his ſenſes have but *human* conditions. *Shakſpeare*
For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard, for who himſelf beginning knew?
Milton.
Thee, ſerpent, ſubtil'ſt beaſt of all the field,
I knew, but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milt.*
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheſt of all *human* certainty. *Locke*

HU'MANE. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not ſpent upon a few, doth naturally ſpread itſelf towards many, and maketh *men* become *humane* and charitable
Bacon.
Envy, malice, covetouſneſs and revenge are aboliſhed, a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their ſtead. *Sprat.*

HUMA'NELY. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the ſuperfluity, while it were wholeſome, we might gueſs they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'MANIST. *n. ſ.* [*humaniſte*, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian; a term uſed in the ſchools of Scotland.

HUMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyſelf: reach not beyond *humanity*.
Sidney
A rarer ſpirit never did ſteer *humanity*. *Shak.*
The middle of *humanity* thou never knewſt,
but the extremity of both ends. *Shakſpeare*
To preſerve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie thoſe knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information. *Glanville*

3. Benevolence; tenderneſs.

All men ought to maintain peace and the common offices of *humanity* and friendſhip in diverſity of opinions. *Locke*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of loſt *humanity*!
Like thee relieve their ſcanty ſtate the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thoſe that weep?
Rowe

4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

Here will I paint the character of woe,
And here my ruthful tears in ſhow ſhall flow,
To humanize the ſtocks whereon I tread. *Hatton*
Was it the buſineſs of magick to humanize our natures with compaſſion, forgiveneſs, and all the inſtances of the moſt extenſive charity? *Addiſon.*

HU'MANKIND. *n. ſ.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet unconfin'd,
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope*

HU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *human*.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the preſent happy proſpect of our affairs, *humanly* ſpeaking, may ſeem to promiſe.
Atterbury

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred, and though well bred, unerre,
Modeſtly bold, and *humanly* ſevere. *Pope*

HU'MBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the leaſt of birds, yet our own plantations have ſhewed one far leſs, that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown*

HU'MBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield.
Spenſer
Now we have ſhewn our power
Let us ſeem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a doing *Shakſpeare*
Thy *humble* ſervant vows obedience,
And faithful ſervice, till the point of death.
Shakſpeare's Henry v.
We ſhould be as *humble* in our imperfections and ſins, as Chriſt was in the fulneſs of the ſpirit, great wiſdom, and perfect life *Taylor*
You, if an *humble* huſband, may requeſt,
Provide and order all things for the beſt. *Dryd*
Ten thouſand trifles light as theſe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She ſhould be *humble* who would pleaſe,
And ſhe muſt ſuffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy *humble* neſt build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obſcure retreat. *Yalden.*
Ah! prince, hadſt thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldſt curſe thy royalty!
Far *humbler* titles ſuit my loſt condition. *Rowe.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purge, thou whom the heav'nly plagues
Have *humbled* to all ſtrokes
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But firſt begs pardon.
Humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you
Hezekiah *humbled* himſelf for the pride of his heart.
Why do I *humble* thus myſelf, and
For peace, to ſue nothing but to pleaſe
Let the ſinner put away the evil of his doings and *humble* himſelf by a ſpeedy and ſure repentance, leſt he return to God, and ſhould have to aſſure himſelf that God will receive him.

2. To crush; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.

Yes, my injur'd, ſome ſay, inconſiderate
Unreaſonable to ſtrangers and ſtrictly
To dash their pride by
We are pleaſed by the unpoliſhed
ſtrength, becauſe here is no
reputation, who had to
us.
The malice of the world,
The ſcarlet of heroes, the delight
That humbled the proudeſt
Men that make a kind of
ought to be *humbled* as
ſtrong duty.
Fortune put much of
Though double taxed, how little have I
3. To make to condeſcend.

This would not be to
preſumptuous, when he *humbles* himſelf to ſee them, but to loſe his deſign in ſpeaking.

4. To bring down from elevation.

In proceſs of time the higheſt mountains may be humbled into valleys, and again, the loweſt valleys exalted into mountains. *Hooker*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* [*humble* and *bee*.] What may be the true etymology of this word I am in doubt. The *humble-bee* is known to have no ſting. The Scotch call a cow without horns a *humble cow*; ſo that the word ſeems to ſignify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. *Beattie*.] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags ſteal from the *humble bee*,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs
Shakſpeare
This puts us in mind once again of the
bees and the
Atterbury.

HUMBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater*. *n. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] Humility; abſence of pride.

With how true *humbleneſs*
They look'd down to triumph over pride!
Sidney.
I am rather with all ſubjected *humbleneſs* to thank her excellencies, ſince the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to ſave myſelf, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*
It was anſwered by us all, in all poſſible

leneſs; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he ſpoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleneſs*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickneſs. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouthed*.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd*: but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen, and pride. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is ſo called, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates itſelf again: it is raiſed in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *n. ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] Humbleneſs; humility. Obſolete.

And with meek *humbleſs*, and affliſted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat *Spenſer.*

HU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *humble*.] Without pride; with humility; modeſtly; with timorous modeſty.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakſpeare.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine ſubmits her ſwelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a ſlave, who, *humbly* proud
With preſents begs preferments from the crowd *Dryden.*

In midſt of dangers, fears, and death,
By goodneſs I'll adore;
And praiſe thee for thy mercies paſt,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addiſon.*

Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*.] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid.

Shall we, quoth ſhe, ſtand ſtill *humdrum*,
And ſee ſtout Bruin, all alone,
Py numbers baſely overthrown? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his ſtory out, was called away by buſineſs. *Addiſon*

HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*,
HUME'CTATE. } Lat. *humecter*, French.] To wet; to moiſten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and intemperate the air by their exhalations, but refreſh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown*

Her rivers are divided into ſluices, to *humectate* the bordering ſoil. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much aſtringent. *Wiſeman.*

HUME'CTATION. *n. ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The act of wetting; moiſtening.

Plates of braſs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from ſwelling: the cauſe is repercuſſion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That which is concreted by exſiccation, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION, *n. ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Faſting and ſackcloth, and aſhes and tears, and *humicubations*, uſed to be companions of repentance. *Brambal*

HU'MID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moiſt; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled ſcarf can ſhew. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies *Dryd*

If they ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit uſe to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid, and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is *humid*.
Newton's Opticks.

HUMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humidity differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickſilver is not a moiſt liquor, in reſpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ſtick to; but it may be called ſo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whoſe ſurfaces it will preſently adhere. And even water itſelf, that wets almoſt every thing, and is the great ſtandard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it ſtands and runs eaſily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, ſwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome *humidity*, this groſs watry pumpion. *Shakſpeare*

O bleſſing-breeding ſun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*, below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air! *Shakſpeare's Timon of Athens*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humid*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and rectified. *Arbuthnot*

HUMILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cauſe there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled, for which cauſe he created the world, but reſtored it by obedience *Hooker*

Thy *humiliation* ſhall exalt
With thee thy manhood alſo to this throne. *Milton*

2. Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair, and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance
Brown's Vulgar Errours

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may ſerve for a great leſſon of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the hatats and paſſions of men trampling over intereſt, friendſhip, honour, and their own perſonal ſafety, as well as that of their country. *South*

HUMI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance.

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Engliſhman alive,
With whom my ſoul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night,
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakſpeare*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a chriſtian teacheth to forgive
King Charles

The *humility* of the ſtyle gained the more many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are ſome that uſe
Humility to ſerve their pride, and ſeem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their with'd journey's end *Denham*

It is an eaſy matter to extol *humility* in the midſt of honour, or to begin a faſt after dinner
South

As high turrets for their airy ſcope,
Require foundations in proportion deep,
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root,
So low did her ſecure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humbled* low. *Dryden*

2. Act of ſubmiſſion.

With theſe *humilities* they ſaluted the young king, and by their bowing and bending gave him the preſent form *D*

HU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *hum*.] One which hums; an applauder. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MORAL. *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the humours.

This conſumption is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

HU'MORIST *n. ſ.* [*humoriſta*, Italian; *humoriſte*, French.]

1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The motion of a *humoriſt* is one that is greatly pleated, or greatly diſpleated, with little things, his actions ſeldom directed by the reaſon of the nature of things. *Watts.*

This *humoriſt* keeps to himſelf much more than he wants, and gives his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit looks imperceptibly like an *humoriſt*.
Spectator.

3. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions.

By a wiſe and timeous inquiſition the peccant humours and *humoriſts* muſt be diſcovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in ſuch a caſe, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Full of groteſque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marſyas was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe; others that this paſſage alludes to the ſtory of the ſatyr Marſyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the preſent whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician, and to be ſomething nice fect, in favouring the firſt complaint; haſty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus*

Thou to mine's champion, that do'ſt never fight
For whom her *humorous* ladyſhip is by,
To touch the caſtle *Shakſpeare's King John*

He's *humorous* as winter, and as ſudden
As flaws congealed in the ſpring of day. *Shakſp*

O, you awake then come away,
Times be ſhort, are made for play,
The *humorous* moon too will not ſtay:
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Jonſon*

Valt is his courage, boundleſs in his mind,
Rough as a ſtorm, and *humorous* as the wind.
Dryden

He that would learn to paſs a juſt ſentence on perſons and things, muſt take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts' Logick.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.
Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And pensive, wan'ring melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.
Prior.

HU'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Merrily; jocosely.
A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously, concylium argentum in titulos facicique minutes.* *Addison.*
It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*
2. Capriciously; whimsically.
We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, fondly, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*

HU'MOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Pleasantness; capricious levity.
2. Jocularity; oddness of conceit.

HU'MORSOME. *adj.* [from *humour.*]
1. Peevish; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.
Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in contriving singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humorsome.*] Peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Latin.]
1. Moisture.
The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*
2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.
Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind.
As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable, so were there none of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney.*
There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. *Sidney.*
King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lafen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was? they said Lafen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lafen: then, said the king, I will be king of Lafen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling passion of your mind.
Roscommon.
They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never confess himself. *Dryden.*
In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison.*
Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*
4. Present disposition.
It is the castle of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakesp.*
Another thought her nobler *humour* fed.
Fairfax.
Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras.*
Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one tobacconist word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all.
Dryden.
5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.
In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge *Temple.*
6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.
He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent *Temple.*
The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury *Ludlow.*
7. Petulance; peevishness.
Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *Swift.*
8. A trick; a practice.
I like not the *humour* of lying he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the humour'd letter to her *Shakspeare.*
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.
In private, men are more held in their own *humours*, and in council, men are more observers to others *humours*, therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to sooth by compliance.
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men, if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow *Shakspeare.*
If I were Portia now, and he were Cassius,
He should not have access to me. *Shakspeare.*
Obedience and subjection were never enjoin'd by God to *humour* the passions, infirmities and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*
You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I'm splenetick? *Pope.*
Children are fond of something which tickles their taste or smell, and learn and regulate their every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts' Logick.*
2. To fit; to comply with.
To attempt then shall be next the man,
That with smooth air could *humour* best our tongue *Waller.*
'Tis my part to invent, and the mysteries to *humour* that invention *Dryd. Preface to Albion.*
Fontainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

HUMP. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.* See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.
These defects were mended by watches, the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *n. s.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high shoulders.
The chief of the family was born with a *humpback* and very high note *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hutsch*, German.]
1. To strike or punch with the fists.
Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another; why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*hocker*, a crooked back, Germ.] To crook the back.
Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back.
His person deform'd to the highest degree, flat-nos'd, and *hunchbacked.* *L'Estrange.*
But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,
Th' excrescence of a man. *Dryd. and Lee's Œd.*
The second daughter was peevish, hunchbacked, pale, with saucer eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked.* *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

HU'NDRED. *adj.* [hund, and hundred, Saxon; *honderd*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.
A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke.
Dryden.
Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye witnesses. *Addison.*

HU'NDRED. *n. s.*
1. A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred.
Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he commands, for an innate moral principle which whosoever does so, will have reason to hope [illegible] of propitiation to him.
Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed among the soldiers.
2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. (*hundredum*, low Latin; *hundred*, old French.)
Imposts upon merchants do yield good profit to the king's revenue, for that that he wasteth himself, he forth in the three.
For justice they had a bench of [illegible] where hot usually sat, and with [illegible] every *hundred* since there commonly had been rated here compurgators were exhibited.

HU'NDREDTH. *adj.* [hundpeoxtigoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth ten times told.
We need not need to note the *hundredth* part of trees, which themselves bellow in [illegible] interviews.
If this medium is rarer within the [illegible] than at its surface, and rarer there than at a *hundredth* part of an inch from the body, if the rarer there than at the orbit of Saturn, I see no reason why the resistance of density should stop.

HUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *hang.*
A wife to *hang* with virtues, such a family,
What mortal shoulders can support? *Dryden.*
A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, makes the eye at once

HU'NGER. *n. s.* [hunger, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]
1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.
An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty and the coats in their natural tension, they draw up close and rub against each other, so as to make that sensation but when they are dilated with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has lost away his stomach.
Thou shalt serve thine enemies in hunger and in thirst.
The subacid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger.* [illegible] Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the tension of [illegible]

Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and hungers for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For hunger of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

I content me,
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hung'ring* more to do my Father's will. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT. } *adj.* [*hunger* and
HU'NGERBITTEN. } *bit.*] Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten.* *Job.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbit.* *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His sops as he was drinking. *Shakspeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shakspeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us *Shakspeare*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,
Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakſ.*

Go, go, chear up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakspeare.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,
Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases fled before her name. *Dryd.*

HU'NGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungered* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suffering mortals long ago;
When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryd.*

HU'NGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger.*]

Feeling pain from want of food.

That fiece of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakspeare*

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it, whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Caſſius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakſp.*

The more fat water will bear soap best, for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soils. *Smalridge.*

HUNKS. *n. ſ.* [*hunſker*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well ſerved, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the ſecuring of his puddings. *L'Eſtrange.*

She has a huſband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks.* *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a cloſe *hunks*, worth money. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Sax. from hund, a dog.]

1. To chaſe wild animals.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the beaſt liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakſpeare.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job.*

We ſhould ſingle every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and on the contrary, ſhelter and defend virtue. *Addiſon.*

2. To purſue; to follow cloſe.

Evil ſhall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pſalms*

The heart ſtrikes five hundred ſorts of pulſes in an hour, and is *hunted* unto ſuch continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

3. To ſearch for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability *Spenſer.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: ſuch an examen every reader's mind is apt forward to make, eſpecially in thoſe who have given themſelves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and ſupport the tenets of it. *Locke*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chaſe.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chaſe.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not ſpeak with him. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venſon. *Gen.*

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, marks, *hunting* matches, and bacchanals are very common. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To purſue or ſearch.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect and refuſe thoſe which favour the other ſide. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage reſtrain'd
By ſov'reign pow'r, her company diſdain'd,
Grinn'd as they paſs'd. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

2. A chaſe.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Purſuit.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Eſcap'd the *hunt.* *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

HU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *hunt.*]

1. One who chaſes animals for paſtime or food.

If thoſe Engliſh lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods within the hunts of foreſts, chaces and parks, the foreſt law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland*

Down from a hill the beaſt that reigns in woods,
Firſt *hunter* then, purſued a gentle brace,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Milton*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs gore *Dryden's Æneid.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a paſſage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron *Addiſon on Italy*

Bold Nimrod firſt the ſavage chace began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Diſtinguiſhes the ſwift, the ſlow, the ſubtle,
The houſekeeper, the *hunter* *Shakſpeare.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *n. ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

Whilſt a boy, Jack ran from ſchool,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chaſe.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, ſurvey
With thy chaſte eye, from thy pale ſphere above,
Thy *huntreſs'* name, that my full life doth ſway. *Shakſpeare.*

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old ſchools of Greece,
To teſtify the arms of chaſtity?
Hence had the *huntreſs* Dian her dread bow,
Fair ſilver-ſhafted queen, for ever chaſte. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boaſt her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntreſs*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windſor. *Pope.*

Homer repreſents Diana with her quiver at her ſhoulder, but at the ſame time he deſcribes her as an *huntreſs*. *Broome*

HU'NTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hunt* and *man.*]

1. One who delights in the chaſe.

Like as a *huntſman*, after weary chace,
Seeing the game eſcape from him away,
Sits down to reſt him *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilſt yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did purſue:
What *huntſman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare ſuch a monſter chace? *Waller.*

2. The ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chaſe.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntſman*, that managed the chace, than to the maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *huntſman.*] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court you fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntſmanſhip*, or play. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE. *n. ſ.* [hyrdel, Saxon.]

1. A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate.

The field, the tumbril, *hurdles*, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine jouts 'gainſt Thurſday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakſp.*

The blackſmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleaſure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he ſhould be famous in after-times. *Bacon.*

HURDS. *n. ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or flax.

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *huorle*, to throw

...down, Hudibras; or, according to Skinner, from whirl.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

It bear us have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation
On thee! *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
Shakspeare.

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To hurl at the beholders of my shame. *Shaksp.*

If he threat him or hatred, or hurl at him by laying of wait *Numbers.*

They use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones. *Chronicles.*

Hurl ink and wit,
As mad men toss a *Ben Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,
Who slimly in the vale of Tophet *Milton*

See flashes the lightning, but not found,
The arrow to hurl'd to the ground *Waller*

Corrupted light of knowledge hurl'd
Sin, death, and ghastliness, o'er all the world
Denham

Young Dorimon
Professes to rail regularly hurl'd,
Lies yet hamstring'd in a ditch, an hour the world.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Conjure him for to drive the Grecian train,
And hurl'd them headlong to their fleet and main *Pope*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr. to make a howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from watery wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n.
Milton

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling takes its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts, to goals, and to the country for the long to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and to pass away, every of which couple are to watch one another down: the play *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles*

HU'RLBAT. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth*

HU'RLER. *n. s.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man and not two set upon one man at once *Carew.*

HU'RLWIND. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown
Surdys

HU'RLY. } *n. s.* [from the Fr.
HU'RLYBURLY. } *hurluberlu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shaksp.*

Poor discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurly-burly* innovation *Shakspeare*

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakesp.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*, every man ensured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*

HU'RRICANE. } *n. s.* [*huracan*, Span.
HU'RRICANO. } *ouragan*, Fr.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanoes* spout! *Shakesp.*

A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end *Dryden.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw,
There, in dear murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise.
Dryden.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanoes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the lands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison.

HU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *hurry*.] One that hurries; a disturber.

More, that hurried *hurrier* of men. *Chapman*

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* [*henzian*, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy,
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shakspeare

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here?
Milton.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.
South

That *hurry'd* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore.
Dryden

A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish habits of virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away *Howe's Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination *Pope*

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.
Dryden.

HU'RRY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage, but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

A long train of couches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay.*

HURST. *n. s.* [hyrst, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* pret. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*. [hyrte wounded, Saxon; *heurter*, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death. *Revelation*

Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*,
Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd
Milton

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that hurts nothing that has life. *Walton*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand *Shakspeare's Othello*

It breeds contempt
For her dead to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den
Dryden

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelation.*

HURT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good *Spenser.*

I have slain a man to my *hurt* *Genesis.*

I found it stand there uncontested, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?

—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people. he received seven *hurts* i' th' body
Shakspeare's Coriolanus

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body *Hayward*

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel *Locke*

In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame *Prior*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the king? *Ezra*

HU'RTER. *n. s.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious

Secret neglect of our duty is but very our own *hurt*: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard shun.
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun *Dryden*

HU'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.

HU'RTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HU'RTLE. *v. n.* [*heurter*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to jostle; to run against any thing; to meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shaksp.*

Kindness
Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him, in which *hurtling*
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakspeare.*

To HU'RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of *hurl*. Obsolete.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight.
Fairy Queen.

HU'RTLEBERRY. *n. s.* [*hiort bar*, Dan.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idæa.*

HU'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

Innocent; harmleſs: innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home she oft would go,
There bold and *hartleſs* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so,
For simple goodness shined in his eyes *Sidney*
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hartleſs* and so true.
Fairy Queen.

Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hartleſs* blows he makes.
Dryden's Æneid

Receiving no hurt.

HARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hartleſs.*] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hartleſs* [illegible] that they thought it better to reſt in your friendship than make new trial of your cruelty. *Sidney.*

HARTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hartleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *n. ſ.* [*husbard*, mutch, Daniſh; from *hus*, and *bonde*, kumck, a maſter.]

The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shakſpeare.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lines a lier: he is taken on yonder with my *hoſt*: and that is againſt all married men's kind. *Shak.*

This careleſs *husband* had he long away,
Whom his chaſte wife and little children mourn.
Dryden

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of the denomination of relation of *husband*. *Locke.*

The male of animals.

Ev'n though a tim'rous ram thou ſhalt behold,
Fiercer than most in battle, for *husbands* to thy fold
Dryden

An œconomiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right *good husband*, owner of a kingdom all husbanded. *Daniel.*

I was conſidering the fleetneſs of life, and how *ill husbands* we are of ſo tender a fortune. *Collier on Pride*

A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard
Huſband's Tale

I heard a great *husband* ſay, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth at the roots.
Bacon

In theſe fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all rich with rott, both pike and the lds
Hakewill

If contin'ual rain
Delay the labouring *husband* in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden*

HUSBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To ſupply with a huſband.

Think you I am no ſtronger than my ſex,
Being ſo father'd and to *husband'd*? *Shakſpeare*

If you ſhall prove
This ring was ever hers, you ſhall as eaſy
Prove that I *husband'd* her bed in Florence,
Where yet ſhe never was. *Shakſpeare*

In my right,
By me inveſted, he conquers the beſt
That were the moſt, if he ſhould *husband* you.
Shakſpeare.

To manage with frugality.

It will be paſtime paſſing excellent,
If it be *husbanded* with modeſty. *Shakſpeare*

The French, wiſely *husbanding* the poſſeſſion of victory, kept themſelves within their trenches.
Bacon's Hen. VII.

If thou be maſter-cunner, ſpend not all
That thou canſt ſpeak at once; but *husband* it,
And give new turns of ſpeech *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer can not *husband* his ground, if he ſits at a great rent. *Locke*

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband.*] Without a huſband.

A widow, *huſbandleſs* is ſubject to fears;
A woman naturally born to fears. *Shakſpeare*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband.*] Frugal; thrifty.

Pare off the roſs of galls, if be ſlow or thwart,
And compaſſe them, and *husbandly* depart. *Tuſſer*

HUSBANDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*husband* and *man*] One who works on his own ground.

His heavy [illegible]
Your virtue [illegible]
The [illegible] from [illegible]
the ox, rude [illegible]
to [illegible]
husbandman *Pope*

HUSBANDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *husband.*]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wonderful diligence to exerciſe the art of *husbandry*, chiefly employing himſelf to improve well the ſoil of a field *Sidney*

Aſk'd in *husbandry* how beſt to know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to ſow. *Hubb. Ta.*

Husbandry ſupplieth all things neceſſary for food *Peacham*

Peace hath from France too long been chaſed,
And all her *husbandmen* in camps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakſpeare*

Her pleaſeous womb
Exerciſeth its full width in *husbandry*. *Shakſp.*

The ſeeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of chriſtian counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of its nature. *Raleigh*

Husbandry, the Spaniards want in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear ſeed *Raleigh*

A family governed with order will fall naturally to the ſeveral trades of *husbandry*, fowling and paſturage *Locke*

Let any one conſider the difference between a piece of land ſown with wheat, and a piece of the ſame land lying without any *husbandry* or culture, and he will find that the improvement of the one makes the value. *Locke*

2. Thrift; frugality: parſimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven,
Their candles are all out. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

You have already fixed ſuch a ſtint in your proſpects, and that what we ask is ſo reaſonable, as to break into any rules of the ſtricteſt *husbandry*. *Swift*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The huſbandry and manage of my houſe *Shakſp.*

HUSH. *interj.* [without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush*! 'tis ſo *Shakſp.*

There's ſomething elſe to do, *hush* and be mute,
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakſpeare.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred
Whoſe ſnowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,
Diſlodging from a region ſcarce of prey
To gorge the fleſh of lambs or yearling kids
On hills where flocks are fed, flies toward the ſprings
Of Ganges or Hydaſpes, Indian ſtreams,
But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſes drive
With ſails and winds their cany waggons light:
So on this windy ſea of land, the fiend
Walk'd up and down alone bent on his prey,
Alone, for other creature in this place
Living or lifeleſs to be found was none,
None yet, but ſtore hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aereal vapours flew
Of all things tranſitory and vain, when ſin
With wantonneſs had filled all the place,
And round him thick the airy ſhapes did throng
Who ſtood like taper'd ſpires, mute and *hush*
As the night-watch ſo ſtand to hear who paſſes.
Milton's Par. Loſt

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.

This ſpake, and *hush'd*, the third ſo ſhame did bluſh;
Another ſeemed covetous or coy;
Another in her teeth did know a reſt:
But at theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *hush*
Spenſer

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill: to ſilence; to quiet: to appeaſe.

Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boaſt,
As to be *huſht*, and nought at all to ſay. *Shakſp.*

It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope,
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue ſhall *hush* again this ſtorm of war,
And make fair weather in your bluſtring land.
Shakſpeare.

Speak freely;
All's *huſht* as midnight yet. *Shakſpeare.*
My love would ſpeak, my duty *hathes* me
Shakſpeare.

When we have ſtuff to make us ſtark with laughter,
And the boatſwain where the whiſtle round our deck,
Will then ſcarce hear the [illegible] When
Hugh my care the [illegible]
[illegible]
Huſht [illegible]
He will not have yet [illegible]
Her ſilver [illegible]
Obſcurity [illegible]
Propoſe her [illegible]
And for his [illegible]
[illegible]
The court was *huſht*, and every [illegible]
Dryden

To HUSH *up*. *v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the ſervants are forbid to the court *Pope.*

HUSH-MONEY. *n. ſ.* [*hush* and *money*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.

A diſcarded ſervant when his tricks are found, *Hush-money* ſends to all the neighbours round,
His maſter unſuſpicious of his ſnares,
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks.
Swift

HUSK. *n. ſ.* [*huſdſk*, Dutch, or *huſſen*, from *huys.*] The outmoſt integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhow ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the ſhales and *huſks* of men
Shakſpeare.

Moſt ſeeds, with the growth, leave their *huſk* and ſhell at the root [illegible] *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſeed [illegible]
He from the *huſk* [illegible]
Waſte the corn cradled. *Shakſpeare.*
[illegible]
Beſet with [illegible] or ſhell,
[illegible]
Hedges with trailing [illegible]
Some ſteep in reeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires the exuberant juice to drain,
And inveſt the ſtarving eagle's wan fraternal train.
Dryden.

[illegible]
Has diverſ'd the [illegible]
With the [illegible]
The [illegible]
The pond'rous [illegible]
Parſley to [illegible] ſtrew'd in the pan, then pour
Till the [illegible] *Smith.*
[illegible]
[illegible]

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To peel off the outward integument.

HUSKED. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Having a huſk or outward integument.

HUSKY. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks: conſiſting of huſks.

Almonds found
Amidſt the [illegible] ground
With [illegible]
Shave the goat's [illegible] beard, leſt thou to have
In vain ſhouldſt ſeek a ſurname, to aſſuage
The [illegible]
[illegible]

Hu'ssy. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.

Get you in, *huſſy*, go: nor will I perſonate this hopeful young jade. *Southern.*

Hu'sting. *n. f.* [hurſtenig, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To Hu'ssle. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To ſhake together in confuſion.

Hu'swife. *n. f.* [corrupted from *houſewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *huſwife* in a good, and *huſſy* or *hagſy* in a bad ſenſe.

Bianca,
A huſwife that, by ſelling her deſires,
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakſpeare.*

2. An economiſt; a thrifty woman.

Why ſhould you want?
The bounteous *huſwife* nature, on each buſh
Lays her full meſs before you. *Shakſpeare.*

To Hu'swife. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

But *huſwifing* the little heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Hu'swifery. *n. f.* [from *huſwife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huſwifery* trieth
To riſe with the cock;
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

If cheeſes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſer.*

Hut. *n. f.* [hutte, Saxon; *hutte*, Fr.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring ſaints, in woful ſtate,
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,
Who kindly did theſe ſaints invite
In his poor hut to paſs the night. *Swift.*

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many ſhrink into the ſordid hut
Of cheerleſs poverty! *Thomſon.*

Hutch. *n. f.* [hpæcca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn cheſt.

The beſt way to keep them, after they are threſhed, is to dry them well, and keep them in hutches, or cloſe caſks. *Mortimer.*

To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huzza'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the ſame to a king that they are to a prince. *L'Eſtrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring buffins about me day and night; *hums* and hunting-horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot.*

Miſtake a foreign, paſt of true deſert;
Pays round the head, but comes not to the heart;
One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid ſtarers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To Huzza'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A cauldron of fat beef, and hogſ of ale,
On the Hurrying mob ſhall full prevail. *King.*

To Huzza'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by ſeveral thouſands of weavers and ſpinners. *Addiſon.*

Hy'acinth. *n. f.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe*, French; *hyacinthus*, Latin.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the ſtalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a ſpike: the flowers conſiſt each of one leaf, are naked, tubuloſe, and cut into ſix diviſions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

The ſilken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope.*

2. A gem.

The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepneſs and paleneſs; but its colour is always a deadiſh red, with a conſiderable admixture of yellow; its moſt uſual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill.*

Hyacinthine. *adj.* [ὑακινθινος.] Made of hyacinths; reſembling hyacinths.

Hy'ades. } *n. f.* [ὑάδες.] A watery
Hy'ads. } conſtellation.

Then ſailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry ſtar'd and ev'ry wand'ring flame;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hy'aline. *adj.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline; made glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glaſſy ſea. *Milton.*

Hy'bridous. *adj.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies.

Why ſuch different ſpecies ſhould not only mingle together, but alſo generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production ſhould not again generate, is to me a myſtery. *Ray.*

Hyda'tides. *n. f.* [from ὑδρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part, moſt common in dropſical perſons, from a diſtention or rupture of the lympheducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritonæum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wiſeman.*

Hy'dra. *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules*, whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raiſe
Their *hydra* heads, and the falſe north diſplays
Her broken league to imp her ſerpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydras* ſtands within,
Whoſe jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryd. Sulpitius.*

The *hydra* of the many headed raiſing crew. *Dryden.*

Hydragogues. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger cathartics, becauſe they ſhake moſt forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

Hydrau'lical. } *adj.* [from *hydrau-*
Hydrau'lick. } *lics.*] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines to which the air is uſeful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a obſtacle to make an *hydraulical* engine, in which a chymical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hydrau'licks. *n. f.* [ὑδρ, water, and ἀυλος, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydroce'le. *n. f.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele*, French.] A watery rupture.

Hydrocephalus. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and κεφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropſy of the head, is only incurable when the ſerum is extravaſated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Hydro'grapher. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and γράφω; *hydrographe*, French.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographers*. *Boyle.*

Hydro'graphy. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and γράφω; *hydrographie*, French.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hy'dromancy. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, French.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Perſians there are four kinds of divination, *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

Hy'dromel. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and μέλι, *hydromel*, French.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the moſt pleaſant and univerſal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as the moſt ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates were ptiſans and cream of barley, *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydro'meter. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and μέτρον] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent or profundity of water.

Hydro'metry. *n. f.* [ὑδρ and μέτρον] The art of meaſuring the extent of water.

Hydrophobia. *n. f.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie*, French.] Dread of water.

Among the ſad diſmal ſymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, is the moſt remarkable. *Grew.*

Hydro'pical. } *adj.* [ὑδρωπικὸς; *hydro-*
Hydro'pick. } *pique*, French; from *hydrops*, Latin.]

1. Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon.*

The wretch's whole ſupply ſunk:
The general beſtial *hydropick* with bath drunk. *Donne.*

Hydropical ſwellings, unleſs they be pure, are peccant. *Bacon.*

Hydropick wretches by deſire endowed,
Growing the more, the more they water ſtand;
By their own ruins thus water is fed
With thirſt and heat unleſs a deluge try. *Blackmore.*

One ſort of remedy, he uſes in dropſies, the water of the *hydropicks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Reſembling dropſy.

Some men's *hydropick* inſatiableneſs ſeemed to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *Acts Charles.*

Every luſt is a kind of *hydropick* diſtemper, and the more we drink the more we ſhall think. *Temple.*

Hydrostatical. *adj.* [ὑδρ and ſtatick.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

A human body for living in ſuch a fluid, will never be reconcileable to this *hydroſtatical* law: there will be always ſomething lighter to ſwim.

and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical.*] According to hydrostaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and στατικὴ; *hydrostatique*, French.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

HY'EN. } *n. s.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.]
HY'ENA. } An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry, I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakspeare*

A wonder more amazing would we find;
Th' *hyena* shews it, of a double kind;
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden.*

The *hyena*, was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson.*

HYGRO'METER. *n. s.* [ὑγρὸς and μετρέω; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *n. s.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy*

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbuthnot.*

HYLA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχὴ.] Presiding over matter.

HYM. *n. s.* A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for *lym*.

Avaunt, you curs!
Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakspeare*

HY'MEN. *n. s.* [ὑμὴν.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. s.* [ὑμέναιος.] A mar-
HYMENE'AN. } riage song.

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milt*
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to mar-
HYMENE'AN. } riage.

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HYMN. *n. s.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spens.*
Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarse. *Shak.*
When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakspeare's Cor.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Brown.*

Take ev'ry happy day,
Wherein no soul should prejudice omit, and bring
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing. *Denham.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose business were to serve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with songs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton*

To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praised
God and his works *Milton*

He had not left above this patient foot,
The sword of affronts, but to him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dead Speech Trans.*

HY'MNICK. *adj.* [ὑμνικὸς.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's chorusters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypped* since I saw you. *Spectator.*

HY'PALLAGE. *n. s.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ]. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER. *n. s.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

Critics I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior*

HYPERBOLA *n. s.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentrick. *Bentley*

HY'PERBOLE. *n. s.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: *He runs swifter than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* Shakesp.

Terms unsquar'd
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakspeare.*

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.
Shakspeare.

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows upon its admired objects. *Glanv.*

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Dislocating bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with treth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*

The common people understand raillery, or at least rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift*

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr.
HYPERBO'LICK. } from *hyperbola*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated or latticed with squares, with triangles below, and below with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Museum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Poole*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical.*]

1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may it be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *n. s.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *n. s.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κριτικὸς.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER *n. s.* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *n. s.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπὲρ and σὰρξ.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypersarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiseman*

HY'PHEN. *n. s.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

HYPNO'TICK. *n. s.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *n. s.* [*hypocondre*, Fr. ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too slowly through the coeliack and mesenterick arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and hy-

pocho dres, from whence ſuch perſons are called hypochondriack. *Bathurſt on Animals.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *adj.* [*hypocondria-*
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *que*, Fr. from *hypochondres*.]

1. Melancholy, diſordered in the imagination.

Scorpius laid down his life in attempting that world from which the Deity is excluded or baniſhed by the actors of deſperate wickedneſs or hypocriſie. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold ſtomachs are moſt benefited by ſuch as have a hypocriſie. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HYPOCRISY. *n. ſ.* [*ὑποκρισις*, Gr. *hypocriſie*, Fr.]

An indigeſted green complexion, with hard and heavy, of a true liver colour, when broken. The leaf of the plant is thick and fleſhy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The ſtem riſes a foot high, but before they run to ſeed, the ſtem is expreſſed, and preſerved in ſugar. *Hill.*

HYPOCRISY. *n. ſ.* [*ὑποκρισις*, Fr. *hypocriſie*.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Neither did he ſpare to uſe hypocriſy here, Nor having ſcruples, were ſcrupulous; For he the ſanctified maſk put on, Left the profane ſhould ſee through the ſham. *Dryden.*

Hypocriſy is much more eligible than profeſſed wickedneſs, becauſe it is a kind of homage to virtue, and ſhews that ſhe is more amiable and honourable than vice, ſince men are aſhamed to appear what they would be thought to be. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Some ſtrong paſſion, or intereſt, or vice, muſt be at the bottom of all hypocriſy, or elſe men would leave off a thing that made them uneaſy for nothing. *South.*

HYPOCRITE. *n. ſ.* [*hypocrite*, French; *ὑποκριτης*.]

1. A diſſembler in morality or religion.

He hearing ſo much, would not allow any diſcourſe to paſs, ſaying, I dare ſwear he is no hypocrite, but prays from his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wife man is ſcandaliſed at the folly, but not at an hypocrite; becauſe he diſcovers more weakneſs than wickedneſs in the former. *Addiſon.*

Fair hope is your's, if you the fact confeſs;
Your ſilence argues you a hypocrite. *Dryden.*

The naming of religion as the intereſt might increaſe by it, is a plain argument that he would be leaſt ſuſpected of hypocriſy, when the only hypocriſy in the affair would fall to his ſhare. *Swift.*

2. A diſſembler.

Be aware, ye hearers, the flatt'ring glaſs
Suffers no virtues but may paſs for leſs;
What daily ſpeck one ſhun, or virtue think,
Hateful as hell, and plac'd near ſtain'd ink. *Denham.*

And through intemp'rance grow a while ſincere. *Philips.*

HYPOCRITICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRITICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confeſſing your enormities, I believe by that *hypocritical* downcaſt look. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be eſteemed an *hypocritical* impoſture on the world; and to his utmoſt pleaſures, he will be preferred a reformiſt. *Pope.*

Let others ſhew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity; falſely.

Simon and Levi ſpoke not only falſely, but inſolently, nay *hypocritically*, calling of names their predeceſſors and their brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOCYSTICK. *adj.* [*ὑποκυστις*, Gr. *ὑπο* and *κυστις*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The inward parts oppoſed to the outward, as the *hypocyſtick* to the epigaſtrick. *Harris.*

HYPOCY'STUM. *n. ſ.* [*ὑπο* and *κυστις*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS. *n. ſ.* [*ὑποστασις*, Gr. *ὑποστασις*.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſiſtance.

2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The creed of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the Son as *hypoſtaſis* in the one eſſence indiviſible, diviſible alſo, and the creature of the Spirit generated and proceeding, and conſubſtantially with the Father, an affirmative equivalent to the co-eſſential in the ancient hypoſtatical article. *Hooker.*

HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis*.]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients.

Let our Comrades, who were more active to ſubdue us to the ſecond doctrine of the city, and ſtand there three *hypoſtatical* perſons, or they have little eſſential to do. *Bacon.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. ſ.* [*hypoténuſe*, French; *ὑποτεινουσα*.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the ſubtenſe.

The ſquare of the *hypotenuſe* of a right angled triangle, is equal to the ſquares of the two ſides. *Locke.*

HYPOTHESIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypotheſe*, Fr. *ὑποθεσις*.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved.

The mind coſts and turns the ſubject diligently in one thing to another, till at length it finds all the cauſes of a long and various *hypotheſis* together; it ſees how one part coheres with another, and to clears off all the appearing contradictions that ſeemed to the cauſes, and make the whole intelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd ſower agility
Lord of his new *hypotheſis* he reigns,
Purſues: how long? till forc'd to stop at the
Vaſt Pole too, mighty thought, ſtartled, he ſtays,
Soon a new ſcheme, and other ſcenes begins. *Prior.*

HYPOTHETICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothétique*, Fr.
HYPOTHETICK. } from *hypotheſis*.] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional.

Our knowledge is not ſo properly abſolute as *hypothetical*, when propoſitions are aſſented to by the mind only as they are conſiſtent with ſome other propoſitions, as, if the ſun be fixed, it is conſtant to have. *Watts.*

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

The only part where it may be ſaid to be hypothetically, is where it is ſuppoſed with reaſon and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Boyle.*

HYRST. *n. ſ.* Hurſt, Heath, are all from the Saxon *hyrſt*, a wood or grove. *Gibſon.*

HYSSOP. *n. ſ.* [*hiſſope*, Fr. *hyſſopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

Iſhbosheth being ſought for by his enemies, was found by his friends hiding himſelf among the *hyſſop* of the ſeaſhore. *Wotton.*

Take a ſprig of Scotch *hyſſop*, or ſome other ſuch herb, and dip the end of it in the veſſel, and ſprinkle the walls, but rather more than leſs, with which only grow upon walls. *Bacon.*

HYSTERICAL. } *adj.* [*hyſtérique*, Fr.
HYSTERICK. } *ὑστερικος*.]

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hyſterick* women the diſeaſe is moſt violent, and ſeems to make an aſſault upon the *præcordia*. *Harvey.*

Mary Magdalene was ſaid to have caſt ſeven devils out of her, which were ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of her *hyſterick* diſeaſe. *Addiſon.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Paſſions are ſometimes ſo violent as to produce *hyſterick* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

What can be more ridiculous than to ſuppoſe a woman's paſſions ſhould be raiſed into a *hyſterick* fit, becauſe a man has ſhaved off his beard? *Addiſon.*

HYSTERICKS. *n. ſ.* [*ὑστερικος*.] Hyſterical paſſion, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I, Is in *Engliſh* conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant; though, ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long ſound, as *fine, thine*, which is uſually marked with an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the firſt *i*, or double *e*, as: thus

field, yield, are ſpoken as *feeld, yeeld*, except *friend*, which is ſpoken as *frend*. Subjoined to *o* or *e* it makes them long. Subjoined to *a* makes a diphthong, as *fail, neigh*; and to *a* makes a ſhort ſound, which approaches more nearly

to the true notion of a diphthong, or ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language, as *oil*, *coin*. The ſound of *i* before another vowel, and at the end of a word is always expreſſed by *y*.

J conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *juſt*.

pronoun perſonal. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.

ic me; pe, up.]

The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.

I do not like theſe ſeveral councils, *I*. *Shakſp.*

There is none greater in this houſe than *I*. *Gen.*

Be of good cheer, it is *I*, be not afraid. *Mat.*

What ſhall *I* do to be for ever known,

And make thy age to come my own;

Shall like beaſts to common people dye,

Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of buſineſs parts us two,

What do our ſouls, I wonder do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having paſs'd the night in fruitleſs pain,

To my longing friends return again. *Dryden.*

Or ought impatient we demand the day,

The day arrives, and for the night we pray.

Blackmore.

Me is in the following paſſage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom ſhe can have and that is *me*. *Clariſſa.*

I is more than once in *Shakſpeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo ſlain himſelf? Say thou but *I*,

And that bare vowel, *I*, ſhall poiſon more

Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shak.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?

I, my lord; ſhe took 'em and read 'em in my preſence, and now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakſpeare.*

JABBER. *v. n.* [*gabieren*, Dutch.] To talk idly: to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to *jabber* parties. *Swift.*

JABBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers

All their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras.*

JACENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down the pierce than in the *jacent* poſture *Wotton.*

JACINTH. *n. ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, *Jeruſalem* or *Hieruſalem*.]

The ſame with hyacinth.

A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *n. ſ.* [probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or ſaltry fellows.

I am in eſtimation:

Jan will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot

Office me from my ſon Coriolanus. *Shakſpeare.*

I have in my mind

A thouſand raw tricks of theſe bragging *Jacks*,

Which I will practiſe *Shakſpeare.*

Every *Jack* ſlave has his belly-full of fighting,

And I muſt go up and down like a cock that

Nobody can match. *Shakſpeare.*

The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy; as, an inſtrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the ſpit, or to pull off their maſters boots; but when inſtruments were invented for both theſe purpoſes, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts' Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the ſpit.

The excellencies of a true *jack* are, That the *jack*-frame be forged and filed ſquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and firmly fixed on the ſquares of the barrels; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well faſtened, and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins.*

A cookmaid, by the help of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down *Wiſeman.*

Some ſtart in rhyme; the motes on their backs

Scream, like the winding of ten thouſand *jacks*

Pope.

4. A young pike.

No fiſh was there in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Moxtimer.*

5. [*jaque*, Fr.] A coat of mail.

The reſolute warrior in fact, well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull, pike, dagger, he carries made of hard, and ſtrong wood, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Heyward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ſmacks of the borracho, ſup

From a foul *jack*, or greaſy maple cup. *Dryden.*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as true as one ſhould ſay, that a bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceſſarily in a direct motion; but it muſt be made with a bias, that is, a bowl ſhaped a little from a direct line, it may acquire a liberty of wind, and to run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* aſs, for a ſtallion, was bought for three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſ.*

11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſ.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to anything, as in the following phraſe.

Jack of all trades, maſter and mend;

An inverſe burſe, an exchange under ground

Cleaveland.

JACK *Boots*. *n. ſ.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

A man on horſeback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dreſſed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the hedge*. *n. ſ.* [*eryſimum*.] An herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding*. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weakneſſes which they ought to cover. *L'Eſtr.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the diſh they like beſt: in French, *ſo pottage*, and in Engliſh *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-coloured jacket,

Toſſes the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

JACK *with a Lantern*. An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKAL. *n. ſ.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

The Belgians took upon our rear,

And raking chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend;

Cloſe by their fireſhips, like *jackals* appear,

Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom flood the little *jackal*, the faithful ſpy of the king of beaſts.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

JACKALENT. *n. ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarved fellow.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

You lie the *jackalent*, have you been true to us?

— Ay, I'll be ſworn. *Shakſpeare.*

JACKANAPES. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?

That *jackanapes* with ſcarfs *Shakſpeare.*

People wonder'd how ſuch a young upſtart *jackanapes* ſhould grow ſo pert and ſaucy and take ſo much upon him. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKDAW. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impoſe on a child to get by heart a long ſcroll of phraſes, without any uſe, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than a reaſonable thing that wears the ſhape of man. *Watts.*

JACKET. *n. ſ.* [*jacquet*, Fr.]

1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a croſs of red. *Hubb. T.*

And hens, and dogs, and pigs are feeding by;

And here a table, and a chair to dry *Pope.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man.

She ſtill upon the ſcore of the perſon, who ſtood expoſed to her *Language.*

JACOB's *Ladder*. *n. ſ.* [*ſcalemoenium*.] The lame with Greek valerian.

JACOB's *Staff*. *n. ſ.*

1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A croſs-ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JACOBINE. *n. ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth.*

JACTITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*jactito*, Lat.]

1. Toſſing motion; reſtleſſneſs; heaving.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with *jactitation*, or great oppreſſion about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a falſe pretenſion to marriage.

JACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Lat.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

So dilis ſaid' the air, encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

JADE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad or ſpur.]

1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag.

Alas, what wights are theſe that load my heart!

I am as dull as winter-ſtarved ſheep,

Tir'd as a jade in over-laden cart. *Sidney.*

When they ſhould enter the bloody ſpur,

They tall like ſcreen, and, like deceitful *jades*,

Sink in the trial. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Theſe lean men ſit like ſix candleſticks,

With torch-ſtaves in their hands, and their poor *jades*

Lob down their heads, dropping the head and ſhoulders. *Shakſpeare.*

So have I ſeen ſome tired ſteed,

A weight beſides a coſtume carry,

While full five more he kick'd and ſtarr'd,

The lets the ſaddle and he ſtirr'd. *Hudibras.*

The players may come upon the trial to prove theſe to be *jades* that made ſport with him. *Dryden.*

Falſe fleſh has but help them to renew their race,

As, after ſtumbling, *jades* will mend their pace.

Pope.

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.
Shall these, these old *jades*, pull the slave
Of youth, that you have, pass you *Chapman.*
But she, the cunning'st *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney*
Get in, huffy: now will I persuade this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southern.*
In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She flames the first of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.
You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them; the fluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE. *n. s.* A species of stone.
The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale bluish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.
With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' the field. *Shakspeare.*
It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.*
If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
His favour for the flattery we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden*
The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*
There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; and upon some other occasions animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.
If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.
The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakſ.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.
I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me: for every reason excites to this. *Shakſ.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.
Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JA'DISH. *adj.* [from *jade.*]
1. Vitious; bad, as a horse.
That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras*
When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe.
Southern.

2. Unchaste; incontinent.
'Tis no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagare*, Latin, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.
Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides. *Bacon.*
The *jagging* of parks and gillyflowers is like the serrosity of oak leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Bacon.*
The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent undermings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley*
An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged.* *Watts*

JAGG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.
The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray*
Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hare, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

JA'GGY. *adj.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated.
His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows
Addyſon
Amid' those angles, infinitely stram'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* suits behind
Thomſon

JA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *jagged.*] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness.* *Peacham on Drawing*

JAIL. *n. s.* [*geol*, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail.*
Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him
Shakſpeare
A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail.* *Clarendon.*
He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view *Dryden*
One *jail* did all their criminals retain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain
Dryden

JA'ILBIRD. *n. s.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *jail.*] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison
Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailers.* *Sidney.*
This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakſpeare*
His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd,
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden*
Palamon, the prince knight,
Restless for woe, awoke before the light;
And, with his *jailer's* leave, desired to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath.
Dryden

JAKES. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.
I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him *Shakſp*
Their *lardid* avarice rakes
In carcasses, and hires the very *jakes* *Dryden.*
Some have filled the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *n. s.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.] A medicinal drug.
Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB. *n. s.* [*jambe*, French, a *leg.*] Any supporter on either side, as the post of a door.
No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the forepole of the chimney *jambs.* *Mortimer.*

IA'MBICK. *n. s.* [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verse composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately; used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.
In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. Skinner.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. A low word.
Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles, agree
The civil war of wits were much better used
On Navarre and his bookmen. *Shakſpeare*
So far am I glad it did so sort,
As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakſ.*
There is no errour which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, framing reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling.* *Raleigh*

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untunedably.
Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune, and harsh!
Shakſpeare's Hamlet
'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse 'ere monk-like chimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick rhymes. *Prior*

JA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.
His grand vizir, pretending to crush
The chief imperial city of the west,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
The standards lost, and janizaries slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain.
Waller

JA'NNOCK. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *bannock.*] Oat-bread. A northern word.

JA'NTY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] Showy; fluttering.
The tort of women is a very flattery: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *n. s.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.
January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. The month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying Providence. *Peacham*

JAPA'N. *n. s.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.
The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass of great value, with a stroke of her brush *Swift*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
s bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well *japann'd* avails
e writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*
'o black and gloſs ſhoes. A low phraſe.
The god of fire
)ong theſe gen'rous preſents joins his part,
d aids with ſoot the new *japanning* art. *Gay.*
A'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *japan*.]
)ne ſkilled in japan work.
, ſhoeblacker. So called becauſe he
akes the ſhoes ſhine.
The poor have the ſame itch;
ey change their weekly barber, weekly news,
ſter a new *japanner* to their ſhoes. *Pope.*
JAR. *v. n.* [from *coppe*, anger,
xon; or *guerre*, war, French; or
rren, old Teutonick, to clamour.]
'o ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort
ttle.
'he rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
t out a *jarring* ſound, and harſhly rung. *Dryd.*
dy knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay*
o ſtrike or ſound untuneably and
egularly.
O, you kind gods!
e this great breach in his abuſed nature:
untun'd and *jarring* ſenſes, O, wind up,
this child-changed father! *Shakſpeare.*
perceive you delight not in muſick
lot a whit, when it *jars* ſo. *Shakſpeare.*
, ſtring may *jar* in the beſt maſter's hand,
the moſt ſkilful archer miſs his aim. *Rogers.*
'e keeps his temper'd mind, ſerene and pure,
ev'ry paſſion aptly harmoniz'd
d a *jarring* world. *Thomſon's Summer.*
) claſh; to interfere; to act in op-
ition; to be inconſiſtent.
t laſt, though long, our *jarring* notes agree.
Shakſpeare.
For orders and degrees
not with liberty, but well conſiſt. *Milton.*
Venulus concluded his report.
rring murmur fill'd the factious court:
hen a torrent rolls with rapid race,
flood, conſtrain'd within a ſcanty ſpace,
ts horrible. *Dryden's Æneid.*
) quarrel; to diſpute.
'hen thoſe renowned noble peers of Greece,
ough ſtubborn pride, among themſelves did
jar,
rgetful of the famous golden fleece,
) Orpheus with his harp their ſtrife did bar.
Spenſer.
ey muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means
lucing to thoſe ends, in which alone they can
and oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*
n. ſ. [from the verb.]
kind of rattling vibration of ſound.
r, the tongue is held ſtiff at its whole
th, by the force of the muſcles; ſo as when
mpulſe of breath ſtrikes upon the end of the
ue, where it finds paſſage, it ſhakes and agi-
the whole tongue, whereby the ſound is
ked with a trembling *jar*. *Holder.*
aſh of intereſts or opinions; diſcord;
)ate.
e maketh war, he maketh peace again,
yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
ſerable men, that to him ſubject are!
Fairy Queen.
ath'leſs, my brother, ſince we paſſed are
a this point, we will appeaſe our *jar*.
Hubberd's Tale.
orce would be right; or rather, right and
wrong,
veen, whoſe endleſs *jar* juſtice preſides,
ld loſe their names, and ſo would juſtice too.
Shakſpeare.
ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may
ke the poſt; half opened.
he chaffering with diſcoverers, and dodging
t this or t'other ceremony, is but like open-
ing a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by
which no more than one can get in at a time.
Swift
4. [*giarro*, Italian.] An earthen veſſel.
About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared
a good number of bubbles. *Boyle*
He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*
Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilſt empty *jars* the dire defeat reſound. *Garth.*
JARDES. n. ſ. [French.] Hard callous tumours in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide. This diſtemper in time will make the horſe halt, and grow ſo painful as to cauſe him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is moſt common to managed horſes, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.
Farrier's Dict.
JA'RGON. *n. ſ.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gericonça*, Spaniſh.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh.
Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonſtration; yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain ſuſtian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*
From this laſt toil again what knowledge flows?
Juſt as much, perhaps, as ſhows
That all his predeceſſor's rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the ſchools. *Prior.*
During the uſurpation an infuſion of enthuſiaſtick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*
JA'RGONELLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear. See PEAR.
JA'RHAWK. *n. ſ.* [probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainſworth.*
JA'SMINE. *n. ſ.* [*geſſeminum*; *jaſmin*, Fr. It is often pronounced *jeſſamine*.] A creeping ſhrub with a fragrant flower.
Thou, like the harmleſs bee, may'ſt freely range;
From *jaſmine* grove to grove may'ſt wander.
Thomſon.
JA'SMINE *Perſian. n. ſ.* A plant. A ſpecies of lilach.
JA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [*jaſpe*, French; *iaſpis*, Lat.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in maſſes of various ſizes and ſhapes. It is capable of a very elegant poliſh, and is found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill.*
The baſis of *jaſper* is uſually of a greenish hue, and ſpotted with red, yellow, and white,
Woodward's Met. Foſſ.
The moſt valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jaſper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of tranſparent oriental *jaſper* in the vatican library. *Addiſon on Italy.*
IATROLE'PTICK. *adj.* [*iatrolepticke*, Fr. ἰατρὸς *and* ἀλείφω.] That cures by anointing.
To JA'VEL, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire; to ſoil over with dirt through unneceſſary traverſing and travelling. This word is ſtill retained in Scotland and the northern counties.
JA'VEL. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.
When as time, flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that thoſe two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.
Hubberd's Tale.
Sir Thomas More, preparing himſelf for execution, put on his beſt apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, ſaying. That he who ſhould have them was but a *javel*. What, ſays Sir Thomas, ſhall I account him a *javel*, who ſhall this day do me ſo great a benefit? *More's Life of Sir Thomas More.*
JA'VELIN. *n. ſ.* [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. It had an iron head pointed.
Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *jav'lin*, ſtones and ſulph'rous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and gigantick deeds.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
She ſhakes her myrtle *jav'lin*, and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
Flies the *javelin* ſwifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm?
Addiſon.
JAUNDICE. *n. ſ.* [*jauniſſe*, *jaune*, yellow, French.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood; and ſometimes, eſpecially in hard drinkers, they are ſo indurated as never after to be opened, and ſtraiten the motion of the blood ſo much through that viſcus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gaſtrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick; to break through them, and drain into the ſtomach; ſo that vomiting of blood, in this diſtemper, is a fatal ſymptom. *Quincy.*
Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire cut in alabaſter?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peeviſh? *Shakſ. Merch. of Venice.*
Thoſe were thy thoughts, and thou cond'ſt judge aright,
Till mirreſt made a *jaundice* in thy ſight. *Dryden.*
The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow obſervations on every thing; and the ſoul, tinctured with any paſſion, diffuſes a falſe colour over the appearance of things. *Watts.*
JA'UNDICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.
All ſeems infected, that th' infected ſpy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*
To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to buſile about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity.
I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke.
Shakſpeare's Richard II.
JAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. It is commonly uſed ludicrouſly, but ſolemnly by *Milton*.
Our Saviour meek, and with untroubl'd mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*
He ſends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houſes in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*
They parted, and away poſts the cavalier in queſt of his new miſtreſs: his firſt *jaunt* is to court. *L'Eſtrange.*
If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it ſtouteſt. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
Thus much of the ſcheme of my deſign in this part I have run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out thoſe metaſtick and muſcular bodies. *Woodward.*
JA'UNTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See JANTY.] Airineſs; flutter; genteelneſs.
A certain ſtiffneſs in my limbs entirely deſtroyed that *jauntineſs* of air I was once maſter of. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

JAW. *n. f.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *joowbone*, or *checkbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Proverbs*

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable *Walton's Angler*

Pyo, who probably spoke Aristotle's meaning, said that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew's Mufæum.*

More formidable hydra ſtands within,
Whoſe *jaws* with iron teeth ſtill grin. *Dryden's Æneid*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou haſt brought me into the duſt of death. *Pſalms.*

My bended hook ſhall pierce their ſlimy *jaws*
Sharp *Shelton*

A ſtormy foam works o'er my ſtruggling *jaws*,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my labouring frame *Pope.*

JAY. *n. f.* [named from *his cry*. *Skinner.*]
A bird; *pica glandaria*.

Two thouſand wrought theeves,
Deck'd with diverſe plumes of painted *jays*,
Were faſed on his back, to cut in ſecret ways *Fairy Queen.*

We'll uſe this unthankful man kindneſs, to
groſs watery pumpion; we ſhall teach him to know
turtles from *jays*. *Shakſpeare.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Becauſe his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakſp.*

I am highly delighted to ſee the *jay* or the thruſh hopping about my walks. *Spectator*

Admires the *jay*, the pie, or gaſtded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when phœnicia ſings *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. *n. f.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

ICE. *n. f.* [ꝛ, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold.

You are more ſurer, ſo,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailſtone in the ſun *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus*

Thou art all ice, thy kindneſs freezes. *Shakſp.*

If I ſhould aſk whether *ice* and water were two diſtinct ſpecies of things, I doubt not but I ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted ſugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice* of this feaſt,
Atchieve the elder, be the younger free
For our acceſs, whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not to grace us be to be ingrate *Shakſp.*

Thus have I *broke the ice* to more than the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets. *Peacham.*

After he'd a while look'd wiſe,
At laſt *broke the ice* on this device *Hudibras*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

ICEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

ICHNEU'MON. *n. f.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY'. *n. f.* A ſort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of inſects. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [ἰχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each trout in a paper by itſelf, and alſo to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every ſtory in a paper by itſelf *Mason.*

ICHOR. *n. f.* [ἰχωρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from ſome animals that feed only upon fleſh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring firſt a ſaline taſte, which is a ſign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

ICHOROUS. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; ſanious; thin; undigeſted.

The badneſs with is imputed to a ſuperficial ſamous or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the veſſels. *Arbuth.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ichthyologie*, French; ἰχθυολογία from ἰχθυς and λογος.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſhes.

Some there are, as in *ichthyology* and ſheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology* *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. *n. f.* [ἰχθυς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh; the practice of eating fiſh

ICICLE. *n. f.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

Icicles and ſnow-balls be poure into the powder of brimſtone, the fuller the powder, the better; for as the magneticall vertue, but it doth not laſt, nor can be compared to a confitterice, and anſwereth doth much more or eaſe the loadſtone hath no power upon them *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

Her locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long ſcicles depend, and cracking ſounds are heard. *Dryden*

The common drop ſeems chiefly to conſiſt of ſpirit, and is properly found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the eaves and ſides of houſes. *Boyle's Natural Hiſtory*

ICINESS. *n. f.* [from *icy*.] The ſtate of generating ice.

ICON. *n. f.* [ἰκων.] A picture or repreſentation.

Joyfarus, in his true *Icon* or delineation, hath ſet forth the *icons* of theſe kings and two others. *Fuller's Church Hiſtory*

Some of our own writers, and many Netherlanders, whoſe names and *icons* are publiſhed have deſerved well of the commonwealth. *Hakewill*

ICONOCLAST. *n. f.* [*iconoclaſte*, French; εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; εἰκων and λογος.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTERICAL. *n. f.* [*icterique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.]

1. Affected with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the cooler is wanting, and the liver being a great bowels, and ſtopes will ſoon be *Fryer*

2. Good againſt the jaundice.

ICY. *adj.* [from ice.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; froſty.

But my poor heart ſhe firſt ſet free,
Bound in the *icy* chains by her. *Shakſpeare*

Here feel we but the ſharp'ning of Adam.
The ſeaſons difference, as the *icy* froſt
And chaliſh chaung of the water's wood *Shakſpeare*

He relates the exceſſive colds of the water they met with in ſummer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Bentley.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her croſs diſplay
To the bright regions of the *icy* day;
Tempt *icy* ſeas, where ſtarce the waters roll,
Where cleaner flames glow round the frozen pole *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from paſſion.

Thou would'ſt have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of reſpect. *Shakſpeare*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A. *n. f.* [*idée*, French; ἰδέα.] Mental image.

Whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which theſe things appear to the mind, or the reſult of our ſpeculations, is called an *idea*. *Hale.*

Happy you that may to the full, your ſoul's *idea*,
Although ſimply attir'd, your modeſty ſtill *Scot.*
utter.

Our Saviour himſelf, being to be deſcribed perfect idea of that which we are to pray for on earth, did not teach to pray for more than only that here it may be as with them in heaven *Hooker.*

Her ſweet *idea* wander'd through
I did infer your lineaments,
From the moſt part of your father.
Both in your form and *Pericles.*
How good, how fair,
Anſwering his great *idea*! *Milton.*
In Chaucer by the beſt *idea* was
The faireſt nymph beſt ſeen to deſcribe *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes.

There is a two-fold knowledge of things; one real, when the ſenſible preſence of things or their *ideas* is preſent; the other *ideal*, when the thing abſent is conſidered on the imagination. *Watts.*

IDE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A tranſcendent is not *ideally* in parts, and *ubi* is not *ubi* *Hale.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *adj.* [*identique*, French.]
IDE'NTICK. } The ſame; not different; the ſame thing; comprehending the whole.

The beard ſhould *identical* be with your face.

The two numerically the ſame.

There may be *identical* two numbers *Locke.*

Thoſe ridiculous *identical* propoſitions, that is tauto, and reſolve as idle, are ſo ſubtle without which neither can be fully convinced other about rule of faith. *Hammond.*

If this preſervation of identity is not conſidered with a ſucceſſive duration, as we clearly and diſtinctly perceive that it is not, then it will follow that ſome beings, which we think had a finite commencement, muſt have had an *identical* and eternal exiſtence; which to any intelligent being is no other than God *Locke's Letters.*

IDE'NTIFY. *n. f.* [*identifier*, French; *identitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs; not diverſity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a diverſity in name, inferring an *identity* in nature; by this fallacy was he deceived that drank up a toad for ſtinking water *Brown.*

Certainly thoſe actions muſt needs be reckoned where there is an *identity* between the relation and the faculty *South's Sermons.*

Conſidering any thing as exiſting at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diverſity. *Locke.*

By cutting off the ſcore at the end of every line, which muſt always riſe to the next ſhilling, is produced too frequently the ſame ſound, and brings every couplet to the preſſure of an epigram *Pope.*

IDES. *n. f.* [*ides*, French; *idus*, Latin.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh calendar. It is the 15th day of each

month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakspeare.*

IDIOCRASY. *n. s.* [*idiocrasie*, French; ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar, in constitution.

IDIOCY. *n. s.* [ἰδιωτία] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that cories did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

IDIOM. *n. s.* [*idiome*, French; ἴδιωμα.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found him; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech *Prior.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue;
IDIOMA'TICK. } phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract peculiarness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking *Spectator.*

IDIOPA'THY. *n. s.* [*idiopathie*, French; ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSYNCRA'SY. *n. s.* [*idiosyncrasie*, Fr. ἴδιος, συν, and κρᾶσις] A peculiar temperature, disposition of body not common to another.

Who but [illegible] charity or [illegible] upon hellebore, [illegible] only use the same [illegible] remains the understanding also [illegible] *idiosyncrasie*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Scrip.*

IDIOT. *n. s.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot* full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble supplicants that he hates them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to bear relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIOTISM. *n. s.* [*idiotisme*, French; ἰδιωτισμὸς.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [ydel, Saxon.]

Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame! so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Ben.*

Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakspeare.*

Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their duty humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?
Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or beat their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*,
It was my hent to speak. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refute,
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cause to use? *Lady Queen.*

This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend find'd scornful, and with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wishes to recal the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions *Rogers.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he lays, in sober sadness,
That she, and all her fellow-goats,
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this lets the fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS. *n. s.* [from *idle*.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*; and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney.*

He, fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercised his happy skill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pictures *Raleigh.*

3. Quiescence of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon.*

IDLER. *n. s.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service, as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave! *Irene.*

IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will live myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakspeare.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

And modern Nash, whose capricious thought
Is yet with florts of wonder not as fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
When [illegible] d so idly with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

Now shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. s.* [*idole*, Fr. εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle is there arguing against the Jewish tacks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zechariah.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd to much alive:
So like the man, to colour and to light,
So hate within, so counsel and so sight. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do honour unto with sacred reverence,
As the *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Queen.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all,
The soldier's god, and people's *idol* *Denham.*

IDOLATER. *n. s.* [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they

so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes alder: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History*

JEWS-HARP. *n. s.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEWS-MALLOW. *n. s.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] *Rauwolf* says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *n. s.* The elavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been there. *Shakspeare's Henry IV*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord
— *If*! talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakspeare*

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds, and *if* they be present, they can no ways be evident but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson*

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good, *if* so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury*

Tisiphone, that oft hath heard my pray'r,
Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rule they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't — or may be — and it won't;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* she doubts or no. *Prior*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solution *Glanville's Scepsis*

IGNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow'r *ignipotent*. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. n. s. [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton's Opticks*

To IGNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Museum*

IGNITION. *n. s.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite*.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be precisely communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged tool upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only smoke fire which have sulphur or *ignitible* parts. *French's Fulg. Ext.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [*ignobile*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs:
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak.*

IGNO'BLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To this, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Here, over-match'd in fight, in haste they he
There scatter'd o'er the field *ignobly* fly. *Dryden*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton*

Caligula, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate *Dryd.*

They gave, and she transferr'd the curst device,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and thus their friends, *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious*] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *n. s.* [*ignominie*, French; *ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n:
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakf.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

IGNORAMUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly the bill the grand inquest impannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all further inquiry upon that party for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without further answer. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the conviction. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *n. s.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignorantia*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows *Shakspeare.*

If we see right, we see our woes,
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend ignorance of the law *North's Examen.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by vicious conduct. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *Common Prayer.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Tate.*

IGNORANT *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast before thee. *Psalms.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakspeare Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know these things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular thing.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as

principal part of their office, a wife application of laws. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O viſions ill foreſeen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! ſo had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Unacquainted with. In a good ſenſe.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not ſhame *Dryden*

Ignorantly made or done. Unuſual.

His ſhipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible ſeas
Like egg-ſhells mov'd. *Shakſpeare.*

IGNORANT *n. ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information.

The greateſt and moſt cruel foes we have,
Are thoſe whom you would *ignorantly* ſave.
Dryden.

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we ſometimes miſtake his blunders for beauties, and are ſo *ignorant* as to copy after them. *Watts*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I *ignored* not the ſtricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alledged. *Boyle*

Philoſophy would ſcarce be eſtabliſhed, if men would more carefully diſtinguiſh thoſe things that they know from thoſe that they *ignore*.
Boyle

IGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

IG. *n. ſ.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light careleſs dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, inſtead of their warlike muſick, he appointed to them certain laſcivious lays and looſe *jigs*, by which he ſo mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland*

As fiddlers full,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thruſt one more *jig* upon you. *Donne*

Poſterity ſhall know that you dare, in theſe ſo given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben Jonſon*

All the ſwains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance reſort. *Milton*

The mules bluſh'd to ſee their friends exalting
Thoſe elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting
Fenton.

They wrote to her friends in the country, that ſhe ſhould dance a *jig* next October in Weſtminſter-hall. *Arbuthnot*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelefly; to dance. Expreſſed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker*! what ſhould a man do but be merry? *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

JIGGUMBOB. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a ſlight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudib.*

JILT. *n. ſ.* [*gilia*, Illandick, to entrap in an amour, Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. It is alſo called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw her gift away on fools. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an eaſy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the ſtate, and ſtateſmen farces writ.
Pope.

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's ſake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is *jilted*, bring witneſſes of the falſ-hood of his miſtreſs, and three kind words of hers ſhall invalidate all their teſtimonies. *Locke*

To JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practiſe amorous deceits.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and ſham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the ſound intended to be expreſſed.] To clink; to ſound with a kind of ſharp rattle.

What ſhould the wars do with theſe *jingling* fools? *Shakſpeare.*

With noiſe
Of roaring, ſhrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awaked. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt*

The bells the *jingled*, and the whiſtle blew.
Pope.

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble ſubjects, great appear.
Smith.

What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
In ſounds and *jingling* ſyllables grown old? *Pope.*

JI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or ſharp rattle.

2. It is uſed, I think, improperly, to expreſs the correſpondence of ſound in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call concetts and *jingles* wit. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon's Eſſays*

ILE. *n. ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn. *Amſworth.*

ILEUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

An *ileus*, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or inverſion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuth.*

ILEX. n. ſ. [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great ſcarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy ſort of tree, and eaſily raiſed of acorns. The Spaniards have a ſort they call eurina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted *Mortimer*

ILIAC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* paſſion is a kind of convulſion in the belly.

Iliac Paſſion. A kind of nervous colick, whoſe ſeat is the ileum, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above: whence it is alſo called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Thoſe who die of the *iliac paſſion* have their bellies much ſwelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILK. *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] The ſame. It is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies, the ſame; as, *Macintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame; as, Macintoſh of Macintoſh.

Shepherds, ſhould it not yſhend
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, who knows not Roſalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearſe.
Spenſer

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its ſenſes.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. See EVIL.

There ſome *ill* planet reigns;
I muſt be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aſpect more favourable. *Shakſpeare.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakſp. Henry* VIII.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* ſeat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed, others, of a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever uſed in this ſenſe.

You with your huſband in very happy ſtate,
For I am on the ſuddain ſome thing *ill*. *Shakſp.*

I have known two towns of the greateſt conſequence loſt, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the ſieges. *Temple*

ILL. *n. ſ.*

1. Wickedneſs; depravity; contrariety to holineſs.

Ill, to man's nature, as it ſtands perverted, hath a natural motion ſtrongeſt in continuance.
Bacon

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone,
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's ſhape they follow vice.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles firſt,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; miſery.

Who can all ſenſe of others *ills* eſcape,
Is but a brute at beſt in human ſhape. *Tate*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind deſpair;
When preſt by dangers, and beſet with foes,
The gods their timely to'cour interpoſe;
And when our virtue ſinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeſeen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect.

Ill at eaſe, both the and *ill* her twins
The ſcorching tuaſhid horſe, and beating ram.
Dryden.

2. Not eaſily; with pain; with difficulty.

Then deſire
The puniſhment all on thyſelf! alas!
Bear thine own faſt, *ill* able to ſuſtain
His full wrath, whoſe thou feel'ſt as yet leaſt part,
And my compleature bear it to *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the lover a youthful lover's fate,
When juſt approaching to the nuptial ſtate. *Dryd.*

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition, which may be eaſily underſtood by the following examples

ILL. *fubſtantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

I have an *ill* divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakesp.*

No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound *Philips.*

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* designing men *Swift's Exam.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my secret *Milton.*

A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whole vigilance, Egisthus told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL. *adverb.*

There sounded an *ill* recording cry of the enemies, and a lamentable note was carried abroad *Wisdom.*

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben Jonson*

The examples
Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* becoming mens *Shakesp.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist ill bought land. *Dryd.*

We simple fowlers take delight
To see our women's teeth look white,
And every fancy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior*

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen hand overthrows her *Sidney*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned!
It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier*

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A fanatic's avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects. *Addison on the War*

The second daughter was a peevish, forward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot*

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Ill eye'd unto you. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
——And you sped, sir?
——Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakspeare.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and misshaped productions *Locke.*

The fable's dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he has *ill* got store. *Dryd.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By flatt'ring men much better than himself.
Addison's Cato.

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private, and the public rest. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged superfluity. *Garth.*

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come help to his defence. *Sidney.*

These are the product
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Disparted with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes *Swift*

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden*

The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke*

When you expose the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the wizards *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return,
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn *Dryden*

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and similes unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman,
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden*

I shall direct you, a task for which I take myself not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more delicable end: the eating of a well-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end, to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden*

The god mistorm'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* tasted whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Aylife.*

Ill spirited Worcester, did we not send grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shak.*

From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* tim'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood fullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke*

That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their playfellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned confidence; to that these mischievous and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke*

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. *n. s.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire to the touch of the blooded, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Fate is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous *Dyer on Summer.*

To ILLAQUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to enthrall.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEATION. *n. s.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or entangling.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another, a noose.

ILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown.*

Illation to orders the intermediate ideas so to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke*

ILLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, *because*, &c. mark the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from just, *Illaudable*, nought merits but dispraise *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent pulled in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the millions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The fecretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and fo defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of baftardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your ſtate;
For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleaveland*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderneſs and uncommon ſatisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and converſation of a parent. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

ILE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obſolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILFA'VOUREDLY. *adv.*

1. With deformity.
2. Roughly; ruggedly; in ludicrous language.

He ſhook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereſoever he came. *Howel*

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of moſt men is grown ſo cold, and their religion ſo *illiberal*. *King Charles*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing.

Yet ſubſiſt they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourihment with an overſparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanneſs of mind.
2. Parſimony; niggardlineſs; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with ſhifts. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Diſingenuouſly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon ſurprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful: as, an *illicit* trade.

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporeal light cannot be, becauſe then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphonous bodies; and yet every day we ſee the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the ſubtiler heads, the worſhip perhaps might be ſymbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whoſe credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomſon's Summer.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The abſoluteneſs and *illimitedneſs* of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon*

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by ſcience.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to fondly his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the beſt inſtruments of experience. *Wotton*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diſeas'd miſtake chance remedies:
The learn'd in ſchools, where knowledge firſt began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man,
Sees virtue, vice, and paſſions in their cauſe,
And fame from ſcience, not from fortune draws. *Dryden*

In the firſt ages of chriſtianity not only the learned and the wiſe, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death *Tillotſon*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience.

Many acquainted with chymiſtry but by report, have, from the *illiterateneſs* and impoſtures of thoſe that pretend ſkill in it, entertained an opinion of the art. *Boyle*

ILLI'TERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. Not much uſed.

The more uſual cauſes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the diſcharge of that ſacred function, and archiepiſcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

I'LLNESS. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the priſon-doors ſet open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to ſtay, by the *illneſs* of the weather. *Locke*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his *illneſs*, he had received the ſacrament *Atterbury*

Since the account her majeſty received of the inſolent faction, during her late illneſs at Windſor, ſhe hath been willing to ſee them deprived of power to do miſchief. *Swift*

3. Wickedneſs.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illneſs* ſhould attend it. *Shakſpeare*

ILLNA'TURE. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to thoſe actions that thwart and ſour and diſturb converſation, and conſiſts of a proneneſs to do ill turns, attended with a ſecret joy upon the ſight of any miſchief that befals another, and of an utter inſenſibility of any kindneſs done him. *South*

ILLNA'TURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or good-will; miſchievous; deſirous of another's evil.

Theſe ill qualities denominate a perſon *illnatured*, they being ſuch as make him grievous and uneaſy to all whom he deals and aſſociates himſelf with. *South.*

Stay, ſilly bird, th' *illnatur'd* taſk refuſe;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addiſon.*

It might be one of thoſe *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleaſure in filling them with groundleſs terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. *Philips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The lordly cuſtoms of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon ſo bold and *illogical* in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon.

Reaſon cannot diſpute and make an inference ſo utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock: to impoſe on; to play upon; to torment by ſome contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtraight,
And failed oft his blow, t' *illude* him with ſuch ſleight. *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we meaſure this amazing ſphere,
While its circumference, forming to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd ſpace, *illudes* our vanquiſh'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you ſame ſtar, that's weſtward from the pole,
Had made his courſe, t'*illumine* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming ſwords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the ſudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell *Milton.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raiſe and ſupport! *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honeſt line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

Do thou vouchſafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eye *Spenſer.*

No painting can be ſeen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a ſingle light. *Wotton.*

He made the ſtars,
And ſet them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night *Milton.*

Reaſon our guide, what can ſhe more reply
Than that the ſun *illuminates* the ſky;
Than that night riſes from his abſent ray,
And his returning luſtre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuſe the *illuminated* world with his impoſtures. *Sandys' Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with ſupernatural light, he does not extinguiſh that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illuſtrate.

My health is ſufficient to amplify theſe remarks, and to *illuminate* the ſeveral pages with variety of example. *Watts*

ILLUMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The ſun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are ſtrew'd, and boughs in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden.*

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour.

The illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Peacham.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace.

Hymns and pſalms are ſuch kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a ſudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inſpired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and bleſſing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uſes. *Bacon.*

No holy paſſion, no *illumination*, no inſpiration, can be now a ſufficient commiſſion to warrant thoſe attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itſelf and other things be ſeen being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not ſeen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Peacham.*

ILLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſio*, Latin; *illuſion*, Fr.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour.

That, diſtill'd by magick ſlights,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſpirights,
As, by the ſtrength of their *illuſion*,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakſp.*

There wanted not ſome about him that would have perſuaded him that all was but an *illuſion*. *Bacon's Hiſt. of Hen. VII.*

So oft they fell
Into the ſame *illuſion*; not as man
Whom they triumph'd, once lapſ'd. *Milton.*

An excuſe for unchariableneſs, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the moſt general and prevailing *illuſion*. *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illuſions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into ſecurity, and deſtroy their ſalvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I cloſe my willing eyes;
Ye ſoft *illuſions*, dear deceits, ariſe! *Pope.*

We muſt uſe ſome *illuſion* to render a paſtoral delightful, and this conſiſts in expoſing the beſt ſide only of a ſhepherd's life, and in concealing its miſeries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *illuſus*, Lat.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dreſt,
Illuſive dreams in myſtick forms expreſt. *Blackmore.*

While the fond ſoul
Wrapt in gay viſions of unreal bliſs,
Still paints th' *illuſive* form. *Thomſon.*

ILLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *luſorius*, Latin; *illuſoire*, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in thoſe who make profeſſion to teach or defend truth, hath paſſed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, conſiſting for the moſt part in nothing but the fallacious and *illuſory* uſe of obſcure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. n.* [*illuſtro*, Latin; *illuſtrer*, French.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illuſtrates, when they ſee all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thee the enroll'd her gaiter'd knights among,
Illuſtrating the noble liſt. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unqueſtionable, or falſe, *illuſtrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſtration*, Fr. from *illuſtrate*.] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition. It is ſeldom uſed in its original ſignification for material brightneſs.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illuſtrations* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have ſomething very abſtruſe and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of uſe for their *illuſtration*. *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illuſtrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the ſimile, or *illuſtrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illuſtrative*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illuſtratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*illuſtris*, Lat. *illuſtre*, French.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the moſt *illuſtrious* titles are derived from things ſacred. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illuſtrious* name,
Such toys as to be have cheated into fame *Dryd.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illuſtrious*.] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently.

He ordained not to appear at feſtival entertainments, that he might more *illuſtriouſly* manifeſt his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boaſt,
To all the world *illuſtriouſly* are loſt. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illuſtrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, uſe *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* ſeems to prevail.

I'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues; a ſtatue; a picture.

Whoſe is this *image* and ſuperſcription? *Matt.*

The one is too like an *image*, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore talking. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a ſtony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakſp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still muſt I be upbraided with your love,
But your late brother did not perſecute Jews,
Becauſe I could not boaſt of *image*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a falſe god.

Manaſſeh ſet the carved *image* in God's houſe. *Chronicles.*

3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs.

Long may'ſt thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shak.*

I have bewept a worthy huſband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*.
But now two mirrours of his princely feature
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

He made us to his *image* and likeneſs.

That *image* is the ſoul, and that muſt be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dr. Lee.*

4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance.

Deny to ſpeak with me? They're ſick, they're weary
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

This is the man ſhould lie the bloody deed!
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye.

The face of Tumus a fright
And preſent death in various forms to view.

5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the jeſt
I'll ſhew you here at large.
Out ills of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, toil, or pain? *Prior.*

When we ſpeak of a figure of a thouſand angles, we may have a clear idea of the figure; one thouſand angles, but the *image*, or viſible idea, we cannot diſtinguiſh by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Locke.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial ſubſtances to be imaged, which are ſuch things whereof we can have no notion? *Brown.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian ſhades
Went quick. *Philips.*

His ear oft frighted with the rattling voice
Of heav'n, when firſt it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join,
In ſad ſimilitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And *image* charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

I'MAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *image*.]

1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues.

Of marble ſtone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *F. Queen.*

When in thoſe oratories might you ſee
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*,
Where ev'ry figure to the life expreſs'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden.*

Your gift ſhall two large goblets be
Of ſilver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboſs'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantaſtick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of ſorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Haſt thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, French, from *imagine*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakspeare.*

Expectation whirls me round.
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakspeare.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*

IMAGINA'TION. *n. s.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, French; from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kind: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past, and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp.*

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare*

His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lamentations.*

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself, leads us. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginor*, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakspeare.*

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakspeare.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Psalms.*

IMA'GINER. *n. s.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place at a garter that was held up; and full he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their portions to be oppressed, or their states *imbecciled*. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY. *n. s.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worst in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakspeare.*

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Bacon.*

The torrent mercilefs *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun.
Thomson's Autumn.

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak.

This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth totally less and indissolvable in water, and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton*

IMBI'BER. *n. s.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. *Arbuthnot*

IMBIBI'TION. *n. s.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

3. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden*

Though affinity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our crib, and text's can bear without latitude. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am so *embodied* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakspeare*

Never saw they hosts, n in
Met such *imbodied* force as, nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Under their head *imbodied* all in one. *Milton.*

Then Claudius came, who led a num'rous hand
Of troops *imbodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryd.*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we often meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle.
Woodward's Natural History.

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton*

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exeſtuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not in uſe.

With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan ſoon unbrace
His graſping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis neceſſary he ſhould die:
Nothing *imboldens* ſin ſo much as mercy. *Shakſp.*

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething *imboldened* me to this unſeaſoned intruſion. *Shakſp.*

I was the more *emboldened*, becauſe I found I had a ſoul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at bay. *Druden.*

Their virtues and ſuperior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of ſtate, to attempt the ſervice of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]

1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliſs *imboſom'd* ſat the Son. *Milton.*

Villages *imboſom'd* ſoft in trees,
And ſpiry towns by ſurging columns mark'd. *Thomſon.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad deſire, his late *imboſom'd* gueſt,
Yet but a babe, with milk of night he nurſt. *Sidney.*

Who glad t' *imboſom* his affection vile,
Did all the night, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to thut in.

That ſweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shakſp.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond ſure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for converence, they keep both the wind and ſun off. *Bacon.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's pale,
And love the high *imbowed* roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof. *Milton.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees.

And ſtooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In ſpotleſs peace retired. *Thomſon.*

IMBO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not ſo much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

With ſubtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they ſtir, the more they 're tangled. *Hudibras.*

I'MBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud.

Where the morning ſun firſt warmly ſmote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd ſhade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling halfpence found. *Gay.*

Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long. This ſeems indifferently written with *im* or *em*. I have ſubjoined both modes of writing.

Thou mad'ſt many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by their cruel darts to thee ſubdu'd. *Spenſer.*

There ſtreams a ſpring of blood to taſt
From thoſe deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accurſed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The mercileſs Turks, *embrued* with the chriſtian blood, were weary of ſlaughter, and began greedily to ſeek after the ſpoil. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whoſe arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Sandys.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addiſon.*

Lo! theſe hands in murder are *imbru'd*,
Thoſe trembling feet by juſtice are purſu'd. *Prior.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monſter from ſtrife deſery'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her ſide;
Whoſe panting vitals, warm with life ſhe draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins *imbru'd*:
The murd'rer fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuſes rather to paſs by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clariſſa.*

2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete.

Some bathed kiſſes, and did oft *embrue*
The ſugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt; and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This effence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, 'till ſhe quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which ſeems wanting in our language, has been propoſed by ſeveral writers, but not yet adopted by the reſt. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only uſed.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or ſoak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatiſe intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in ſcholaſtick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer paſſage, than among thoſe that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, ſo as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, Fr.] To ſtock with money. This ſhould be *emburſe*, from *embourſer*, French.

IMITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariouſneſs of this *imitability*, to are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deſerving to be copied.

How could the moſt baſe men, and ſeparate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an obſervant ſlaviſh courſe? *Raleigh.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by moſt *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for hiſtory. *Hayward.*

2. Poſſible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower ſtates of life, are more uſeful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Rogers.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble.

We *imitate* and practiſe to make ſeveral motions than any out of your muſkets. *Bacon.*

Deſpite wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would careſs ſome ſtable-mate of mine,
And *imitate* his language and his voice. *Dryden.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a ſhining ſword to wield,
And that inſtructed an *imitated* ſhield. *Dryden.*

3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

For ſhame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Cowley.*

IMITATION. *n. ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, muſt produce a much greater: for both theſe arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the beſt nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the tranſlator not only varies from the words and ſenſe, but ſometimes takes them as he ſees occaſion; and, taking only ſome general hints from the original, runs diviſion upon the ground-work. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy: as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at reſemblance: as, painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after ſome original.

This temple, leſs in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the firſt in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another.

Imitators are but a ſervile kind of cattle, ſays the poet. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat. *immaculé*, French.]

1. Spotleſs; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameleſs, was to teach the goſpel of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shalf.*
The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*
Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.
Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shalf.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine.
Thou can'ſt not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou haſt *immanacl'd*. *Milton*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinſick; inherent; internal.
Judging the infinite eſſence by our narrow ſelves, we aſcribe intellections, volitions, and ſuch like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*
What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being groſsly contrary to the very firſt notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to ſtate or ſuppoſe any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain. Not in uſe.
A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immaniſeſt* and unknown. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs.
It was both impious and unnatural,
That ſuch *immanity* and bloody ſtrife
Should reign among profeſſors of one faith. *Shakſp.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Latin.] Unfading. *Dict.*

IMMA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike.
My pow'rs are unfit,
Myſelf *immartial*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To cover; to diſguiſe.
I have caſes of buckram for the nonce, to *immaſk* our noted outward garments. *Shakſpeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, French; *in* and *materia*, Latin.]
Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter.
Angels are ſpirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of thoſe ſacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality, no ſhadow of matter for tears, diſcontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable paſſions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*
As then the ſoul a ſubſtance hath alone,
Beſides the body, in which ſhe is confin'd;
So hath ſhe not a body of her own,
But is a ſpirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*
Thoſe *immaterial* felicities we expect, ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*
No man that owns the exiſtence of an infinite ſpirit can doubt of the poſſibility of a finite ſpirit; that is, ſuch a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotſ.*
Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This ſenſe has crept into the converſation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter.
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.
The viſible ſpecies of things ſtrike not our ſenſes *immaterially*; but ſtreaming in corporal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they paſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal.
Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* ſpirits, yet is it more than our embodied ſouls can bear without laſſitude. *Glanville's Sceppis*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.
It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*
After a long enquiry of things immerſe in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is *immateriate*, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds. *Bacon*

IMMATU'RE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]
1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulneſs or completion.
The land enterprize of Panama was an ill meaſured and *immature* counſel, grounded upon a falſe account, that the paſſages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*
This is your time for ſuction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* diſſenſion ceaſe,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*
3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time.
We are pleaſed, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till ſeventy. *Taylor*

IMMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *immature.*] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion.
I might reaſonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to paſs. So it is uſed in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording paſſage.
From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viſcidity, and conſequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot*

IMMEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive.
Churches reared up to an height *immeaſurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their reſtoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*
From the ſhore
They view'd the vaſt *immeaſurable* abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark waſteful, wild. *Milton.*
Immeaſurable ſtrength they might behold
In me, of wiſdom nothing more than mean. *Milton.*
What a glorious ſhow are thoſe beings entertained with, that can ſee ſuch tremendous objects wandering through thoſe *immeaſurable* depths of ether! *Addiſon's Guardian.*
Nor friends are there, nor veſſels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeaſurable* way. *Pope.*

IMMEA'SURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure.
The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead. *Spenſer.*
There ye ſhall be fed, and fill'd
Immeaſurably, all things ſhall be your prey. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.
We have nothing to do to ſhow any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature. *Cheyne.*
Nothing will clear a head poſſeſſed with *immechanical* notions. *Mead.*

IMME'DIACY. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. This is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar, I believe, to *Shakſpeare.*
He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon,
The which *immediacy* may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *King Lear.*

IMME'DIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]
1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.
Moſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes.
It is much to be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleaſure. *Abbot.*
3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior* therefore ſhould not have written *more* immediate.
Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Muſt not be toſt and turn'd to me in words,
But find ſupply *immediate*. *Shakſpeare.*
Death denounc'd that day,
Which he preſumes already vain, and void,
Becauſe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd
By ſome *immediate* ſtroke. *Milton.*
But ſhe, howe'er of victory ſure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]
1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event.
God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop, is that which veſts the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*
2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay.
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate.*]
1. Preſence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMMI'DICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable.
My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

IMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South*

IMME'NSE. *adj.* [*immense*, French; *immensus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense*!
That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milton*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being. *Grew*

IMME'NSELY. *adv.* [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely* bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley*

IMME'NSITY. *n. s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity* *Locke*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *n. s.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

He flood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden*

They observed that they were *immersed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom, whether they be such as continue still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immateriate, or less materiate; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION. *n. s.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion*. *Addyson's Guardian*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *immethodical*.] Without method; without order.

I'MMINENCE. *n. s.* [from *imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. Not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shakspeare*

I'MMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, French, *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death.
Shakspeare.

The'se she applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*, and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day
Shakspeare.

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments *imminent*. *Milton.*

Men could not fail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms.
Thomson.

IMMINU'TION. *n. s.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immiscible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

IMMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.
Milton.

IMMI'XABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins*

IMMOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immobilité*, French; from *immobilis*, Lat.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence dryness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immodéré*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately she weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakspeare.*

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMODERA'TION. *n. s.* [*immoderation*, French; from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMO'DEST. *adj.* [*immodeste*, French; *in* and *modest*.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy of chastity.

She railed at her wit, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought,
But we prescribe the heart *immodest* thought
Dryden.

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd, which once attain'd,
Comes to no further use
But to be known and hated. *Shakspeare.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *n. s.* [*immodestie*, French; from *immodest*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*

To IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so engrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune, and the pow'rs divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*immolation*, French; from *immolate*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
immoment toys, things of such dignity
s we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspears.*

MO'RAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*]
Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion: as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.
Contrary to honesty; dishonest: as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.

MORA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immoral.*] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.
Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift*

IMO'RTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]
Exempt from death; being never to die.
To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be glory for ever. 1 *Tim.*
Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shaksp.*
There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal*. *Abbot.*
The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller*
Never-ending; perpetual.
Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have *immortal* longings in me. *Shakspeare.*

MORTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal.*]
Exemption from death; life never to end.
This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. 1 *Corinthians*
Quaff *immortality* and joy. *Milton*
He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham*
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed, which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne*
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and hence its *immortality*. *Watts.*
Exemption from oblivion.

IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* [*immortaliser*, French; from *immortal.*]
To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.
For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies*
To exempt from oblivion.
Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd* *Shakspeare*

IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.
Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope*

IMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal.*]
With exemption from death; without end.
There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakspeare's Henry IV*
What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable.*]
Not to be forced from its place.
We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*
Not liable to be carried away; real in law.
When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. Unshaken; unaffected.
How much happier is he, who, centering on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden*

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken.
Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY. *n. s.* [*immunité*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]
1. Discharge from any obligation.
Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most indolent madness *Hooker.*
2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.
Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney*
Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil 1 *Maccabees*
The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Spratt's Sermons*
3. Freedom.
Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures *Brown's Vulg. Errours*
But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emmure.*] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.
Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shakspeare.*
One of these three contains her heavenly picture;
And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd*? *Shakspeare*
At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Howel*
Lysimachus *immur'd* Ot with a wall. *Sandys.*
Though a foul foolish pation her *immure*
On earth, she, when clear'd, is wise and pure. *Denham*

IMMU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure, as in *Shakspeare*, but perhaps no where else.
Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare*

IMMU'SICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.
All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon*
We consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.
The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker*
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed, which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.
By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Hebrews.*
Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryd*

IMMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.
His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n. s.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]
1. A son; the offspring; progeny.
That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*
And thou, most dreadful *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen.*
The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax*
A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakspeare.*
2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense it is still retained.
Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*
The serpent after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell;
And, lo! his ministers of state,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers.
If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakspeare.*
New rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*
Help, ye tart satyrists, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleaveland.*
With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*
New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*
The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Imps for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard.
They are angular, but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.
Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shaksp.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worse, French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.
To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*
Objects divine
Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milton.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*
In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years.
Pope.

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPA'IR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by fite than dust or steel. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *n. s.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpable*, French; *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Solomane's soul cleave unto her both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney.*

All my souls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*
Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

IMPA'RITY. *n. s.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the juxtaposition of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd, and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To IMPA'RK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To IMPART. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
As in confession for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*
Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*.
Milton.

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*impartialité*, Fr. from *impartial.*] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well-disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, French; from *impart.*] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*
Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton.
When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible.*] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impassible*, French; *in* and *passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is contented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress in a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*
Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* [*in* and *passion.*] Disordered by passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impassioned*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *passive.*] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were;
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden.*
Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away,
And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play.

IMPA'STED. *adj.* [*in* and *paste.*] Concreted as into paste. Not in use.

Horribly thick
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching fires. *Shakspeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *n. s.* [*impatience*, French; *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [*impatient*, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear with *of*.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound.
Dryden.

3. Vehemently agitated by some passion or passion: with *at* before the occasion with *of* impatience is referred more to the thing, with *at* to the person.

To be *impatient at* the death of a person concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of Living Well.*

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that he hears. *Locke on Education.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grudges Jove
His power. *Dryden.*
On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands,
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing to *impatience*, that he would not admit any thing else to be set in consideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

To IMPATRONI'ZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to oneself the power of any sovereignty. The word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to make himself *patronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shakspeare.*
Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shakspeare.*

To IMPEACH. *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. The feudal is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach; here was no bar to stop, no foe him to *impeach*. *Spenser.*

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the holy land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, such they have no reason to think themselves le to resist, they put themselves out of all exclation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterce. *Howel.*

To accuse by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of coms. *Addison.*

Great dissentions were kindled between the bles and commons on account of Coriolanus, om the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*

PEACH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hinrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!

here you hous'd him, here he would have been;

he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. *Shakspeare.*

PEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give ligion to the world, the wisdom of his provice had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

PEACHER. *n. s.* [from *impeach*.] An cuser; one who brings an accusation gainst another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a wom. *Government of the Tongue.*

PEACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *impeach*.] Hinderance; let; impediment; obruction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuce there, are most offensive, and the greatest *peachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser on Ireland*

Tell thy king I do not seek him now;

would be willing to march on to Calais,

ithout *impeachment*. *Shakspeare*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to christian liberty, or entrancing of en's consciences. *Scudder's Jesus.*

Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,

ow'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shakesp.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would ardly have dropped their *impeachment*, was inuced with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.] To form in resemblance of *pearls*.

Innumerable as the stars of night,

stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun mpearls on every leaf, and every flow'r. *Milton*

To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, nd scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of e earth. *Dryden to Pope.*

IMPECCABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. rom *impeccable*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his ttributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *adj.* [*impeccable*, Fr. *in* and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act rohibited by the word of God, and then that ere a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or hat is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are muttered to *impede* his passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force

The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Creech.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sclvay.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker*

But for my tears,

The most *impediments* unto my speech

I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakspeare.*

May I never

To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,

Dream of *impediment*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mark.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to mutinydom, and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly content to loose his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,

Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs *Waller*

To IMPEL. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Mirrah's mind, *impell'd* on either side,

Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide *Dryd*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales

Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,

And several men *impels* to several ends;

Then drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *n. s.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glanville*

To IMPEND. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang over.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;

Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope.*

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

No story I unfold of publick woes,

Nor dread advices of *impending* foes. *Pope.*

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain

Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air

Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior*

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. s.* [from *impendent*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,

The cyclops did their strokes repeat,

Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryd.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,

Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur

That ever kept with men.

- - Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakspeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be find against it. they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY. *adv.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull

Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *n. s.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence*.] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPE'NITENCY. }

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* men's request, as, on the other side, the apostle's fact he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd

Impenitent, and left a race behind

Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond*

What crowds of these *impenitently* bold,

In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,

Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongſt *impennous* inſects; but he that hath, with a needle, put aſide the ſhort and theathy caſes on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the ſame habit utterly ceaſe. *South.*

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the ſoul and inſtrumentality of the ſpirits, as well as thoſe *imperate* acts, wherein we ſee the empire of the ſoul *Hale*

IMPE'RATIVE. *adj.* [*impératif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expreſſive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to ſignify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, diſallowing, intreating, which likewiſe, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPE'RATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding ſtyle; authoritatively.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived; ſmall; ſubtile; quick or ſlow, ſo as to elude obſervation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our ſenſe; yea, and the more refined parts of material exiſtence, which, by reaſon of their ſubtility, eſcape our perception *Hale.*

In the ſudden changes of his ſubject with almoſt *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his maſter. *Dryden.*

The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling flames, or the gliding of a ſnake upon the ground they muſt be almoſt *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Broome.*

The alterations in the globe are very ſlight, and almoſt *imperceptible*, and ſuch as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Woodward.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding obſervation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *imperceptibleneſs* to us, are not ſo much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we adviſe ourſelves: the moral inſinuates itſelf *imperceptibly*, we are taught by ſurprize, and become wiſer and better unaware. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. Uſed either of perſons or things.

Something be left *imperfect* in the ſtate,
Which, ſince his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt required. *Shakſpeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, ſettled in the imagination, but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by ſome of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are ſo unlike to be ſatisfactorily underſtood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will yet appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire waſting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hang,
And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

As obſcure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our beſt worſhip is *imperfect*.

IMPERFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral: whether of perſons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*, and that which is ſuppoſed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable, but for pride monſtrous. *Hayward.*

Imperfections would not be half ſo much taken notice of, if vainly did not make proclamation of them *L'Eſtrange.*

The world is more apt to cenſure than applaud, and hardeſt fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Theſe are rather to be imputed to the ſimplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should ſinking nations ſummon you away,
Maria's love might pitying you ſtay:
Imperfect thy the many vows are paid,
Which for your ſafety to the gods were made *Stepney.*

Thoſe would hardly underſtand language or reaſon to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar *Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*, in which caſe a ſmall puncture, dreſſed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty.

Aim'd not took
At a far veſtal, throned in the weſt;
Put I might ſee young Cupid's fiery ſhaft
Quench'd in the chaſte beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the *imperial* votreſs paſſed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Againſt th' *imperial* palace is deſign'd. *Dryden*
You that are a ſov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal ſway. *Dryd.*
To tame the proud, the fetter'd ſlave to free,
Theſe are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryd.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialiſts* imputed the cauſe of ſo fameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, Fr. *perioſus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command.

If it be your proud will
To ſhew the power of your *imperious* [illegible]
This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakſp. Henry V.*
Not th' *imperious* ſhow
Of the full fortun'd Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakſpeare.*
He is an *imperious* dictator of the pride of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
How much I ſuffer'd, and how long I ſtruggled
Againſt th' aſſaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*
Recollect what diſorder hatty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have cauſed in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vaſt and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the ſand upon the ſea ſhore, can command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Locke.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh ſo *imperiouſly*? *Shakſpeare.*

Who can abide, that, againſt their own ſenators, the whole body ſhould, by their tribunes or Pleaſ, be under pain of a curſe, *perſonally* obtruded upon God and his church. *Hooker.*

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look ſtately, and revile *imperiouſly*, that procures an eſteem from any one *South.*

The tiger, tranſported at th' approaches of his *Imperiouſly*, thrice thunder'd on the heath. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he ope his *imperiouſneſs*, that we
A delight at fear and awe, which made us
To loſe our hopes *Sandys.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiouſneſs and levity is but an ill way to treat men, who have reaſon of their own to guide them *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [*impériſſable*, Fr. and *periſh*.] Not to be deſtroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperiſhable, and though pierc'd with ſorrow
Soon cloſing, and by nature ſure healed. *Milton.*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *imperſonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the perſons.

Imperſonals be declined throughout all numbers and tenſes, a verb *imperſonal* hath no caſe before it. *Ben. Jonſon.*

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an imperſonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perſuaſible*, Lat.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

Every pious perſon ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteouſneſs; and if it be his fate to have as *impreſſible* an auditory, as he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own ſoul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impertinence*, Fr. from *impertinent*.]
IMPE'RTINENCY. }

1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some, though they lead a ſingle life, yet their thoughts do end with themſelves, and account *Bacon.* futuſe times *impertinencies*.

Folly; trifling thought.
Ut, matter and impertinency mix'd,
Reason and madness! *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.
It will be ſaid I handle an art no way ſuitable to my employments or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with intruſion and *impertinency*. *Wotton.*
We ſhould avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underſtood. *Swift.*

Trifle; thing of no value.
I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a ſolid contentment. *Evelyn.*
Nothing is more eaſy than to repreſent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happineſs or convenience of mankind. *Addiſon.*
There are many ſubtle *impertinencies* learnt in the ſchools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts on the Mind.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]
Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.
The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*
The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more ſpecious idleneſs. *Tillotſon.*
Importunate; intruſive; meddling.
Fooliſh; trifling; negligent of the preſent purpoſe.
'Tis not a ſign two lovers are together, when they can be ſo *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *n. ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or interpoſes where he has no right or call:
Governors would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]
Without relation to the preſent matter.
Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.
I have had joy given me as prepoſterouſly, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*
The bleſſedneſs of mortals, now the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy, began to be ſo *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Hooker.*
Why will any man be ſo *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addiſon.*

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Lat.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.
I willingly declined thoſe many ingenious reaſons given by others; as of the *impertranſibility* of eternity, and impoſſibility therein to attain to the preſent ſtate of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Lat.]
Unpaſſable; impenetrable.
Let the difficulty of paſſing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impaſſable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton.
We may thence diſcern of how cloſe a texture glaſs is, ſince ſo very thin a film proved ſo *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glaſs to free itſelf. *Boyle.*
The cauſe of reflection is not the impinging of light on the ſolid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*
A great many veſſels are, in this ſtate, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours riſe,
Increaſe the darkneſs, and involve the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed.
A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impervious*.] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPE'TIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty. *Dict.*

IMPETRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much uſed.
The bleſſed ſacrament is the myſtery of the death of Chriſt, and the application of his blood, which was ſhed for the remiſſion of ſins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cauſe of it. *Taylor.*
It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*impetuoſité*, Fr. from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.
I will ſet upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a moſt hideous opinion of his rage, ſkill, fury, and *impetuoſity*. *Shakſp. Twelfth Night.*
The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and ſo violently purſued by his ſpirit and *impetuoſity*. *Clarendon.*
The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paſſions to take their freeſt range, and act with the utmoſt *impetuoſity*. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible; fierce.
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its courſe, deſign'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* ſpeed
From the low earth tore ſome polluted weed.
Prior.
2. Vehement of mind; paſſionate.
The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*.
Roue.

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous*.] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.
They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuouſly* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting ſurface hides.
Addiſon.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence of paſſion.
I wiſh all words of rage might vaniſh in that breath that utters them; that as they reſemble the wind in fury and *impetuouſneſs*, ſo they might in tranſientneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.
Why did not they continue their deſcent 'till they were contiguous to the ſun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them?
Bentley's Sermons.

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.
Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beaſt;
For never felt his *impierceable* breaſt
So wound'rous force from hand of living wight.
Spenſer.

IMPI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas* Latin.]
1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.
To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jeptha's, when he ſacrific'd his daughter.
Shakſpeare.
2. An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion. In this ſenſe it has a plural.
If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of thoſe *impieties* for which they are now viſited. *Shakſpeare.*
Can Juno ſuch *impieties* approve? *Denham.*
We have a melancholy proſpect of the ſtate of our religion: ſuch amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by thoſe cities conſumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inpignorate*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with.
Things are reſerved in the memory by ſome corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common ſenſe, rebound thence into ſome vacant cells of the brain. *Glan.*
The cauſe of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the ſolid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.
Frictions alſo do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exerciſe; for that in frictions the inward parts are at reſt. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.
That ſcripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*
Ceaſe then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*
Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with *impious* luſt.
Dryden.
And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.
Dryden.
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*
When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon.*
Since after thee may riſe an *impious* line,
Coarſe manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*
They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*
Grand miſtakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which ſeveral *impious* abſurdities followed, terminating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.
The Roman wit, who *impiouſly* divides
The hero and his gods to different ſides,
I would condemn. *Granville*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *implacable*.] Inexorableneſs; irreconcileable enmity; unappeaſible malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity.
His incenſement is ſo *implacable*, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak.*
Death hears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge incliu'd;
A bounteous maſter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to dissolve. *Clarendon*

2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to fix; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be? *Sidney*

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton*

No acts of public sanctions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryd.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys, than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*

I'MPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Broome*

IMPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple.*

Every poem is either *simple* or *implex*: it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, Fr. from *implicate.*]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

IMPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*implicite*, French; *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit* *Thomson.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denh*

IMPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and if that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence; he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley*

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscommon*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; and humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers*

To IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shakesp.*

IMPLO'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; entreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hastly to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'RER. *n. s.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor.

Mere *implorers* of unholy suits,
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,
The better to beguile *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*impluvis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.

His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies.* *Fairy Queen.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies.* *Fairy Q.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word trichinum *implieth.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

What follows next is no objection, for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.* *Shelock.*

To IMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoisoner*, French. It might be written *empoison.*]

1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking. *Shakspeare.*

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man by his own alms *impoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.

Being *impolarily* adorned into a more vigorous handsome, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*n* and *political.*] Im-
IMPO'LITICK. } prudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*, but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning slights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *adv.* [*in* and *political.*]
IMPO'LITICKLY. } Without art or forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown.*

IMPOROʼSITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *porous.*] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: oppoſed to *export*.

For Elis I would ſail with utmoſt ſpeed,
T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himſelf not only comprehended all our neceſſities, but in ſuch ſort alſo tranſmed every petition as might moſt naturally ſerve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of ſpeakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of diſcipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it conſtrued; but the ſelf-ſame thing it ſignifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This queſtion we now aſked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in conſequence.

Something he left imperfect in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth is thought of, which *Imports* the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakſpeare*

[*importer*, *importe*, French. Perſonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or conſequence.

Her length of ſickneſs, with what elſe more ſerious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shakſpeare.*

Let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the ſtorms that are now raiſing abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

Importance; moment; conſequence.

What occaſion of *import*
Hath all ſo long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakſpeare.*

Some buſineſs of *import* that triumph wears
You ſeem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any diſpute, the judge ought to appoint the ſum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

Tendency.

Add to the former obſervations made about vegetables a third of the ſame *import* made in mineral ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

Any thing brought from abroad: as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

IPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable*.] Inſupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenſer* on the firſt ſyllable. It is uſed in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either ſide,
With hideous ſtrokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverſe wide,
And wifely watch to ward that deadly ſtour.
Fairy Queen.

IPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable paſſion of wonder appeared in them; but the wiſeſt beholder, that knew no more but ſeeing, could not ſay if the *importance* were joy or ſorrow. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Matter; ſubject. Not in uſe.

It had been pity ſhould you have been put together with ſo mortal a purpoſe, as then each bore, upon *importance* of ſo ſlight a nature.
Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.

Conſequence; moment.

We conſider
The *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakſp.*

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope.

4. Importunity. An improper uſe peculiar to *Shakſpeare*.

Maria writ
The letter at ſir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her.
Shakſpeare.

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence.

The moſt *important* and preſſing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton*

This ſuperadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falſifying the moſt *important* truſt. *Dec. of Piety*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt *important* ſtake,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake?
Roſcommon.

The great *important* end that God deſigns religion for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the faſhionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral myſteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' *important* hour had paſſ'd unheeded by.
Irene

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him aſſail'd;
Who ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd.
Fairy Queen.

3. Importunate. A corrupt uſe of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.
Shakſpeare.

IMPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: oppoſed to *exportation*.

The king's reaſonable profit ſhould not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

Theſe mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addiſon on Italy*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire.
Addiſon on Italy.

IMPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impoſſible to limit the quantity that ſhall be brought in, eſpecially if the *importers* of it have ſo ſure a market as the exchequer. *Swift*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or conſequence. This is a word not in uſe, but not inelegant.

We lets expect
That matter needleſs, of *importleſs* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, French.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* buſineſs; but he would not hear my excuſe. *Shakſpeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* ſuitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule reſtrains the moſt *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With inceſſant ſolicitation; pertinaciouſly in petition.

Their pertinacy is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another; and are ſo *importunately* troubleſome, as makes many think it impoſſible to be freed from them. *Dappa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *importunate*.] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

She with more and more *importuneneſs* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be defired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin. Accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. To diſturb by reiteration of the ſame requeſt.

2. To teaſe; to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleſt.

Againſt all tenſe you do *importune* her.
Shakſpeare.

If he eſpied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-ſervants, his maſter ſhould ſtraightways know it, and not reſt free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew*

The higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy began to be ſo impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by ſuch wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a falſe deſire. *Dryden*

Every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome friſking ideas, which thus *importune* the underſtanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from ſeveral princes of the empire, whoſe miniſters and reſidents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreaſonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. Conſtantly recurring; troubleſome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made moſt dreadful battery. *Spenſer.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have beſtowed ſuch great ſums, nor to have buſied himſelf with *importune* and inceſſant labour, to compaſs my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned perſon. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and ſome
Do ſerve to them, and with *importune* might
War againſt us, the vaſſals of their will. *Spenſer.*

If the upper ſoul can check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope, that after a few years of ſenſuality, that *importune* rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, this would be ſome colour for that novel perſuaſion. *Hammond.*

The ſame airs, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are *importune*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

3. Unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worſhip thee. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. Troubleſomely; inceſſantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noiſe,
To weet who call'd ſo *importunely*:
Again he heard a more efforced voice,
That bade him come in haſte. *Fairy Queen*

2. Unſeaſonably; improperly.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much

importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *n. f.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French; from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burden or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra.*

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryden.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser.*

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast renew'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit,
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*

IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *imposable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the callets. *Shakspeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

These *impositions* were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or please my pride.
Progress of Discontent

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossible*, French; *in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Matthew.*

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Waller.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Since the Dulcinea, it is the *impossibility* that doth terrify me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires on the desire itself. *Sidney.*

A fool will make *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

To the multitudinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,
Measuring *impossibility*, to make
What cannot be, light work. *Shakspeare.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

Those who affirm the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weaknesses with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impôt*, Fr. *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS. *n. f.* [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Minsheu.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *imposthumate*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPO'STHUME. *n. s.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *imposthem*, as *South* writes it; and *imposthem* to have been written erroneously for *aposteme*, ἀπόστημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakspeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an *imposthume* in the head, which is always mortal, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*. *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR. *n. f.* [*imposteur*, French; from *impose*; *impositor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STURE. *n. f.* [*imposture*, French; *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposition; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned, but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or mercenary reserve. *Fridoon.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same hateful height he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Prior.*

IMPOTENCE, IMPOTENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakneſs.
Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherleſs children, old decrepit perſons, ideots, and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Weakneſs, or the *impotence* of exerciſing animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*
God is a friend and a father, whoſe care ſupplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whoſe compaſſion in Chriſt we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*
This is not a reſtraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the moſt abſolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodneſs. *Bentley.*
Ungovernableneſs of paſſion. A Latin ſignification; *animi impotentia.*
Will he, ſo wiſe, let looſe at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wiſh, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger ſaves
To puniſh endleſs? *Milton.*
Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryd.*
Incapacity of propagation.
Dulneſs with obſcenity muſt prove
As hateful, ſure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, French; *impotens*, Latin.]
Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.
We that are ſtrong muſt bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*
Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*
Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to ſave. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe.
In thoſe porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John.*
There ſat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts.*
I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and ſnail-pac'd beggary.
Shakſpeare.
The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*
Without power of reſtraint. [*animi impotens.*]
With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen,
Whiſp'ring with Jove, the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her ſilence broke.
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryd.*
Without power of propagation.
He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his miſtreſs would not have him, becauſe he is a ſloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent.*]
Without power.
Proud Cæſar, 'midſt triumphal cars,
The ſpoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in ſtate. *Pope.*

To IMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.* See POUND.]
To incloſe as in a pound; to ſhut in; to confine.
The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might eſcape, than that any doubt was made to vanquiſh them. *Bacon.*
To ſhut up in a pinfold.
England
Hath taken, and *impounded* as a ſtray
The king. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*
Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a ſtray, and *impounded* him, with intention to reſtore him to the right owner. *Dryden.*

To IMPO'WER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French; *in* and *practicable.*]
1. Not to be performed; unfeaſible; impoſſible.
Had there not been ſtill remaining bodies, the legitimate offſprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*
To preach up the neceſſity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible proſpect of univerſal damnation. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable; ſtubborn.
That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impracticable.*]
1. Impoſſibility.
I do not know a greater mark of an able miniſter than that of rightly adapting the ſeveral faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableneſs* of doing this. *Swift.*
2. Untractableneſs; ſtubbornneſs.

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Latin; *imprecation*, French; from *imprecate.*]
Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed to another or himſelf.
My mother all the horrid furies raiſe
With *imprecations.* *Chapman's Odyſſey.*
Sir John Holham, uncurſed by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *King Charles.*
With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate.*]
Containing wiſhes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pr. g o*, Lat.]
To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.
In her ears the ſound
Yet rung of his perſuaſive words, *impregn'd*
With reaſon, to her ſeeming. *Milton.*
Th' untruthful rock itſelf, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid ſtones. *Thomſon.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*impregnable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken.
Two giants kept themſelves in a caſtle, ſeated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, becauſe there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*
Let us be back'd with God, and with the ſeas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourſelves.
Shakſpeare.
Haſt thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, incloſed with a wall
Of ſtrength *impregnable?* *Sandys.*
There the capitol thou ſee'ſt,
Above the reſt lifting his ſtately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton.*
2. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.
The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; juſt like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, ſtill throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable.*]
In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.
A caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, joineth by an iſthmus to the land and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.
Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both ſexes, cannot *impregnate* themſelves. *Brown.*
Chriſtianity is of ſo prolifick a nature, ſo apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proſelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch ſhould want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [*impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſaturate.
3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.
Impregnate, from their loins they ſhed
A thinny juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*
With native earth their blood the monſter mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new ſons beget
Dryden.

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impregnate.*]
1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.
They ought to refer matters unto counſellors, which is the firſt begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counſel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*
2. That with which any thing is impregnated.
What could implant in the body ſuch peculiar *impregnations*, as ſhould have ſuch power. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
3. [*impregnation*, French.] Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not preſſed; impartial.
The bold relation of one man with *unprejudicate* apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated teſtimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation.
Unpreparation and unreadineſs when they find in us, they turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves. *Hooker.*

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.]
1. To print by preſſure; to ſtamp.
When God from earth form'd Adam in the eaſt,
He his own image on the clay *impreſt.* *Denham.*
The conqu'ring chief his foot *impreſt*
On the ſtrong neck of that deſtructive beaſt.
Dryden's Ovid.
2. To fix deep.
We ſhould dwell upon the arguments, and *impreſs* the motives of perſuaſion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*
3. To mark, as impreſſed by a ſtamp.
So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their viſages *impreſt*, when they approached near. *Spenſer.*
4. To force into ſervice. This is generally now ſpoken and written *preſs.*
His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common boſoms on his ſide,
And turn our *impreſt* launces in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakſpeare.*
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
——— That will never be.

Who can *impreſs* the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakſpeare.*

Ormond ſhould contribute all he could for the making thoſe levies of men, and for *impreſſing* of ſhips. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by preſſure.

This weak *impreſs* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water. *Shakſpeare.*

They having taken the *impreſſes* of the inſides of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, as to expreſs even the fineſt lineaments of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Effects of one ſubſtance on another.

How objects are repreſented to myſelf I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impreſſes* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp.

God, ſurveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impreſs* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To deſcribe emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, capariſons, and weeds,
Baſes, and tinſels, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into ſervice; compulſion; ſeizure. Now commonly *preſs.*

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impreſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

Why ſuch *impreſs* of ſhipwrights, whoſe ſore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

Your ſhips are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingroſt by ſwift *impreſs*. *Shakſpeare*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] What may be impreſſed.

The differences of *impreſſible* and not *impreſſible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

IMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin; *impreſſion*, French.]

1. The act of preſſing one body upon another.

Senſation is ſuch an *impreſſion* or motion, made in ſome part of the body, as produces ſome perception in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impreſſion* like the dam. *Shakſp.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impreſſion* on the mind *Atterbury.*

The falſe repreſentations of the kingdom's enemies had made ſome *impreſſion* in the mind of the ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high ſheriff of Suſſex, that he might the better make *impreſſion* upon that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impreſſions* of flattery, which we admit without ſcruple, becauſe we think we deſerve it. *Atterbury*

Univerſal gravitation is above all mechaniſm, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impreſſion*. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itſelf, and the real action and *impreſſion* thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived. *Cheyne.*

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horſe, ſeconded with two thouſand foot, may ſurely endure a compariſon with any of the braveſt *impreſſions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing.

To be diſtracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the laſt *impreſſion*, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impreſſions*, which his works have had in ſo many years, at preſent a hundred books are ſcarcely purchaſed once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *impreſs*.] The mark made by preſſure; the dint; the impreſſion.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice and capable *impreſſure*
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakſpeare*

To IMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*Imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure.

One of the ſame ſeal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul of man, we are not to omit thoſe characters of majeſty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*

She amidſt his ſpacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his ſatten'd lands,
And ſees his num'rous herds *imprint* her ſands.
Prior

2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* paſſages, amongſt compliments, which is of ſingular uſe. *Bacon.*

We have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of thoſe ſenſible qualities which firſt *imprinted* them. *Locke*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have diſappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of thoſe two different things diſtinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

4. *To* IMPRINT *in* is leſs proper.

When we ſet before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted in* our mind is of a flat circle, variouſly ſhadowed. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon*.] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to reſtrain in place.

He *impriſon'd* was in chains remedileſs;
For that Hippolytus' rent corſe he did redreſs.
Spenſer.

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo *impriſon'd*, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *impriſon* the reſtleſs wind;
So ſwift is guilt, to hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *impriſons* himſelf in his cloſet, and employs reaſon to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a ſcheme of chimeras. *Watts*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the *impriſoned* rays. *Cheyne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr. from *impriſon*.] Confinement; cluſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. It may be written *empriſonment.*

His ſinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *impriſonment* and hard conſtraint.
Spenſer.

Which ſhall I firſt bewail,
Thy bondage or loſt ſight?
Thou art become, O worſt *impriſonment!*
The dungeon of thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

From retentive cage
When ſullen Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt *impriſonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

Count Betral, ſtill cloſe priſoner in this caſtle, loſt his ſenſes by his long *impriſonment* and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of hereſy on the man who is leading them out of their long *impriſonment*, and loſing the fetters of their ſouls. *Watts on the Mind.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty, and the *improbability* of attempting this ſucceſsfully, is great. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a ſpirit appearing, I boldly anſwer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare repreſentation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, French; *improbabilis*, Latin; *in* and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete.

Ariſtotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water he ſpeaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and caſt out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. Not uſed.

A difficulty in eggs is how the ſperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the ovul conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPROPER. *adj.* [*impropre*, French; *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every ſcience requires a peculiar genius, ſo likewiſe there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods uſed in an original diſeaſe would be very *improper* in a gouty caſe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not juſt; not accurate.

He diſappear'd, was rarely'd;
For 'tis *improper* ſpeech to ſay he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.

2. Not juſtly; not accurately.

Improperly we meaſure life by breath:
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden.*

They aſſuring me of their aſſiſtance in correcting my faults where I ſpoke *improperly*. I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf.

For the pardon of the reſt, the king thought it fit at it ſhould paſs by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himſelf. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulſton being poſſeſſed of the *impropriate* parſonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage. *Spelman*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe, though ſometimes theſe terms are confounded. *Ayliffe*

Having an *impropriation* in his eſtate, he took a courſe to diſpoſe of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaſes his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *n. f.* [*impropriété*, French; from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs.

Theſe mighty ones, whoſe ambition could ſuffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudeſt have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many groſs *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be diſcarded. *Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *proſperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful.

This method is in the deſign probable, how *improſperous* ſoever the wickedneſs of men hath rendered the ſucceſs of it. *Hammond*

Our pride ſeduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and puniſhment of *improſperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improſperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *improſperous*.] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improſperouſly* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the eſſays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have ſtock enough, and that too of ſo *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exerciſe of his faculties. *Hale.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine ſpread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marſhes. *Addyſon's Spectator.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*. *Quaſi probum facere*. *Skinner*.] To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. *We amend a bad, but improve a good* thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven ſeems *improv'd* with a ſuperior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

[*in* and *prove*; *improuver*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To diſprove. Diſuſed.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjuſtly accuſed, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have ſaid. *Whitgift.*

IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preſervation of health, and others to the *improvement* and ſecurity of eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of improving; ſomething added or changed for the better: ſometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and ſome few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Progreſs from good to better.

There is a deſign of publiſhing the hiſtory of architecture, with its ſeveral *improvements* and decays. *Addiſon.*

4. Inſtruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the beſt place of *improvement*: from the ſchool we go to the univerſity, but from the univerſities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greateſt of human affections, and friendſhip the nobleſt and moſt refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better.

They were the greateſt *improvers* of thoſe qualifications with which courts uſed to be adorned *Clarendon.*

The firſt ſtarted ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a ſkilful *improver*, who places a beautiful ſtatue ſo as to anſwer ſeveral viſtas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of moſt lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *adj.* [*improviſus*, Latin; *improvu*, Fr.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* ſcath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would eſcape floods by running up to mountains; and though ſome might periſh through *improvidence*, many would eſcape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour muſt not make me inhuman. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide.

Improvident ſoldiers, had your watch been good,
This ſudden miſchief never could have fall'n. *Shakſpeare.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they moſt *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I ſhall conclude this digreſſion, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* reſolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they muſt deſtroy themſelves. *Brown.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo impriſon'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

IMPROVI'SION. *n. f.* [*in* and *proviſion*.] Want of forethought.

Her *improviſion* would be juſtly accuſable. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *n. f.* [*imprudence*, French; *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent*, French; *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent.

There is no ſuch *imprudent* perſon as he that neglects God and his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

IMPUDENCE. } *n. f.* [*impudence*, French;
IMPUDENCY. } *impudentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of theſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs *impudence* to gainſay what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor did Noah's infirmity juſtify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curſe of being ſervant of ſervants. *K. Charles*

Thoſe clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke*

IMPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, French; *impudens*, Latin.]

1. Shameleſs; wanting modeſty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with ſuch more than *impudent* ſawcineſs from you, can thruſt me from a level conſideration. *Shakſp. Henry* IV.

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Unchaſte; immodeſt.

IMPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shameleſsly; without modeſty.

At once aſſail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why ſhould ſoft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conqueſt in the Gallic war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his ſtrain,
Yet dares be baſe, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, French; *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to aſſault by law or argument.

Of a ſtrange nature is the ſuit you follow;
Yet in ſuch rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakſpeare.*

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and allowableneſs; and that not only in matters of moment and buſineſs, but alſo of recreation, which is *impugned* by ſome, though better defended by others. *South.*

St. Herom reporteth, that he ſaw one of theſe in his time; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham.*

IMPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPU'ISSANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakneſs; feebleneſs.

As he would not truſt Ferdinando and Maximilian for ſupports of war, ſo the *impuiſsance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occaſions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

IMPULSE. *n. ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If theſe little *impulſes* ſet the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeneſs and height of that ſhall not at all be prejudiced by the ſmallneſs of its occaſion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by *impulſe*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulſe* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their ſurfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impreſſed.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulſe*, Metiſcus arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*impulsion*, French; *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound, for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, French; from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience:
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is merely free grace *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPU'NITY. *n. s.* [*impunité*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE. *adj.* [*impur*, French; *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unfore'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all *Milton.*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *n. s.* [*impureté*, French;
IMPU'RITY. } *impuritas*, Latin; from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jaspar shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony, for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*imputation*, French; from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To use intellections and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypothetics, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shakspeare.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against the groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthonio is a good man.
— Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
— No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare.*

IMPUTA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That may impute. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. Re
Men in their innovations should follow th
example of time, which innovateth but quietly
and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for other
wise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ev
mends some, and impairs others, and he that
is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the
time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, imputes
it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy thos
who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryd.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want o
language in so great a master of style. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst
called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not pro
perly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds
Milton.

IMPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *impute*.] He tha
imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see
There learn'd this maid of arms the nimble gyre
Fairfax.

Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

4. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ no ordi
proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may
clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

I like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.
Shakspeare.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty pro
late,
With many more confederates, are in arms.
Shakspeare.

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel.*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say
it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the
assent there, being to be determined by the pre
ponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs
on both sides, nothing is to assist to aid the
mind in that syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal in
terests, in most cases, very consistent. *South.*

None was so little in their friendships, or so
much in that of those whom they loved, not
abused. *Duncon.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*,
what do we but, beginning from ourselves and
the present time we are in, repeat in our minds
the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five in the
hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be
free and current *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course,
which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter
into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of
the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done of
the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to
have carried this argument farthest, has said in it.
Locke.

6. For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe.

Now, *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæſar feed,
That he is grown ſo great? *Shakſpeare.*

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banith him our city. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus*

Now, *in* the name of honour, ſir, I beg you
That I may ſee your father's death reveng'd.
Dryden

9. Noting cauſe.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*

10. In *that*. Becauſe.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wiſe men, and ſome things; ſome things *in that* they are men miſled, and blinded with error *Hooker*

He cannot brook ſuch diſgrace well, as he ſhall run into, *in that* it is a thing of his own ſearch. *Shakſpeare*

11. In *as much*. Since; ſeeing that.

Thoſe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might ſtay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

IN. *adv.*

1. Within ſome place; not out.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and unconſcionable perſon; eſpecially if he be arrived at that conſummate and robuſt degree of falſehood as to play *in* and out, and ſhow tricks with oaths, the ſacredeſt bonds which the conſcience of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be *in* 'till then. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worſt can come; 'tis thought upon:

We cannot ſhift being *in*, we muſt go on. *Dan.*

Theſe pragmatical flies value themſelves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at laſt to be juſt good for nothing. *L'Eſtrange*

3. Placed in ſome ſtate.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loſes and who wins; who's *in*, who's out
Shakſpeare.

Muſt never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unleſs, good man, he has been fairly *in*? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, ſerve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shakſpeare.*

He's too big to go *in* there: what ſhall I do?
—Let me ſee't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*: follow your friend's advice.
I'll *in*. *Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*.
Dryden.

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a ſmooth gale, than to be toſſed at ſea with a ſtorm? *Collier.*

In the ſaid cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of bivalve, larger than could be introduced in at thoſe holes. *Woodward.*

6. Cloſe; home.

The poſture of left-handed fencers is ſo different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their ſwords if you puſh forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

7. In has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe, as in the Latin: ſo, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before ſome other conſonants; as *improbable*.

INABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor caſual *inability* croſs their deſires, they always delighting to inure themſelves with actions moſt beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wiſdom. *Hooker*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine juſtice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers*

INA'BSTINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain; prevalence of appetite.

Diſeaſes diſe, or which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear, that thou may'ſt know
What mercy the *inabſtinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man *Milton*

INACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inacceſſible*, French: *in* and *acceſſible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart *inacceſſible*,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the creeping hours of time
Shakſpeare

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inacceſſible* to us. *Hale*

Here ſhall we ſee the ends and uſes of thoſe things, which here were either too ſubtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inacceſſible* for us to come to any diſtant view of. *Ray*

This part, which is ſo noble, is not altogether *inacceſſible*; and that an eaſy way may be found to it, 'tis to conſider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

INA'CCURACY. *n. ſ.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is uſed ſometimes of perſons, but more frequently of performances.

INA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inaction*, French; *in* and *action*.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amuſements paſt are not more like a dream to me, than thoſe which are preſent: I lie in a refreſhing kind of *inaction*. *Pope*

INA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; ſluggiſhly.

In ſeaſons of perfect freedom, mark how your ſon ſpends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs.

A doctrine which manifeſtly tends to diſcourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breaſt,
Is *inactivity* at beſt. *Swift*

INA'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorſe for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reaſon now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are ſuch, which are but a partial or incomplete repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

Theſe pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inadvertence*, French; from *in-*
INADVE'RTENCY. } *advertent*.]

1. Careleſneſs; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between ſurpriſe and ſet purpoſe, *South.*

From an habitual heedleſs *inadvertency*, men are ſo intent upon the preſent that they mind nothing elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many perſons have lain under great and heavy ſcandals, which have taken their firſt riſe only from ſome *inadvertence* or indiſcretion.
Government of the Tongue

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are ſcrupulouſly exact *Addiſon*

INADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careleſs.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelefly: negligently.

Ariſtotle mentions Telegonus as the ſon of Circe and Ulyſſes, who afterwards ſlew his father with the bone of a fiſh *inadvertently*.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey

Worthy perſons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground *Carliſle*

INA'LIENABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

INALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nouriſhment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree of nouriſhment; and if the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSABLE. *adj.* [*inamiſſible*, French; *in* and *amiſſum*, Latin.] Not to be loſt.

Theſe advantages are *inamiſſible*. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *adj.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. It is uſed licentiouſly for a ſubſtantive.

We ſometimes ſpeak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. Not in uſe.

There is a kind of world remaining ſtill,
Though the which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this laſt long night
Her ghoſt doth walk, that is, a glimmering light
Donne.

INA'NIMATE. } *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Latin;
INA'NIMATED. } *inanimé*, French.] Void of life; without animation.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all in ſome degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have ſpirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddeſs, preſent at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' *animated* hair,
And gave the ſign of granting. *Dryden*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the conſtant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the univerſe. *Cheyne.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy ſong ſhould vanquiſh'd France appear. *Pope.*

INA'NITION. *n. ſ.* [*inanition*, French; *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

Weakneſs which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulneſs in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the diſeaſe. *Arbuth.*

INA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs; void ſpace.

This opinion excludes all ſuch *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but ſo little ones as no body

whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and muſt touch the corporal parts which thoſe vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

INA'PPETENCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inapplicable*.] Unfitneſs for the particular purpoſe.

INAPPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would inarch, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their ſlipping, and the graft will more cloſely unite with the ſtock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the ſtock: you ſhould fix a ſtake into the ground, to which that part of the ſtock, as alſo the graft, ſhould be faſtened, to prevent the wind from breaking them aſunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united, and the graft may then be cut from the mother tree, obſerving to ſlope it off cloſe to the ſtock, and cover the joined parts with freſh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not ſucceed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs, like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

Obſerve what *inarticulate* ſounds reſemble any of the particular letters. *Holder.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a ſenſe of devotion; as our ſolemn muſick, which is *inarticulate* poeſy, doth in churches *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cauſe alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is chiefly and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by thoſe of a ſolid deſigning profeſſion. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*inattention*, French; *in* and *attention*.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect; heedleſneſs.

Perſons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ſatirick, or bear with ſuch *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We ſee a ſtrange *inattention* to this moſt important proſpect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our raviſh'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Heedleſs; careleſs; negligent; regardleſs.

If we indulge the frequent roving of paſſions, we ſhall procure an unſteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of ſound.

Let's take the infant by the forward top:
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noteleſs foot of time
Steals, 'ere we can effect them. *Shakſpeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Thoſe beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuſe remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

The royal olive was ſolemnly ſworn, at his *inauguration*, to obſerve theſe things inviolable. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father reſigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner, but ſome ſort of their *inauration*, or gilding, muſt have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auſpicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will ſet up my everlaſting reſt?
And ſhake the yoke of *inauſpicious* ſtars
From this world-wearied fleſh *Shakſpeare.*
Though Heaven's *inauſpicious* eye
Lay black on Love's nativity,
Her eye a ſtrong appeal can give;
Beauty ſmiles, and love ſhall live. *Crashaw.*
The ſtars feel not the diſeaſes their *inauſpicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*
With *inauſpicious* love a wretched ſwain
Purſu'd the faireſt nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeleſs in a deep deſpair. *Dryden.*

INBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inſeparableneſs.

When we ſay the bowl is round, the boy is witty, theſe are proper or inherent modes, for they have a ſort of *inbeing* in the ſubſtance itſelf, and do not ariſe from the addition of any other ſubſtance to it. *Watts.*

INBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by ſenſe of good
Inborn to all, I ſought my needful food. *Dryden.*
All paſſions being *inborn* within us, we are almoſt equally judges of them. *Dryden.*
Some Caroline, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conſcious eyes ſhall ſee,
And light th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addiſ.*

INBRE'ATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration.

Each pair of ſyrens, pledges of Heaven's joy,
Sphere born harmonious ſiſters, Voice and Verſe,
Wed your divine ſounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* ſenſe, able to pierce. *Milton.*

INBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth iſſued *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deſerve; but there is an impulſe of tenderneſs, and there muſt be ſome eſteem for the ſetting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Eſtrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boaſting valour ſlight. *Dryden.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

And yet *incaged* in ſo ſmall a verge,
Thy waiſte is no whit leſſer than thy lord's. *Shak.*
It made my impriſonment a pleaſure?
Ay, ſuch a pleaſure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incalefco*, Lat.]
INCALE'SCENCY. } The ſtate of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes reſtrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato, that is, a ſober *incalefcence*, and regulated exhilaration from wine *Brown.*

The oil preſerves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being ſolid bodies, would neceſſarily contract from a ſwift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incantation*, French; *incanto*, Latin.] Charms uttered by ſinging; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too ſtrong. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the ſubject of labour, ſorrow, and death *Raleigh.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and tranſforming themſelves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themſelves all over, move a man to think that theſe fables are the effects of imagination, for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by hopping of the pores, ſhut in the vapours, and fired them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The name of a city being diſcovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The nuptial rites his outrage ſtrait attends,
The down'r deſir'd is his tranſhgur'd friends
The *incantation* backward he repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath impoſed on its followers are not like the abſurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantation* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Tatler.*

INCA'NTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impoſtors, daily delude them. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich propoſed the incorporating Geneva in the canton of the Roman catholicks, fearing the predominant intereſt, propoſed the *incantoning* of Conſtance as a counterpoiſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *incapable*.]
INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; diſqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourſelf to the ſervice. *Sucklin.*

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with *of* before the thing to be contained.
2. Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shakspeare.

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.
Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.
Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? is he not stupid
With age? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Disqualified by law.
Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more *Swift*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content.
Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of parts or things *Burnet*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken.
Nothing of contrariety should be left to be done in the last and *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify.
Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *n. f.* [*incapacité*, French; *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and gentle indisposition. *Brown's Vul. Er.*
Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Government of the Tongue*
The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.
Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh.
The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wiseman.*

To INC'ARN. *v. n.* To breed flesh.
The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.* *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To die red. This word I find only once.
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, French; *incarno*, Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.
I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute, *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied with flesh.
Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh *Hooker*
A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever *Sanderson*
Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt thou Both God and man. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.
But he's possess'd,
Incarnate with a thousand imps *Swift*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNA'TION. *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate.*]

1. The act of assuming body.
We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God *Hooker*
Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*

2. The state of breeding flesh.
The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *inaction* of the wound *Wiseman*

INCA'RNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates flesh.
I deterged the ulcers, and cicatrized by the common *incarnative*. *Wiseman's Surgery*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to enclose: to inwrap.
Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
The pillars silver *Pope's Odyssey*

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless.
His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Reid against Burnet*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.
A species of petty invaders such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbuth*

INCE'NDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendiarius*; from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.
Not could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*
Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*
Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals. *Bentley.*

I'NCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.
Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakesp.*
Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incens'* due. *Prior.*

To I'NCENSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.
The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction. *Shakspeare.*
If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakspeare.*
He is attended with a desp'rate train;
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear.
Shakspeare's King Lear.
Terrible obedience is a price
To each *incens'd* will *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
Fond idolaters, and lither Cubs,
Whom stupid superstition will not awe,
Nor grace oft-promising with all divine
Profession can oblige, against him still
Forward in malice: but to you, what move
Can he have left, now to *incense* and stir
Your minds already stirr'd up to their worst
By your own acts? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
How could my power this pow'r *incense*?
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence?
Dryden's Æneid

INCE'NSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incense.*] Rage; heat, fury.
His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakspeare.*

INCE'NSION. *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.
Soda loseth its windiness by decoction: and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.
Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *n. f.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.
Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive* that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with *to.*
Congruity of opinions *to* our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more prefling motives, more powerful *incentives to* charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*
It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INC'ENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to.*
Competency is the most *incentive to* industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.
The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.
An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION. *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitude*, French; *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCE'SSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.
Flagging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs. *Shakesp.*

The *inceſſant* weeping of my wife
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakſpeare.*
If, by pray'r
Inceſſant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my aſſiduous cries. *Milton.*
In form, a herald of the king ſhe flies
From peer to peer, and thus *inceſſant* cries. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *inceſſant.*] Without intermiſſion; continually.
Both his hands moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves *inceſſantly*.
Fairy Queen.
Who reads
Inceſſantly, and to his reading brings not
A ſpirit and judgment equal or ſuperior. *Milton.*
The chriſtians, who carried their religion through ſo many perſecutions, were *inceſſantly* comforting one another with the example and hiſtory of our Saviour and his apoſtles. *Addiſon*

INCEST. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *caſtus*, French; *inceſtum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.
Is't not a kind of *inceſt* to take life
From thine own ſiſter's womb? *Shakſpeare*
He who acted in the laſt act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, muſt not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *inceſt* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dedication.*

INCE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*inceſtueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.
Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou ſimular of virtue,
Thou art *inceſtuous*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
We may eaſily judge with what impatience the world would have heard an *inceſtuous* Herod diſcourſing of chaſtity. *South.*
Are you reach'd to this *inceſtuous* love
You muſt divorce and human rights remove
Dryden.

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love.
Macareus and Canace, ſon and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *inceſtuouſly*. *Dryden*

INCH. *n. ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Lat.]
1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.
A foot is the ſixth part of the ſtature of man, a ſpan one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch*, one ſeventy-ſecond. *Holder on Time*
The ſun ſhould never miſs, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of ſpace *Blackmore*
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakſpeare*
As in laſting, ſo in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a ſpan. *Donne*
Is it ſo deſirable a condition to conſume by *inches*, and loſe one's blood by drops. *Collier.*
The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*
3. A nice point of time.
Beldame, I thank, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shakſpeare

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive by inches.
Valiant they fly, but very popular;
He gets too far into the ſoldiers graces,
And *inches* out my maſter. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly. *Ainſworth.*

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.
Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horſe over four *inched* bridges. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NCHPIN. *n. ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long.
All the infections that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Proſpero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a diſeaſe! *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To I'NCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.
It is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor a ſubſtance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh.*

INCHOA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] Inception; beginning.
It diſcerneth of four kinds of cauſes; forces, frauds, crimes various of fictionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon*
The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts in thoſe parts would be looked upon as the firſt *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, French; *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]
Medicines are ſaid to *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles, as acids, and moſt ſalts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are ſaid to *incide* or cut the phlegm.
Quincy
The menſes are promoted by all ſuch medicaments as *incide* the mucus in the firſt paſſages. *Arbuthnot*

INCIDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat.
INCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]
1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurſions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is ſaid to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a ſtraight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact.
Quincy.
In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence* from the object of the glaſs, and from the glaſs to the eye. *Bacon*
He enjoys his happy ſtate moſt when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflection than from the direct *incidency* of his happineſs. *Norris.*
In equal *incidences* there is a conſiderable inequality of refractions, whether it be that ſome of the moſt refrangible rays are refracted more and others leſs conſtantly, or one and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*
The permanent whiteneſs argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no luch ſeparation of the emerging rays. *Newton*
2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; caſuality.
What *incidency* thou do'ſt gueſs of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *Incidens*, Latin.]
1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; iſſuing in beſide the main deſign; happening beſide expectation.
As the ordinary courſe of common affairs is diſpoſed of by general laws, ſo likewiſe mens rarer *incident* neceſſities and utilities ſhould be with ſpecial equity conſidered. *Hooker.*
I would note in children not only their articulate anſwers, but likewiſe ſmiles and frowns upon *incident* occaſions. *Wotton.*
In a complex propoſition the predicate or ſubject is ſometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whoſe, whom, &c. which make another propoſition: as, every man, who is pious, ſhall be ſaved: Julius, whoſe ſurname was Cæſar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are tranſparent, have many pores. Here the whole propoſition is called the primary or chief, and the additional propoſition is called an *incident* propoſition. *Watts.*
2. Happening; apt to happen.
Conſtancy is ſuch a ſtrangeneſs of friendſhip as overlooks all thoſe failures of kindneſs, that through paſſion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of *South.*

INCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*incident*, French; from the adjective.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſuality.
His wiſdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's Holy War.*
No perſon, no *incident* in the play, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not neceſſary to the chief purpoſe.
The ſatisfaction you received from thoſe accidental diſcourſes which we have wandered into. *Milton.*
By ſome religious duties ſeem to appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an occaſional buſineſs, to be done when they have nothing elſe to do. *Rogers*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally.
Theſe general rules are but occaſionally and accidentally mentioned in Scripture, rather to make a teſt unto us of a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderſon.*
I treat either purpoſely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

INCIDE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *incident.*] Occaſionally; by the by; by the way.
It was *incidently* moved amongſt the wiſer what ſhould be done for the king himſelf, who was attainted, but reſolved that the croſs takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cinis*, Latin.] to burn to aſhes.
By baking, without melting, the heat ſubtileth, then maketh tragile, laſtly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*
Fire burneth wood, making it firſt luminous, then black and brittle, and laſtly boileth and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*
Theſe dregs are ſoon *incinerated* and calcined into ſuch ſalts which produce coughs. *Harvey*

INCINERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate.*] The act of burning any thing to aſhes.
I obſerved in the firſt act of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taſte not unlike common ſalt, and very differing from the cauſtick lixiviate taſte of other ſalts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection.*] Want of caution; want of heed.
An unexpected way of deluſion, whereby he more eaſily led away the *incircumſpection* of their belief. *Brown.*

INCI'SED. *adj.* [*inciſer*, French; *inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *inciſed* wound.
I brought the *inciſed* lips together. *Wiſeman.*

INCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*inciſion*, Fr. *inciſio*, Lat.]
1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
prove whose blood is reddeſt, his or mine.
Shakſpeare.

God help thee, ſhallow man: God make *in-ion* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakſpeare.*

The reception of one is as different from the uiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls n under the *inciſions* of the plough, and when apes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the reſhments of a ſhower. *South*

A ſmall *inciſion* knife is more handy than a ger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery*

Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

Abſterſion is a ſcouring off, or *incision* of viſ-s humours, and making them fluid, and cut-g between them and the part; as in nitrous ter, which ſcoureth linen. *Bacon*

ISIVE. *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, t.] Having the quality of cutting dividing.

The colour of many corpuſcles will cohere by ng precipitated together, and be deſtroyed the effuſion of very piercing and *incijive* h-ors. *Boyle.*

'SOR. *n. ſ.* [*inciſor*, Latin.] Cutter; oth in the forepart of the mouth.

'SORY. *adj.* [*inciſoire*, Fr.] Having e quality of cutting.

'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*inciſura*, Latin.] A it; an aperture.

In ſome creatures it is wide, in ſome nar-v, in ſome with a deep *incijure* up into the id, for the better catching and holding of prey, d commuting of hard food *Derham.*

TA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Inte-ement; incentive; motive; impulſe; e act of inciting; the power of in-ting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be natural *incitation* and diſpoſition conforming o contiguity, an union of one magnetical bo-unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably ſup-ly both the poſſibilities and *incitations.*
Government of the Tongue.

The mind gives not only licence, but *incita-on* to the other paſſions to act with the utmoſt ctuoſity *Decay of Piety.*

NCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*,] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to ge on.

How many now in health
ll drop their blood, in approbation
what your reverence ſhall *incite* us to? *Shakſp.*
No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
t love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
Shakſpeare.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Pruſias to join n, ſet before him the greatneſs of the Romans, nparing it to a fire, that took and ſpread from gdom to kingdom *Bacon.*

Nature and common reaſon, in all difficulties, ere prudence or courage are required, do ra-r *incite* us to fly for aſſiſtance to a ſingle per-than a multitude. *Swift.*

I'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *incite*.] Mo-ve; incentive; impulſe; inciting cauſe.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, wing ſuch *incitements* to make him deſirous of l furtherances unto his cauſe, could eſpy in e whole Scripture of God nothing which might ed at the leaſt a probable opinion of likeli-od, that divine authority was the ſame way clinable. *Hooker.*

Hartlib ſeems ſent hither by ſome good provi-nce, to be the occaſion and *incitement* of great od to this iſland. *Milton.*

If thou muſt reform the ſtubborn times,
om the long records of a diſtant age
erive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

I'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpoliſhed. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incivilité*, French; *in* and *civility*.]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs.

He does offend againſt that reverence which is due to the common apprehenſions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greateſt *incivility.* *Tillotſon*

2. Act of rudeneſs. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, uncomely jeſts, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities.* *Taylor*

INCLE'MENCY. *n. ſ.* [*inclemence*, French; *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs.

And though by tempeſts of the prize bereft,
In heav'ns *inclemency* ſome caſe we find:
Our foes we vanquiſh'd by our valour left. *Dryd*

INCLEM'ENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. It is uſed oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to ſhun
Th' *inclement* ſeaſon, rain, ice, hail and ſnow
Milton

I ſtand
Naked, defenceleſs, on a foreign land
Propitious to my wants, a veſt ſupply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* ſky.
Pope

INCLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing; tending by diſpoſition: with *to*.

People are not always *inclinable to* the beſt.
Spenſer.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could eſpy in the whole Scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way *inclinable.* *Hooker*

The gall and bitterneſs of certain men's wits ſmpts, who ſpared him little, made him, for their takes, the leſs *inclinable to* that truth which he himſelf ſhould have honoured. *Hooker.*

2. Deſire,

Inclinable now grown to touch or taſte,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton*

2. Having a tendency.

If ſuch a cruſt naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable to* fall this thouſand years than the laſt: but if the cruſt was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley*

INCLINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, *inclination*, French; *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency toward any point: with *to*.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the ſame *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree anſwering to the ſun's diameter.
Newton's Opticks

2. Natural aptneſs.

Though moſt of the thick woods are grubbed up ſince the promontory has been cultivated, there are ſtill many ſpots of it which ſhew the natural *inclination* of the ſoil leans that way. *Addiſon.*

3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition; incipient deſire.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination to* the marriage.
Clarendon.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for ſuch: for otherwiſe how ſhould they ſo often plead and reſt in the honeſt and well inclined diſpoſition of their minds, when they are juſtly charged with an actual non performance of the law? *South*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this ſenſe it admits *for*.

We have had few knowing painters, becauſe of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting. *Dryden.*

5. Diſpoſition of mind.

Pity him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination.* *Shakſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the eaſt or weſt.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome feces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel, which is alſo called decantation.
Quincy

INCLIN'ATORY. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be deſtroyed by a touch from the coaſt any pole, that pole which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown.*

INCLIN'ATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclinations to one ſide or the other; with ſome deviation from north and ſouth.

Whether they be regenerated *inclinatorily*, or from what other principality, that they tend toward the caſtern or weſtern points, they diſcover ſome verticity *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *incliner*, French.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with *to* or *towards*.

Her houſe *inclineth* unto death, and her paths unto the dead *Proverbs.*

Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, tho' hither turn my eyes,
Hither my feet unbid from hence their way. *Rowe*

2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no?
—— He ſeems indifferent;
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part. *Shakſp.*
Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech.
Judges.

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft ſlumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eye-lids. *Milton.*
Thus far both armies to Belinda yield,
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*
A tow'ring fliu ture to the palace join'd;
To this his ſteps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd.*
Pope.

2. To turn toward any thing, as deſirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Com. Pr.*
You have not *inclined* your ear unto me.
Jeremiah.

But that from us aught ſhould aſcend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bleſt, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may ſeem, yet this will prayer.
Milton.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due reſpect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to ſome being of ſuperior kind *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To graſp; to encloſe; to ſurround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter*.] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obſcure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be *incloudcd*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]

1. To enclose; to shut in: as, the shell *includes* a pearl.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it liked her to *include* the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is ſupernatural, and expectant the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Inſtead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the queſtion is only whether he be a whig or a tory, under which terms all good and all qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*inclure*, French.]

1. Enclosing; encircling.

O, no! I that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that muſt round me bow,
Were orb'd in ſteel, I'd ſee me to the brain!
Shakspeare's Pericles.

2. Comprehended in the ſum or number: as, from Wednſday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednſday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll teach where every virtue dwells,
From cottages to courts, or cells. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive*.] The things mentioned reckoned into the account. See INCLUSIVE.

Thus much ſhall ſerve for the ſeveral periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. *Hale.*

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *exclusively*, and is differenced partly by the organs employed in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder.*

INCOA'GULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together; non-aſſociation of exiſtence. An unuſual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which ſets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexiſtence or *incoexiſtence* of different ideas in the ſame ſubject, is, that there is no diſcoverable connection between any ſecondary quality and thoſe primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog.* *Addiſon.*

INCO'GITANCY. *n. f.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to ſucceeders, who afterwards nathame all unobſequiouſneſs to their *incogitancy* preſumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the ſtupid and merely vegetable ſtate of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and ſenſible, thinking, perceiving beings, ſuch as we find ourſelves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior.*

INCOH'ERENCE. } *n. f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]
INCOH'ERENCY. }

1. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts.

If plaiſter be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reaſon that the ſmallneſs and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them eaſy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept ſo ſmall, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the maſs. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connexion; incongruity; inconſequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, ſhews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than ſyllogiſms. *Locke.*

Incoherencies in matter, and ſuppoſitions without proofs, put licentiouſly together, are apt to paſs for ſtrong reaſon. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting coheſion; looſe; not fixed to each other.

Had the ſtrata of ſtone become ſolid, but the matter where of they conſiſt continued lax and *incoherent*, they had conſequently been as pervious as ſtone of moſt or grained. *Woodward.*

2. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have influences of perception whilſt we are aſleep, and retain the memory of them, but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little commenſurable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconſequentially; inconſiſtently.

The character of Euryalus is the imitation of a perſon entangled with fears, ſpeaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Broome.*

INCOLU'MITY. *n. f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; ſecurity. Little in uſe.

The parliament is ſufficient to aſſert and preſerve the moſt right of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incombuſtible*.] The quality of reſiſting fire ſo that it cannot conſume.

The tone in the Aſpidiſcus is remarkable for its ſhining quality, and the aſh aſſiſts for its *combuſtibility*. *Woodward.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr. *in* and *combuſtible*.] Not to be conſumed by fire.

Bodies in this condition may be attributed unto both, of being *incombuſtible*, and not conſumable by fire. *Brown.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incombuſtible*.] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

INCOME. *n. f.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repineſt at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatneſs of his *incomes*, conſider what are frequently the dismal conſequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden.*

St Gaul has ſcarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what ariſes from its trade: the great ſupport of this little ſtate is its linen manufacture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Notwithſtanding the large *incomes* annexed to ſome few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to ſubſiſt on. *Atterbury.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incommenſurable*.] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [French; from *in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both; not to be meaſured together, ſuch as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our diſputations about vacuum or ſpace, *incommenſurable* quantities, the infinite diviſibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us ſee the weakneſs of our nature. *W*

INCOMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, *menſura*, Latin.] Not admitting common meaſure.

The diagonal line and ſide of a quadr which to our apprehenſion, are *incommenſur* are yet commenſurable to the infinite co hention of the divine intellect. *H*

As all other meaſures of time are reducib theſe three, to we labour to reduce them th though directly of themſelves *incommenſura* one another, for eaſe ſake, meaſuring the gre by the leſs. *Wilkins on R*

If the year comprehend days, [illegible] greater ſpace. Time may be [illegible] alſo, though the leſs ſpace be [illegible] the greater. *Hooker.*

To INCOMMODATE } *v. a.* [*in*
To INCOMMODE. } *commodo*, Lat. *incommoder*, French.] To be incommodious to; to hinder or embarraſs with out very great injury.

A gentleman [illegible] ged the bird's freedom, but took the [illegible] ye, by her [illegible] Although this [illegible] more [illegible] both the one and he [illegible] pedigree [illegible] kind, that they could not be [illegible] *Bacon.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief.

Houſes of general reſort, for health ſake, what is to perfect that any inconvenience [illegible] ever to how it may by ſome accident be [illegible] motions to a low. *Bacon.*

Mens intentions in ſpeaking are to be [illegible] good, without frequent explanations and [illegible] *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diſeaſes, diſorders, and the *incommodiouſneſs* of external nature, are inconſiſtent with happineſs.

INCOMMO'DITY. *n. f.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodities* ſo have conceived to be in the common law which would have thought moſt free from all ſuch like. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with ſteel or [illegible] without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapneſs doth make the compound ſteel [illegible] ſtable. *Bacon.*

By conſidering the reaſon and the winds, [illegible] might to caſt the rooms, which ſhall moſt [illegible] fire, that he ſhould little fear the *incommodity* of ſmoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, French; *in* and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot aſk more than I can give, may [illegible] but reſerve to myſelf the *incommunicable* jewel of my conſcience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkneſs is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inacceſſible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both ſides, that there was one ſupreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

Not to be expreſſed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with theſe peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary diſcoveries of the goſpel only, but alſo of thoſe *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own perſonal intereſt in it. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reaſon, and by the conſent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of power divine, and above nature, as is creation itſelf. *Hakewill on Providence*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourſe with each other.

The judgments and adminiſtrations of common juſtice are preſerved from that confuſion that would enſue, if the adminiſtration was by ſeveral *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial eſtabliſhments. *Hale's Common Law*

INCOMPA'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compact*.]
INCOMPA'CTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, ſay they, is the baſis of ſolidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended, it would remain *incompacted*. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not ſuffer me to omit any occaſion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Meliſſa ſee how much extraordinary devotion I bare to her ſervice. *Sidney.*

A moſt *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were to an untirable and continuate goodneſs. *Shakſp.*

Her words do ſhew her wit *incomparable*.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

Now this maſk
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' enſuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakſpeare.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would gladly oppreſs me with its greatneſs. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

Beyond compariſon; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wiſeſt man that ever the French church did enjoy, ſince the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preſervation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but in the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

Excellently; to the higheſt degree. A low phraſe.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Fauſtinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. [*adj. in* and *compaſſionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderneſs.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [properly *incompetibility*; *in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and ſovereign favour. *Bacon.*

The reaſon of the ſtreſs reſts not upon the *incompetibility* of excels of one infinitude above other, either in intention or extenſion; but upon *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [*incompatible*, Fr. ſhe *incompetible*, as it is ſometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Latin.]

Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been ſo *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had to much of the one for you, I have ever found to little of the other for myſelf. *Suckling*

May not the outward expreſſions of love in many good chriſtians be greater to ſome other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible with* the ſincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know thoſe colours which have a friendſhip with each other, and thoſe which are *incompatible*, by mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Senſe I have proved to be *incompatible with* mere bodies, even thoſe of the moſt compound and elaborate textures. *Bentley.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible to* continued or ſucceſſive motion, and depends upon the incompoſſibility of things ſucceſſive with infinitude. *Hale*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*; from *incompatible*.] Inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *n. ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to diſcern the motion of a ſhadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us ſenſible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to diſcern ſome motions of natural bodies incomparably ſlower than theſe. *Boyle*

INCO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent*.] Not ſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes ſome defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to diſable their births, upon falſe and *incompetent* pretext, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon*

Every ſpeck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to diſcern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the groſſeſt faults of others. *Government of the Tongue*

I thank you for the commiſſion you have given me: how I have acquitted myſelf of it muſt be left to the opinion of the world, in ſpight of my proteſtation which I can enter againſt the preſent age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the moſt *incompetent* judges of ſacred things *Dryden*

An equal attraction on all ſides of all matter, is juſt equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the univerſe muſt proceed from external impulſe alone, which is an *incompetent* cauſe for the formation of a world. *Bentley*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unſuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finiſhed.

It pleaſeth him in mercy to account himſelf *incomplete*, and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impoſe on ourſelves, and wrangle with others, eſpecially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate.

The *incompleteneſs* of our ſeraphick lover's happineſs, in his fruition, proceeds not from their want of ſatisfactorineſs, but of an future poſſeſſion. *Boyle*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peeviſhneſs and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotſon.*

2. Refuſal of compliance.

Conſider the vaſt diſproportion between the worſt inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal diſpleaſure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED. *adj.* [*in* and *compoſed*.] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered. Not much uſed.

Somewhat *incompoſed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incompoſſible*.] Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething; inconſiſtency with ſomething.

The manifold *incompoſſibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the ſame ſtrictneſs in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, and depends upon the *incompoſſibility* of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with infinitude, yet that *incompoſſibility* is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from individuals already actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in, con*, and *poſſible*.] Not poſſible together; not poſſible but by the negation of ſomething elſe.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incompréhenſibilité*, French; from *incomprehenſible*.] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompréhenſible*, French; *in* and *comprehenſible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the moſt valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehenſible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that ſeem to roll
Spaces *incomprehenſible* *Milton.*

One thing more is *incomprehenſible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleaſure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehenſible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not uſed.

Preſence every where is the ſequel of an infinite and *incomprehenſible* ſubſtance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible*.] Unconceivableneſs.

I might argue from God's *incomprehenſibleneſs* if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impoſſible for us to believe God is incomprehenſible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehenſible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be aſſured that the God of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehenſibly* minute. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompreſſible*. French; *in* and *compreſſible*.] Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

Hardneſs is the reaſon why water is *incompreſſible*, when the air lodged in it is exhauſted. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incompreſſible*.] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* cauſes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Glanv.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourſelves will hourly prompt us to our corruption, and tell us we are ſons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable,*] French; *in* and *concervable.*] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Chriſt's promiſes, divine *inconceivable* promiſes; a [illegible] to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of ſome few years. *Hammond*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a ſpiritual ſubſtance ſhould repreſent an extended figure. *Locke*

How two others can be diffuſed though all ſpace, one of which acts upon the other, and by conſequence is reacted upon, without retarding, ſhattering, diſperſing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton's Opt.*

INCONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion; to a degree beyond human comprehenſion.

Does that man take a rational courſe to preſerve himſelf, who refuſes the endurance of thoſe leſſer troubles, to become himſelf from a condition *inconceivably* more miſerable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus,* Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceivable. Not uſed.

It is *inconceptible* how any ſuch man, that hath ſtood the ſhock of an eternal duration, without corruption, ſhould after be corrupted. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens,* Latin.] Inferring no conſequence.

The depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves, as being falſe, various, contrarient, ſingle, *inconcludent.* *Ayliffe's Parergon*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unſkilful in ſyllogiſm, at firſt hearing, could perceive the weakneſs and *inconcluſiveneſs* of a long, artificial, and plauſible diſcourſe, wherewith ſome others, better ſkilled in ſyllogiſm, have been miſled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCO'CTED. } Unripened; immature; not fully digeſted.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I underſtand, remember, and reaſon better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had, my organical parts leſs digeſted and *inconcocted.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCONCO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted; unripeneſs; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction,* which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCO'NDITE. *adj.* [*inconditus,* Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed.

Now ſportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with ſuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or ſtipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified ſenſe, an *inconditional* and abſolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions; abſolute.

They aſcribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we ſhould be driven for a time, but the very mediocrity itſelf wherein they meant we ſhould ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFUSION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs. Not uſed.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the *inconfuſion* in ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines, and ſo there can be no coincidence in the eye; but ſounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*incongruité,* Fr. from *incongruous.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

The fathers make uſe of this acknowledgement of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worſhip of them. *Stillingfleet*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety.

To avoid abſurdities and *incongruities,* is the ſame law eſtabliſhed for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3 Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry.

She whom after what form ſoe'er we ſee,
Is diſcord and rude *incongruity;*
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru,* French; *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting.

Wiſer heathens condemned the worſhip of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a diſparagement to the Deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependence. Little uſed.

Others aſcribed hereto, as a cauſe, what perhaps but caſually or *inconnexedly* ſucceeds. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without influence of conſcience. Not uſed.

So *inconſcionable* are theſe common people, and ſo little feeling have they of God, or their own ſoul's good. *Spenſer.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inconſeq* French; *inconſequentia,* Latin.] [illegible] *cluſiveneſs*; want of juſt inference.

This he beſtows the name of many fal upon; and runs on with ſhewing the in *quence* of it, as though he did in earneſt be it were an impertinent anſwer *Stillin*

INC'ONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *conſeq* Lat.] Without juſt concluſion; out regular inference.

The ground he aſſumes is unſound, an illation from thence deduced *inconſequent.* *Hakewill on Provi*

Men reſt not in falſe apprehenſions witho ſurd and *inconſequent* deductions from falſ foundations, and miſapprehended medi erecting concluſions no way interible their premiſes. *Brown's Vulg*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *derable.*] Unworthy of notice; u portant; mean; of little value

I am an *inconſiderable* fellow, and kno thing. *Dea*

The moſt *inconſiderable* of creatures ma ſome time or other come to revenge itſelf the greateſt. *L'Eſtra*

Caſting my eyes upon the ants, contin taken up with a thouſand cares, very *incon rable* with reſpect to us, but of the greateſt portance for them, they appeared to me wo of my curioſity. *Addi*

May not planets and comets perform motions more freely, and with leſs reſiſtance this ethereal medium than in any fluid, w fills all ſpace adequately without leaving pores, and by conſequence is much denſer quickſilver or gold? And may not its reſiſt be ſo ſmall as to be *inconſiderable?* *Ne*

If we were under any real fear of papiſts, it would be hard to think us ſo ſt not to be equally apprehenſive with others, we are likely to be the greateſt ſufferers; bu look upon them to be altogether as *inconſide* as the women and children. *S*

Let no ſin appear ſmall or *inconſiderabl* which an almighty God is offended, and et ſalvation endangered. *Bu*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Small importance.

To thoſe who are thoroughly convinced o *inconſiderableneſs* of this ſhort dying life, in compariſon of that eternal ſtate which remains us in another life, the conſideration of a ſ happineſs is the moſt powerful motive. *Tilo*

From the conſideration of our own ſmal and *inconſiderableneſs,* in reſpect of the gre and ſplendor of heavenly bodies, let us wit holy Pſalmiſt raiſe up our hearts.

INCONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*inconſideré, inconſideratus,* Latin.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; attentive; inadvertent: uſed both men and things.

When thy *inconſiderate* hand
Flings ope this enſement with my trembling
Then think this name alive, and that thou
In it offend'it my genius. *D*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like juſtice, wi
thought
An *inconſiderate* raſhneſs. *Denham's*

It is a very unhappy token of our corru that there ſhould be any ſo *inconſiderate* as to ſacrifice morality to politicks. *Ad*

2. Wanting due regard: with *of* b the ſubject.

He who laid down his life for the redempt the tranſgreſſions, which were under th Teſtament, cannot be ſo *inconſiderate* Decay of trailties.

INCONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *i ſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtle inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*. *Tillotson*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *in* and *consideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *n. s.* [from *inconsistent.*]
INCONSI'STENCY. }

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent.*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent with* conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus reformed, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent with* politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent.*] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSI'STING. *adj.* [*in* and *consist.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

INCONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes' Serm.*

INCONSONANCY. *n. s.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCONSTANCY. *n. s.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant.*]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakspeare.*

He made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*. *Denham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is by naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakspeare.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consume.*] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Latin.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *incontestable.*] Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.
INCO'NTINENCY. } *in* and *continence.*] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shakspeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milt.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense *Dryden*

The words *sine ulla Dianam* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden*

INCO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent.*]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Q.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shakjp.*
He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shakjp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*inconvenient*, French.]
INCONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience* not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh's History.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually insecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience*, to an animal, that must be still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that attend incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *convenient*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old cuſtoms, though they be more unjuſt, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falſely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick laws, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found *inconvenient*, eſpecially when there may be other remedy againſt particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouſly.

2. Unſeaſonably. *Ainſworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for converſation; unſocial.

He is a perſon very *inconverſable*. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the ſiege. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obſtinately and *inconvincibly* to ſide with any one. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *con*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artleſs. This ſenſe is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes miſchievouſly unlucky: as, he is an *incony* fellow. This ſeems to be the meaning of *Shakſpeare.*

O my troth, moſt ſweet jeſts, moſt *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes ſo ſmoothly off. *Shakſpeare.*

Learned men have not reſolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they ſay it cannot be, becauſe then it would neither pierce the air, nor ſolid diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we ſee the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, becauſe ſometimes it affecteth the ſight with offence. *Raleigh*

INCORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*] Immaterialneſs; diſtinctneſs from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs.

A fifteenth part of ſilver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw to it the leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Who the ſwelling clouds in bladders ties,
To moiſtify the ſtubborn clods with rain,
And ſcatter'd duſt *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inſeparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when theſe mutualities ſo marſhal the way, hard at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe, the *incorporate* concluſion. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you ſhall not ſtay alone.
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one.
Shakſpeare.

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakſp.*

Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this ſenſe they ſay in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apoſtle affirmeth plainly of all men chriſtian, that be they Jews or gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The ſame is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgeſſes to parliament. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to aſſociate.

It is Caſca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakſp. J. Cæſar.*

Your moſt grave belly was deliberate,
Not raſh, like his accuſers, and thus anſwer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

The Romans did not ſubdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and ſword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To work into another maſs.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only eſſential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form

Courteſy, that ſeemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters who worſhipped their images as gods, ſuppoſed ſome ſpirit to be *incorporated* therein, and ſo to make together with it a perſon fit to receive worſhip *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with ſomething elſe. It is commonly followed by *with.*

Painters colours and aſhes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

It is not univerſally true, that acid ſalts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy ſoul
In real darkneſs of the body dwells
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate with* gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into.*

It finds the mind unprepoſſeſſed with any former notions, and ſo eaſily gains upon the aſſent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it. *South.*

INCO'RPORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. This is now diſuſed to avoid confuſion, *incorporate* being rather uſed of things mingled.

Moſes forbore to ſpeak of angels, and things inviſible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapneſs of the flint doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with ſome little additional, may further the intrinſick *incorporation*. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; aſſociation: with *into.*

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that ſociety which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *adj* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms
Reduc'd their ſhapes immenſe. *Milton.*

Senſe and perception muſt neceſſarily proceed from ſome *incorporeal* ſubſtance with us. *Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing ſtriketh the ſpirits more immediately than the other ſenſes, and more *incorporeally* than the ſmelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; diſtinctneſs from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not uſed.

He grew unto his ſeat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horſe. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT. *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finiſhed; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it
I'm all ſubmiſſion; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactneſs.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of inſtruction: of perſons.

Provok'd by thoſe *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick ſchools. *Dryden.*

Whilſt we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chaſtiſe us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The moſt violent party men are ſuch as have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality; and when ſuch are laid aſide, as ſhall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the reſt. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loſs is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *Moore.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Eſtrange.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a ſad atteſtation of our *incorrigibleneſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding uſed, much leſs blows, 'till obſtinacy and *incorrigibleneſs* make it abſolutely neceſſary. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanlineſs and company renounce. *Roſc.*

INCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'PTED. } Lat. *incorrompu*, Fr.]

1. Free from foulneſs or depravation.

Sin, that firſt
Diſtemper'd all things, and, as *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Pure of manners; honeſt; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incorruptibilité*, French; from *incorruptible.*] Inſuſceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegeth the verſes of a Greek tragedy. *Hakewill.*

port.

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible*.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In ſuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great ſtore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton.*

Our bodies ſhall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal ſubſtances, our ſouls be entertained with the moſt raviſhing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption*.] Incapacity of corruption.

So alſo is the reſurrection of the dead: it is ſown in corruption, it is raiſed in *incorruption*. *1 Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incorrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honeſty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptneſs* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and ſubtle ſpeculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *craſſus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to ſink under the ſurface, the body of water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incraſſated* with ſalt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acids diſſolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incraſſate*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, ſuch as are auſtere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a ſtricture of the fibres, *incraſſate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incraſſate*.]

1. The act of thickening.
2. The ſtate of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quickſilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incraſſation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCR'ASSATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *incraſſate*.] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate reſtringents to ſtanch, and *incraſſatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco*, Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or leſs.

Hear and obſerve to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increaſe* mightily. *Deuteronomy.*

Profane and vain babbling will *increaſe* unto ungodlineſs. *2 Tim.*

From fifty to threeſcore he loſes not much in ſancy; and judgment, the effect of obſervation, ſtill *increaſes*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That as the wound the paſſion might *increaſe*. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fiſhes are more numerous or *increaſing* than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn. *Hale.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou *increaſe* the number of the dead. *Shakſpeare.*

He hath *increaſed* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *increaſe* the famine. *Ezek.*

I will *increaſe* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.*

It ſerves to *increaſe* that treaſure, or to preſerve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the ſtate of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increaſe*
In arms of honour, and eſteem in peace. *Dryd.*

Hails, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whoſe honours with *increaſe* of ages grow,
As ſtreams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock.

Take thou no uſury of him nor *increaſe*. *Lev.*

3. Produce.

The *increaſe* of the threſhing-floor, and the *increaſe* of the wine-preſs. *Numb.*

As Heſiod ſings, ſpread waters o'er thy field,
And a moſt juſt and glad *increaſe* 'twill yield. *Derham.*

Thoſe grains which grew produced an *increaſe* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey ſterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increaſe*,
And from her derogate body never ſpring a babe. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Progeny.

All the *increaſe* of thy houſe ſhall die in the flower of their age *Samuel.*

Him young Thoaſa bore, the bright *increaſe*
Of Phorcys. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. The ſtate of waxing, or growing full orbed. Uſed of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow ſooneſt, if ſet or cut in the *increaſe* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCRE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *increaſe*.] He who increaſes.

INCREA'TED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the deſire is infinite, nothing but the abſolute and increated Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are ſo removed from all appearance of truth as thoſe of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpaſſing belief; not to be credited.

The ſhip Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, ſpoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Preſenting things impoſſible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granv.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardneſs of belief.

He was more large in the deſcription of Paradiſe, to take away all ſcruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, French; *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refuſing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be ſuch candles as are made of ſalamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not conſumable by fire.

If from the ſkin of the ſalamander theſe *incremable* pieces are compoſed. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment*, or inundation. *Brown.*

2. Increaſe; matter added.

This ſtratum is expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary that furniſheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds: the looſen'd roots then drink

Large *increment*, earneſt of happy years. *Philips.*

To I'NCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow chriſtians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehenſions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. *To* INCRU'STATE. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Lat. *incruſter*, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the groſſer ſtick baked and *incruſtate* upon the ſides of the veſſel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth ſpars, and other mineral matter ſo as to cover and *incruſt* the ſtones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incruſt*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlaſting ruſt. *Pope.*

Any of theſe ſun-like bodies in the centers of the ſeveral vortices, are ſo *incruſtated* and wenkened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true ſun. *Cheyne.*

The ſhield was purchaſed by Woodward, who *incruſted* it with a new ruſt. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incruſtation*, Fr. from *incruſto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced.

Having ſuch a prodigious ſtock of marble, their chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of *incruſtations*, as cannot be found in any other part: *Addiſon on Italy.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incubation*, French; *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how elſe, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them, to ſerve them, allowing ſuch a proportion for every year, as will ſerve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few ſpecies ſhould do it in a more noverical way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, ſo can the ſerum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The nightmare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulſe, with a ſenſe of a weight oppreſſing the breaſt. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conſtant repetition.

Manifeſt truth may deſerve ſometimes to be *inculcated*, becauſe we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamable; not reprehenſible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCU'LT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*

INCU'MBENCY. *n. s.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *adj* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air, *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye,
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death.
Thomson.

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*

INCU'MBENT. *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass. See ENCUMBER.

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryd.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.
Milton.

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses: with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not *to* the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the senses. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time 's so sick,
That present medicine must be minister'd,
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakspeare.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help.
Shakspeare.

A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.]. Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious* was he hir'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCU'RSION. *n. s.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*incursion*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion or *incursion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king had gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCU'RVATE *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne.*

INCURVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *incurvate*.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.
2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

INCU'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination.

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown.*

INDAGA'TOR. *n. s.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies required to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shakspeare.

To INDE'BT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke.*

He for himself
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milt.*

This bless alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granv.*

INDE'BTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted to* religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all things. *Hooker.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted to* government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atter.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily stand *indebted to* God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDE'CENCY. *n. s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French; *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *adv.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*. *Arbuth.*

INDECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

The ſoft addreſs, the caſtigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDE'ED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore conſtant. *Sidney*

Though ſuch aſſemblies he had *indeed* for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may prove, as well in regard of their fitneſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks and ſuch as privily will venture to inſtil their poiſon into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have been for their goods ſake caught up and carried ſtreight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenſer.*

2. Above common rate. This uſe is emphatical.

Then did'ſt thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakſpeare.*

Borrows in mean affairs, his ſubjects pains;
But things of weight and conſequence *indeed*,
Himſelf doth in his chamber then debate. *Dav.*

Such ſons of Abraham, how highly ſoever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Iſraelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beaſt, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you ſo long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connexion.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will ſave thoſe the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongſt the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one next heir amongſt men. *Locke.*

Some ſouls *indeed*, ſome very few we ſee,
Who keep themſelves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet leſs to be feared than death: *indeed*, for thoſe unhappy men whoſe hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the proſpect of another be terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable, and though ſome degree of obſcure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inſerted, be omitted without miſs.

I ſaid I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two ſervants; tho' *indeed* I had no reaſon ſo to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleaſure in viſiting thoſe magazines of war, after one has ſeen two or three of them. *Addiſon.*

5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons.

Againſt theſe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ſhips, not ſo great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour.

Who ſhall ſpread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vaſt abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious perſon muſt riſe early and ſit up late, and purſue his deſign with a conſtant *indefatigable* attendance: he muſt be infinitely patient and ſervile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without wearineſs.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate, and whoſe writings have highly deſerved of both. *Dyde.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaiſible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeaſible* is our eſtate in thoſe joys, that, if we do not ſell it in reverſion, we ſhall, when once inveſted, be beyond the poſſibility of ill huſbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defenſus*, Latin.] What cannot be defended, or maintained.

As they extend the rule of confuſing Scripture to all the actions of common life, even to far as to the taking up of a ſtraw, ſo it is altogether falſe or *indefenſible*. *Sanderſon.*

INDEFINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefini*, French.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.

Though a poſition ſhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as rules are more generative than doſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it ſhould be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumſcribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this laſt is left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundleſs in itſelf, it may be ſo to human comprehenſion. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation.

We obſerve that cuſtom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and wherewt the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to ſhew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univerſally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only faſhion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth, that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brerewood.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon ſome occaſions, by the expreſs command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the word be *indefinitely* extended, that is, ſo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we ſee muſt be the leaſt part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. f.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

They ariſe to a ſtrange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various poſitions, combinations, and connections. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. *in*
INDELI'BERATED. } and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration.

Actions proceeding from blandiſhments, or ſweet perſuaſions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the uſe of reaſon, are not preſently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can conſiſt with the *indeliberate* commiſſion of many ſins, than with an allowed perſiſtence in any one. *Gov. of Tongue.*

INDE'LIBLE. *adj.* [*indelebile*, Fr. *in* and *delebile*, Lat. *in* and *deleble*. It ſhould be written *indeleble*.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedleſs ſleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And ſpot *indelible* thy pocket ſoil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this houſhold, and to conſecrate paſtors and ſtewards of it to the world's end. *Spratt.*

INDE'LICACY. *n. f.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worſe than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat deteſtable uncleanneſs as you rally an impertinent felt love. *Addiſon.*

INDE'LICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security againſt loſs or penalty.

2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To **INDE'MNIFY.** *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify*.]

1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Inſolent ſignifies rude and haughty, *indemnify*, to keep ſafe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *n. f.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

I will uſe all means, in the ways of amneſty and *indemnity*, which may moſt fully remove all fears, and bury all jealouſies in forgetfulneſs. *King Charles.*

To **INDE'NT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with *indented* glides did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

The ſerpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a ſurging maze! *Milton.*

Trent, who, like ſome earth-born giant, ſpreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Mid.*

The margins on each ſide do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To **INDE'NT.** *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may diſcover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treaſon, and *indent* with fears,
When they have loſt and forfeited themſelves? *Shakſpeare.*

He deſcend to the ſolemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; meaſure; indentation. This is little uſed.

Their ſhall not wind with ſuch a deep *indent*,
To rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakſp.*

INDENTA'TION. *n. f* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being

continued in a ſmall ridge, to the *indentation* that anſwers it on the oppoſite margin. *Woodw.*

INDE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* Engliſh. *Aſcham.*

The critick to his grief will find
How firmly theſe *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*independance*, Fr. *in* and *dependence.*]
INDEPE'NDENCY. } Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ſtate over which none has power.

Dreams may give us ſome idea of the great excellency of a human ſoul, and ſome intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addiſon.*

Let fortune do her worſt, whatever ſhe makes us loſe, as long as ſhe never makes us loſe our honeſty and our *independence.* *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*,
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd juſt as you ſee I do. *Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, French; *in* and *dependent.*]

1. Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is uſed with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* ſeems moſt proper, ſince we ſay to *depend on*, and conſequently *dependent on.*

Creation muſt needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheleſs *independent upon* him in that reſpect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a ſtate of nature, the world never was without men in that ſtate. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a proteſtant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addiſon.*

2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour cauſe or power.

The conſideration of our underſtanding, which is an incorporeal ſubſtance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the ſtamps and characters of excellent contrivance: theſe alone do very eaſily guide us to the wiſe Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, ſubject to no ſuperiour authority.

We ſhall, in our ſermons, take occaſion to juſtify ſuch paſſages in our liturgy as have been unjuſtly quarrelled at by preſbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan ſectaries. *Sanderſon.*

A very famous *independent* miniſter was head of a college in thoſe times. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.

Diſpoſe lights and ſhadows, without finiſhing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESI'RT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *deſert*] Want of merit. This is an uſeful word, but not much received.

Thoſe who were once looked on as his equals are apt to think the ſame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeſerts.* *Addiſon.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indefinenter*, Fr. *in* and *definio*, Lat.] Without ceſſation.

They continue a month *indeſinently.* *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

Glaſs is ſo compact and firm a body, that it is *indeſtructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled.

There is not only obſcurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inſcrutable, ſo is its nativity *indeterminable.* *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the ſame colour were by turns tranſmitted at one thickneſs, and reflected at another thickneſs, for an *indeterminate* number of ſucceſſions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner.

His perſpicacity diſcerned the loadſtone to reſpect the north, when ours beheld it *indeterminately.* *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expreſſed in the deſcription. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unſettled; unfixed.

We ſhould not amuſe ourſelves with floating words of *indetermined* ſignification, which we can uſe in ſeveral ſenſes to ſerve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination; want of fixed or ſtated direction.

By contingents I underſtand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reaſon of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cauſes. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

INDEVO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indevotion*, French; *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the ſcene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redreſs the ſcandal of profaneneſs. *Decay of Piety*

INDEVOU'T. *adj.* [*indevot*, French; *in* and *devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much; yet curſes more; whilſt he is meek, but *indevout.* *Decay of Piety.*

I'NDEX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out.

Taſtes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all ſorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where leaſt of them reſides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward ſelf-conſciouſneſs of what they do or ſuffer, than the *index* of a watch of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In ſuch *indexes*, although ſmall
To their ſubſequent volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakſpeare.*

If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very uſeful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs; want of handineſs; clumſineſs; awkwardneſs.

The *inderterity* of our conſumption cures demonſtrates their dimneſs in beholding its cauſes. *Harvey on Conſumptions*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root.* *n. ſ.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

A ſovereign remedy for the bite of waſps, and the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Mill*

I'NDIAN *Creſs.* *n. ſ.* [*acriviola*, Latin.] A plant. *Mill*

I'NDIAN *Fig.* *n. ſ.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] plant. *Mill*

I'NDIAN *Red.* *n. ſ.* Is a ſpecies of ochre a very fine purple earth, and of a fir compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Foſſil*

I'NDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that directs wh is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To ſhow; to point out.

2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy See INDICATION.

INDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indication*, French *indicatio*, from *indico*, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; ſign; ſymptom.

The frequent ſtops they make in the mo convenient places, are a plain *indication* of the wearineſs. *Addiſon*

We think that our ſucceſſes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbu*

2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of fou kinds: vital, preſervative, curative, an palliative; as it directs what is to b done to continue life, cutting off th cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, cur ing it while it is actually preſent, o leſſening its effects, or taking off ſom of its ſymptoms before it can be wholl removed. *Quincy*

The depravation of the inſtruments of maſtication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliment*

3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given.

If a perſon that had a fair eſtate in reverſio ſhould be aſſured by ſome ſkilful phyſician, th he would inevitably fall into a diſeaſe that woul totally deprive him of his underſtanding an memory; if, I ſay, upon a certain belief of th *indication*, the man ſhould appear overjoyed the news, would not all that ſaw him conclud that the diſtemper had ſeized him? *Bentley*

4. Explanation; diſplay.

Theſe be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot mak any true analyſis, and *indication* of the proceed ings of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

INDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modificatio of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or in dication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner t affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formatio from the principal ute of it, is called the *indica tive* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens

Theſe images, formed in the brain, *are indi catively* of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of ſenſe. *Grew*

To INDI'CT. See ENDITE, and its deri vatives.

INDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*indiction*, French; *in dico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a re fuſal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war the war is left at large. *Bacon*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, inſti tuted by Conſtantine the great, is pro perly a cycle of tributes, orderly di poſed, for fifteen years, and by it ac

counts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to chriſtianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, inſtead thereof, the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr.
INDI'FFERENCY. } *indifferentia*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide.

In choice of committees it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in thoſe that are ſtrong on both ſides. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as ſuch, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its laſt judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Thoſe who would borrow light from expoſitors either conſult only thoſe who have the good luck to be thought ſound and orthodox, avoiding thoſe of different ſentiments; or elſe with *indifferency look into the notes of all commentators.* *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou can'ſt not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is converſant about objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance. *Addiſon.*

A place which we muſt paſs through not only with the *indifference* of ſtrangers, but with the vigilance of thoſe who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indifference, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can ſtony bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England ſhould be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year; the want of obſerving this neceſſary precept has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuth.*

4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates; ſtate in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our diſcretion, except a principal bond of ſome higher duty remove the *indifference* that ſuch things have in themſelves: their *indifference* is removed if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either ſide.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no?
—He ſeems *indifferent.* *Shakſpeare.*

Being *indifferent*, we ſhould receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the teſtation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Diſturb man's reſt; Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to ſleep or die. *Addiſon.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs.

One thing was all to you, and your fondneſs made you *indifferent* to every thing elſe. *Temple*

It was a law of Solon, that any perſon who in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* ſpectator of the contending parties, ſhould be condemned to perpetual baniſhment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* ſoever man may be to eternal happineſs, yet ſurely to eternal miſery none can be *indifferent.* *Rogers*

3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Cuſtoms, which of themſelves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceedingly evil in this realm, by reaſon of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at firſt it was free, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet, the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not ſo *indifferent.* *South*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned ſhall determine. *Locke*

4. Impartial; diſintereſted

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a maſter for the whole, and a father to every one. *Aſcham*

I am a moſt poor woman and a ſtranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indifferent*, nor no more aſſurance
Of equal friendſhip and proceeding. *Shakſp.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the ſubject, or between party and party, by reaſon of this general kindred and conſanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate; neither good nor worſt. This is an improper and colloquial uſe, eſpecially when applied to perſons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counſellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Meſſala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be leſs read than deep Caſſelius;
Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is eſteemed. *Roſcom*

Who would excel, when few can make a teſt,
Be twixt *indifferent* writing and the beſt? *Dryd*

This has obliged me to publiſh an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worſe. *Prior.*

There is not one of theſe ſubjects that would not ſell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by ſuch mean and baſe methods. *Addiſon.*

6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt; but yet I could accuſe me of ſuch things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shakſpeare.*

This will raiſe a great ſcum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference.

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having itſelf *indifferently* to them all, to as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opicks*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all which of them would think himſelf under any particular obligation? *Addiſon*

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every ſpecies of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.* *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* miniſter juſtice. *Common Prayer*

3. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.* *Shakſp.*

4. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordſhip at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, ſown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indi-*
INDIGENCY. } *gentia*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happineſs, there muſt not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theory.*

For even that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myſelf, and him above to know.
Dryden.

Athens worſhipped God with temples and ſacrifices, as if he needed habitation and ſuſtenance: and that the heathens had ſuch a mean apprehenſion about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Ariſtophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, French; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all tranſported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown.*

It is wonderful to obſerve one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to ſo many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

INDI'GENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous.

Charity conſiſts in relieving the *indigent.* *Add.*

2. In want; wanting: with *of.*

Rejoice, O Albion, ſever'd from the world,
By nature's wiſe indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moiſture. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST. } *adj.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indi-*
INDIGE'STED. } *geſtus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not regularly diſpoſed.

This mats, or *indigeſted* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh.*

Before the ſeas, and this terreſtrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigeſted* maſs. *Dryden.*

2. Not formed, or ſhaped. *Indigeſt* is not now in uſe.

Set a form upon that *indigeſt* project,
So ſhapleſs and ſo rude. *Shakſpeare.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigeſted* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakſp.*

3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed.

By irkſome deformities, through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of *indigeſted* prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace the worthieſt part of chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The politick creed of the high-principled men ſets the proteſtant ſucceſſion upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigeſted* ſchemes of thoſe who profeſs revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the ſtomach.

Dreams are bred
From riſing fumes of *indigeſted* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to ſuppuration.

His wound was *indigeſted* and inflamed.
Wiſeman.

INDIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the moſt nouriſhing and exalted of all animal food, and moſt *indigeſtible*: no body can digeſt the ſame quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INDIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, French; from *in* and *digeſtion.*]

1. A morbid weakneſs of the ſtomach; want of concoctive power.
2. The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigeſtion* may indiſpoſe men to thought, as well as to diſeaſes of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to ſhow by the fingers.

Antiquity expreſſed numbers by the fingers: the depreſſing this finger, which in the left hand implied but ſix, in the right hand *indigitated* ſix hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As though there were a ſemimality of urine, we fooliſhly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* the ir affections. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts tranſmutent *Harvey.*

INDIGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or ſhowing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obſcure *indigitation* of Providence. *More againſt Iſheſm*

INDI'GN. *adj.* [*indigne*, French; *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it juſt for another nation, that is civil or policed, to ſubdue them? *Bacon's Holy War*

2. Bringing indignity; diſgraceful. This is a word not in uſe.

And all *indign* and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakſpeare.*

INDI'GNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

He tourg'd with many a ſtroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milton.*

The luſtful monſter fled, purſued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's ſoul poſſeſs,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers gueſs!
He ſtrides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To ſingle fight the tarry prince defies. *Tickel.*

INDIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt.

Suſpend your *indignation* againſt my brother, till you derive better teſtimony of his intent. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

From thoſe officers, warm with *indignation* at the inſolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this ſwelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reaſon now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a ſuperiour.

There was great *indignation* againſt Iſrael. *2 Kings*

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakſpeare.*

INDI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult.

Biſhops and prelate could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a perſon of ſo great place and worth conſtrained to endure ſo foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeſeeming myſelf. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his ſeat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings,
And flaming miniſters, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He does not ſee how that mighty paſſion for the church can well conſiſt with thoſe *indignities* and that contempt men beſtow on the clergy *Swift*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I ſcorn *Pattiſon.*

INDIGO. *n. ſ.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the ſtyle, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical ſeed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not ſtraight; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwiſe than obliquely or conſequentially to a purpoſe: as, an *indirect* accuſation.
3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.
——Fy, what an *indirect* and peeviſh courſe
Is this of hers? *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

4. Not fair; not honeſt.

Think you, that any means under the ſun
Can affecute ſo *indirect* a counte? *Daniel*

Thoſe things which they do know they may, upon ſundry *indirect* conſiderations, let paſs, and although themſelves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and ſhame! that they who to live well
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton.*

Indirect dealing will be diſcover'd one time or other, and then he loſes his reputation. *Tillotſon.*

INDIRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line.

And thus do we, of wiſdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with eſſays of bias,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Diſhoneſt practice. Not uſed.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh,
By any *indirection*. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in expreſs terms.

Still ſhe ſuppreſſes the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at laſt the *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then reſign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakſpeare*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was juſtly forfeited, to ſatisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to reſtitution: becauſe I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am anſwerable to God for my unhandſome, unjuſt, or uncharitable circumſtances. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs*.]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairneſs; diſhoneſty; fraudulent art.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcernible*.] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark ſoul,
Depriv'd of reaſon, is as *indiſcernible*
As colours to my body, wanting light. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcerptible*.] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible*.] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſcovery*.] The ſtate of being hidden. An unuſual word.

The ground of this aſſertion was the magnifying eſteem of the ancients, ariſing from the *diſcovery* of its head. *Brown*

INDISCREE't. *adj.* [*indiſcreet*, Fr. *in* and *diſcreet*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconſiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men ſo fond and *indiſcreet*,
So evil gold to ſeek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid *Spenſer*

If thou be among the *indiſcreet*, obſerve the time; but be continually among men of underſtanding. *Lock*

INDISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcreet*.] Without prudence; without conſideration; without judgment.

Job on juſtice hath aſperſions flung,
And ſpoken *indiſcreetly* with his tongue *Sandys*

Let a great perſonage undertake an action pa-ſionately, let him manage it *indiſcreetly*, and he ſhall have enough to flatter him *Tatler*

INDISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, Fr. *in* and *diſcretion*.] Imprudence; rashneſs; inconſideration.

Indiſcretion ſometimes ſerves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakſpeare*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, raſhneſs, or other *indiſcretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward*

Looſe papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiſcretion* of friends, although reſtrained by promiſes. *Swift*

INDISCRI'MINATE. *adj.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Latin.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiſcriminate*.] Without diſtinction.

Others uſe defamatory diſcourſe purely for love of talk: whoſe ſpeech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiſcriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue*

Liquors, ſtrong of acid ſalts, deſtroy the blueneſs of the infuſion of our wood, and liquors of *diſcriminately*, that abound with ſulphureous ſalts reſtore it. *Boyle*

INDISPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, againſt which theſe exemptions are made, are of *indiſpenſable* uſe and neceſſity, as well to earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural Hiſt.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpenſable*.] State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſpenſable*.] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily.

Every one muſt look upon himſelf as *indiſpenſably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addiſon*

To INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit: with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indiſpoſes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury*

2. To diſincline; to make averſe: with *to*.

It has a ſtrange efficacy to *indiſpoſe* the heart to religion. *South's Sermons*

3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions.

The foul is not now hindered in its actings by the diſtemperature of *indiſpoſed* organs. *Glanv*

4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indiſpoſed* than ſick, and did no ways diſable him from ſtudying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *toward*.

The king was ſufficiently *indiſpoſed towards* the perſons or the principles of Calvin's diſciples. *Clarendon*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpoſed*.] State of unfitneſs or diſinclination; diſordered ſtate.

It is not any innate hardneſs in piety that renders the firſt eſſays of it unpleaſant; that is owing only to the *indiſpoſidneſs*, of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety*

INDISPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, Fr. from *indiſpoſe*.]

1. Diſorder of health; tendency to ſickneſs; ſlight diſeaſe.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indiſpoſition* in health than any ſet ſickneſs. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet loſe great occaſions, by an *indiſpoſition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exerciſe, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wiſdom is ſtill looking forward, from the firſt *indiſpoſitions* into the progreſs of the diſeaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

His life ſeems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under thoſe *indiſpoſitions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſinclination; diſlike; with *to* or *toward*.

The *indiſpoſition* of the church of Rome to reform herſelf, muſt be no ſtay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indiſpoſition towards* believing. *Atterbury*

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſputable*.] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indiſputable*, than that a nation ſhould have many honours to reſerve for thoſe who do national ſervices. *Addiſon.*

The apoſtle aſſerts a clear *indiſputable* concluſion, which could admit of no queſtion. *Rogers.*

DISPU'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſputable*.] The ſtate of being indiſputable; certainty; evidence.

DISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſputable*.] Without controverſy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itſelf is queſtionable, nor is it *indiſputably* certain what death ſhe died. *Brown.*

Without oppoſition.

They queſtioned a duty that had been *indiſputably* granted to ſo many preceding kings. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſſolvable*.] Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into duſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and *indiſſolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton*

Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Depoſition and degradation are without hope of any remiſſion, and therefore the law ſtiles them an *indiſſolvable* bond; but a cenſure, a diſſolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*indiſſolubilité*, French; from *indiſſoluble*.] Reſiſtance to a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs.

What hoops hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together from whence ſteel has its firmneſs, and the parts of a diamond their hardneſs and *indiſſolubility*? *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indiſſoluble*, Fr. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *diſſoluble*.]

1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be ſevered almoſt unaltered; yet it, inſtead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the ſaturn, their union will be ſo *indiſſoluble*, that there is no poſſible way of ſeparating the diffuſed elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle*

2. Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever; not to be looſed.

Put more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of *indiſſoluble* love and amity, to live as if our perſons being many, our ſouls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the ſupreme and *indiſſoluble* conſanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet ſaith we are all his generation. *Bacon.*

They might juſtly wonder, that men ſo taught, ſo obliged to be kind to all, ſhould behave themſelves ſo contrary to ſuch heavenly inſtructions, ſuch *indiſſoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſſoluble*.] Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

Adam, though conſiſting of a compoſition intrinſically diſſolvable, might have held, by the divine will, a ſtate of immortality and *indiſſolubleneſs* of his compoſition. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indiſſoluble*.]

1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation.

On they move
Indiſſolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor ſtrait'ning vale, nor wood, nor ſtream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining aſhes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indiſſolubly* united into glaſs. *Boyle*

They willingly unite,
Indiſſolubly firm; from Dubris ſouth
To northern Orcades. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*indiſtinct*, Fr. *in* and *diſtinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confuſed.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought,
The rack diſſolves, and makes it *indiſtinct*
As water is in water. *Shakſpeare.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note:
But *indiſtinct*, and neither ſweet nor clear. *Dryd.*

When we ſpeak of the infinite diviſibility of matter, we keep a very clear and diſtinct idea of diviſion and diviſibility; but when we come to parts too ſmall for our ſenſes, our ideas of theſe little bodies become obſcure and *indiſtinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly diſcerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indiſtinct* regard. *Shakſpeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct*.]

1. Confuſion; uncertainty.

The *indiſtinction* of many of the ſame name, or the miſapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt. *Brown.*

2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination; indiſcrimination.

An *indiſtinction* of all perſons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indiſtinct*.]

1. Confuſedly; uncertainly; without definiteneſs or diſcrimination.

In its ſides it was bounded diſtinctly, but on its ends confuſedly and *indiſtinctly*, the light there vaniſhing by degrees. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without being diſtinguiſhed.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors ſoaked *indiſtinctly* through the bowl. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct*.] Confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

There is unexcuſeneſs or *indiſtinctneſs* in the ſtyle of theſe places concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the cryſtalline humour grow flatter; ſo that the light, for want of ſufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by conſequence paint on the bottom of the eye a confuſed picture: and according to the *indiſtinctneſs* of this picture, the object will appear confuſed. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſturb*.] Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance.

What is called by the ſtocks apathy, and by the ſcepticks *indifference*, ſeems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French; *individuus*, Latin.]

1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to conſult, *ſecundum genera*, what the kind and character of the perſon ſhould be, for the moſt judgment is ſhewn in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They preſent us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Muſt the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never ſhall thoſe particles agree,
That were in life thus *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We ſee each circumſtance of art and *individual* of nature ſummoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination *Pope.*

It would be wiſe in theſe, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the ſtorms they have raiſed, as well as thoſe they have eſcaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: to Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or diſjoined.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life, to have thee by my ſide
Henceforth an *individual* ſolace dear. *Milton.*

Long eternity ſhall greet our bliſs
With an *individual* kiſs. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* ſoul,
For ever happy. *Milton.*

INDIVIDU'ALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *individual*.] Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

He would tell his inſtructor, that all men were not ſingular: that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly ſaid, that a man is not the ſame he was, and that madmen are beſide themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.]

1. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; numerically.

How ſhould that ſubſiſt ſolitarily by itſelf, which hath no ſubſtance, but *individually* the very ſame whereby others ſubſiſt with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not ſeparably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniſcious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their diſtinct taſte and pleaſure.

No man is capable of tranſlating poetry, who, beſides a genius to that art, is not a maſter both of his author's language and of his own; nor muſt we underſtand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expreſſion, which are the characters that diſtinguiſh and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryd.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the ſame as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being an individual; ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *divinity*.] Want of divine power. Not in uſe.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Croeſus, who being ruled by his ſimplicity, and expoſitulation; with him, received no higher anſwer than the events of his impotency? *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *indivi-*
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } *ſible*.] State in which no more diviſion can be made.

A peſtle and mortar will as ſoon bring any particle of matter to *indiviſibility* as the neateſt thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indiviſible*, French; *in* and *diviſible*.] What cannot be broken into parts; ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller; having reached the laſt degree of diviſibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to expreſs a perfect *indiviſible*, but only the leaſt ſort of natural bodies. *D. by*

Here is but one *indiviſible* point of time obſerved, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiviſible*.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *docible*.] Unteachable; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDO'CIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, French; *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being inſtructed.

Theſe certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, int a table book, whoſe ſtolidity can baffle all argument, and is proof againſt demonſtration itſelf. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDOCI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility*.] Unteachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To inſtruct; to tincture with any ſcience, or opinion.

Under a maſter that diſcourſed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckhurſt had obtained a quick comprehenſion of ſpeech, very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peep beyond the common bulke, in which their early inſtructions were at firſt incloſed, are ſtrongly aſſured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Inſtruction; information.

Although parables are very accommodable unto ſame *indoctrinations*, yet are theſe authorities not to be embraced by and the nancity of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dolco*, Latin;
INDOLENCY. } *indolence*, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there muſt be *indolence*, where there is happineſs, ſo there muſt not be indigency. *Barrow.*

I have eaſe, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hooker.*

2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happineſs of the bleſt: the Divinity which we worſhip has given us not only a precept againſt it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spaniſh nation, rouſed from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, ſeem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons ſpeak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs.

Blits a chief
To waſte long nights in *indolent* repoſe. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Careleſsly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſsly.

Whole lull'd by ſound, and undiſturb'd by wit,
Calm and ſerene you *indolently* ſit. *Addiſon.*

To INDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRAU'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; paſſage inward.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench*.] To ſoak; to drown.

My hopes he drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

INDU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of repoſing an *indubious* confidence in theſe antiſpeculative parts. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general obſervations are drawn from ſo many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, theſe are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably.

If we tranſport theſe proportions from audible to viſible objects, there will *indubitably* reſult from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *inauditably* inveſted with both theſe authorities. *Spratt.*

I appeal to all ſober perſons, whether one finds may be only a mere echo to mechaniſm ſtories, or their *indubitably* muſt proceed from a ſpiritual ſubſtance. *Bentley.*

INDU'BITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the diſinheriton of the line of York, held to be the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder, how, among the ſubtleties of ſtate and court, Edgar Atheling could ſubſiſt, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, French; *induco*, Latin.]

1. To influence to any thing; to perſuade: of perſons.

The ſelf-ſame argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar ſort to like, may confirm the wiſer to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit ſhe was furniſhed with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would ſhe never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Deſire with thee ſtill longer to converſe
Induc'd me. *Milton.*

Let not the coveteous deſign of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation. But rather ſatisfy yourſelf with a moderate fortune, and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourſelf a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be reſtrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we ſtrive apace to exceed our patern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

As belief is abſolutely neceſſary to all ſorts of kind, the evidence for *inducing* it muſt be ſuch a nature as to accommodate itſelf to all ſpecies of men. *Locke.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning.

They play much upon the ſimile, or likeneſs of argumentation, to *induce* their cuſtomary cenſure the people, and take up popular concluſions. *Pope.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general charge of oppreſſion, concerning the perſon or party like to be obſerved by the greateſt or ſtrongeſt part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerve, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural ſtate of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuth.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their ſtupidity, he *inducth* the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be ſeen *inducing* his perſonages in the firſt Iliad, where he diſcovers their humours, intereſts, and deſigns. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce; to effect gradually.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of penetrating crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail when the very thing hath manifeſted further reaſon. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, beſides ſcripture, may lead me to that, which if ſcripture be againſt, they are of no value, yet otherwiſe are ſtrongly effectual to perſuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakſpeare.*

He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* ſtrong
For us. *Milton.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at preſent here to find my ſon. *Milton.*

Inſtances occur of oppreſſion, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumſtances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were firſt *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys' Travels.*

2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

If a perſon thus inſtituted, though not *inducted*, takes a ſecond benefice, it ſhall make the firſt void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDUCTION. *n. f.* [*induction*, French; *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shak.*

Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts' Logick.*

The magnificent beginning is wonderful hard, for the things to be proved are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things scarcely capable of clear demonstration, conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general: and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; perfuasive: with *to*.

A breath vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusiveness in the certainty of effects, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of evidence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

One suit matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indew*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indu'd* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen, yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength *indu'd*.
Chapman.

To INDULGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton tired at home will keep;
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his food. *Dryd.*

2. To favour; to countenance; to favour. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, *to* or *in*. as, *he indulged himself with a draught of wine*; and, *he indulged himself in shameful drunkenness*.

Another was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

3. To grant not of right but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by our kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked but by them to whom they were granted. *Temple.*

The virgin cut, and bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and hush'd the dreary way. *Dryden.*

But fierce among mankind to few there are,
Who will endure to plake a shark fare.
This much I will *indulge* those for thy sake,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And such Alcides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, direct my rocket to the sight! *Pope.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* [a Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.

He must, by no means expected, approve able the courtesy how much soever others of his rank may afford to the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE. } *n. f.* [*indulgence*, French;
INDU'LGENCY. } from *indulge*.]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Rest quit the will unbroke;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton.*

The glories of our ide,
Which yet like golden ore, unrefin'd beds,
Expect the worm *indulgence* will feed. *Denham.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to *rigour*.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, fail to use repentance any thing less. *Hammond.*

In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whom thou pleasest leave to sin,
I'll canvass thee *Shakespeare's Heaven* vi
Indulgences, dispensations, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and tapers burnt, the offerings seem to be made for nothing but profit. *Dryden's Prefaces.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, French; *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Regers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter back in mercy shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease *Dryd.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity; without censure; without reproach; with indulgence.

He has thought fit *indulgently* to bear with us, but lives as in a state of punishment, as not to be capable of any generous end. *Hammond.*

INDULT. } *n. f.* [Italian and French.]
INDU'LTO. } Privilege or exemption.

To INDURATE. *v. n.* [*indurare*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*.
Bacon's Natural History.

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water without approachment of air, we have experiments in corallines. *Brown.*

To INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance of greatness attending on the stone, and indeed one of no ordinary dangerous one. *Sharp.*

2. To harden the mind; to fear the conscience.

INDURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by heat under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Others instead of being softened by the sense of publick judgments, which produce that effect to which the least expectation of virtuous men cannot arrive, grow more obdurate by *induration*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrieux*, Fr. *industriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposed to *slothful*.

Loyal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposed to *careless*.

He has with his own hands planted, and *industriously* cultivated the truth of all things committed to the custody of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

Her thoughts were low
To vice *industrious*, but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* and the careful search of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the muscles over. *More.*

Glow-worms, and other shining worms, which happen either by some particular disposition of various causes, or by the several ages of putrefaction, are not *industrious* productions. *Boyle on the Mind.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With a fixed diligence; not idly.

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

Great Britain was never more *industriously* under one head, nor Ireland, that ever it had been *industriously* attacked both by war and power. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.

Some friends to vice *industriously* devised
The fair pretence of diversions, and pretend
That I the tinkler's pith too rudely blame.
Dryden's Juvenal.

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself ill, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDU'STRY. *n. f.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it work'd to. *Shakspeare.*

So the laborious bee
Through all the sweets of flowers does pass,
Yet from each herb with humble sweets content her *industry*. *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the artificial knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle drones. *More.*

To INEBRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine regard *inebriateth* less than wine pure: hops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as it *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Conſtantinople, fiſh, that come from the Euxine ſea into the freſh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, ſo as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodſtones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyſt prevents *inebriation.* *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unſpeakable; unutterable; not to be expreſſed. It is uſed almoſt always in a good ſenſe.

To whom the Son, with calm aſpect, and clear,
Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, ſerene!
Made anſwer. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conſcience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INE'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed.

He all his father full expreſs'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*inefficif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; uſeleſs.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and uſeleſs trunk; ſo is the word of God, without the ſpirit, a dead and *ineffectual* letter. *Taylor.*

He that aſſures himſelf he never errs, will always err; and his preſumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective.* *Glanville.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The public reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of ſcriptures themſelves they make, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itſelf had proved *ineffectual.* *Pope.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James ſpeaks of the *ineffectualneſs* of ſome men's devotion, Ye aſk, and receive not, becauſe ye aſk amiſs. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent uſe, miſapply and render *inefficacious* that uſeful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFICACY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *inelegant.*]
INE'LEGANCY. } Abſence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: oppoſite to *elegant.*

What order, ſo contriv'd as not to mix
Taſtes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindlieſt change. *Milton.*

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed ſo *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* tranſlations, impute the meanneſs of the tranſlation to the poet. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical: oppoſite to *eloquent.*

INEPT. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; fooliſh.

The works of nature, being neither uſeleſs nor *inept*, muſt be guided by ſome principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unſucceſsful ways,
Their fruitleſs labour, and *inept* eſſays,
No cauſe of theſe appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' eternal mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpoſe; uſeleſs.

When the upper and vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere ſterile matter, ſuch as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*ineptè*, Lat.] Trifflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly.

None of them are made fooliſhly or *ineptly.* *More*

All things were at firſt diſpoſed by an omniſcient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly.* *Glanville.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitneſs.

The grating and rubbing of the axes againſt the ſockets wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome *ineptitude* or reſiſtency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irreſiſtibly, no *ineptitude* or ſtubbornneſs of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and *ineptitude* to motion from too great tenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *inæqualitas*, and *inæqualis*, Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is ſo great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impoſſible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into ſo many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defenſible. *Addiſon.*

The glaſs ſeemed well wrought; yet when it was quickſilvered, the reflexion diſcovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glaſs. *Newton.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the ſurface of the earth, nor in the ſeaſons of the year, we ſhould loſe a conſiderable ſhare of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational ſoul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleaſure in the actual poſſeſſion that he propoſed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of temper or quality.

In ſome places, by the nature of the earth and by the ſituation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever very enemy to health. *Bacon*

5. Difference of rank or ſtation.

It ſo ſmall *inequality* between man and man make in them modeſty a commendable virtue, who reſpecting ſuperiors as ſuperiors, can neither ſpeak nor ſtand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a completeneſs and *inerrability* as to exclude myſelf from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reaſon, or deciſions from the *inerrable* and requiſite conditions of ſenſe. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableneſs is aſſumed by the Romiſh church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour.

Infallibility and *inerrableneſs* is aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With ſecurity from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without miſtake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a diſtance, without copy, ſhould draw the ſame picture, is more conceivable, than that matter ſhould frame itſelf ſo *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *adj.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;
The cauſe of all things is by you aſſign'd *Blackmore.*

Informer of the planetary train!
Without whoſe quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively maſs, *inert* and dead. *Thomſon.*

INE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggiſhly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,
Suſpend a while your force *inertly* ſtrong. *Dyer.*

INESCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Latin.] The act of baiting. *Dict.*

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*ineſtimable*, French; *ineſtimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price.

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable ſtones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakſpeare.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abuſing the ſimplicity of the king, to ſuck out *ineſtimable* ſums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporalty. *Abbot.*

There we ſhall ſee a ſight worthy dying for, that bleſſed Saviour, of whom the ſcripture does ſo excellently entertain us, and who does ſo highly deſerve of us upon the ſcore of his infinite perfections, and his *ineſtimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And ſhall this prize, th' *ineſtimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'VIDENT. *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obſcure. Not in uſe.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, and a ſtable aſſent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inevitable.*] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do underſtand neither a liberty from ſin, miſery, ſervitude, nor violence, but from neceſſity, or rather neceſſitation, that is, an univerſal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.

I had a pafs with him: he gives me the ſtuckin with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable* Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know, You falely unavailing pity ſhow. *Dryden.*

INEVITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.] Without poſſibility of eſcape.

The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command Tranſgreſt, *inevitably* thou ſhalt die. *Milton.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a ſigh! *South.*

If they look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were exalted we ſhould have no quiet or ſleep in the ſilenteſt nights, and we muſt *inevitably* be ſtricken dead or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [*inexcuſable*, Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excuſable*.] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcuſable*, to deliver up ourſelves needleſsly into another's power. *L'Eſtrange.*

As we are an iſland with ports and navigable ſeas, we ſhould be *inexcuſable* if we did not make theſe bleſſings turn to account. *Addiſon.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate and more *inexcuſable*: it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your adminiſtration, you are the moſt *inexcuſable* perſon alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcuſable*, as from the cradle the ſex is warned againſt the deluſions of men. *Clariſſa.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inexcuſable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

Their *inexcuſableneſs* is ſtated upon the ſuppoſition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcuſable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

It will *inexcuſably* condemn ſome men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have ſtultified the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale*.] That cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not ſo eaſily be boiled hard, becauſe it contains a great ſtock of humid parts, which muſt be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inchalable* parts into conſiſtence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEXHA'USTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſted*.] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful ſtrain, An early, rich, and *inexhauſted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſtible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be ſpent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whoſe ſtock is *inexhauſtible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The ſtock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of ſpace, is perfectly *inexhauſtible*, and to it can multiply figures *in infinitum*. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *exiſtent*.]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To expreſs complexed ſignifications, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexiſtent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Exiſting in ſomething elſe. This uſe is rare.

We doubt whether theſe heterogeneities be ſo much as *inexiſtent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence*.] Want of being; want of exiſtence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a ſtate of *inexiſtence* to a form and diverſity his poem. *Broome on the Odyſſey*

INE'XORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*, Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania! *Shakſpeare.*

Inexorable dog! *Shakſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The ſcourge *Inexorable* calls to penance. *Milton.*

The gueſts invited came, And with the reſt th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd, And nought was ſeen, and nought was heard. But dreadful gleams, ſhrieks of woe *Pope.*

We can be deaf to the words of ſo ſweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *expedi-*
INEXPE'DIENCY. } *ency*.] Want of fitneſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth ſuperiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoy in indifferent things. *Sanderſon.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unſuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they ſhould be known to come from a perſon altogether a ſtranger to thy mutual affairs. *Boyle.*

We ſhould be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulneſs a repulſe, if God ſhould ſee them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and ſelf-ſufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addiſon.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unſkilful; unſkilled.

The race elect adv nce Through the wild deſert; not the readieſt way, Left eaſy to the Canaanite ahaſh'd, Wan'ring through them *inexpert*. *Milton.*

In letters and in laws Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French; *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love ſeeks to have love: My love how could'ſt thou hope, who took'ſt the way To raiſe in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excurſions are *inexpiably* bad, And 'tis much eaſier to leave out than add. *Roſcommon*

INE'XPLEABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Inſatiably. A word not in uſe.

What were theſe harpies but flatterers, deſtructors, and the *inexplicably* covetous? *Sandys*

IN'EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be diſentangled.

What could ſuch apprehenſions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* paſſions of mind, deſires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at leaſt this ſeems *inexplicable*, it ſhall be nothing elſe than preſſion or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes ſagacious reaſon more, Than this obſcure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE *adj.* [*in* and *expreſs*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs Of circuit *inexpreſſible* they flood, Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of human nature, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy and ſecret *inexpreſſible* communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to him for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles ariſing from his works; and God is not a name but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpreſſible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words: and in them principally conſiſts that beauty which gives ſo *inexpreſſible* a pleaſure to him who beſt underſtands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpreſſible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful ſervants in a manner and meaſure *inexpreſſibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the ſound was exceeding ſweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpreſſibly* melodious. *Addiſ.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued.

Why ſhould there be implanted in each ſex ſuch a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguable*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, ſtatues, and other memorials, are a ſort of defiance of ancient date, and ſhow an *inextinguiſhable* deſire which all men have of it. *Grew.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſentangled; not to be cleared; not to be ſet free from obſcurity or perplexity.

He that ſhould tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to unlooſe them, would be thought not to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulfs immenſe Of wiſdom, and of vaſt omnipotence, Sweet ſtreams, floods, and dens in wonder loſes, Loſt in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Prachmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by ſetting up the meaſures as judges of the world. *The Spectator.*

INE'XTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſentangled.

The mechanical atheiſt, though you grant him his laws of mechaniſm, is nevertheleſs *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the firſt formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they ſtrive; th' intangling ſnares deny, *Inextricably* firm, the power to fly. *Pope.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

Let fage experience teach thee all the arts
Of graving and *meying*. *Philips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *n. f.* [*infallibilité*,
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } Fr. from *infallible*.] Inerrability; exemption from errour.

Infallibility is the higheſt perfection of the knowing faculty, and conſequently the firmeſt degree of aſſent. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake; not to be miſled or deceived; certain. Uſed both of perſons and things.

Every caſe admitteth not ſuch *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no poſſibility of doubt or cavil behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words,
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakſp.*

The event is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miſcarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.]

1. Without danger from deceit; with ſecurity from errour.

We cannot be a God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Stillingfleet's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our bleſſed Lord has diſtinctly opened the ſcene of futurity to us, and directed us to ſuch a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Latin.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now uſed.

Livia is *infamed* for the poiſoning of her huſband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obſcur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created *Milton.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamus*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured; of bad report.

Thoſe that be near, and thoſe that be far from thee, ſhall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ty. Kid.*

Theſe are as fowle *infamous* bawd or whore
Should practiſe a nation, what could hurt her more? *Ben Jonſon.*

After trials will diſcuſs it, whether Botham were more *infamous* at Hadley or Tower hill *King Charles.*

Perſons *infamous* or branded in any publick court of juſtice are forbidden to be advocates *Ayliffe.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous*.]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Scandalouſly; baſely; diſhonourably.

That poem was *infamouſly* bad. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS. } *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr.
INFAMY. } *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Your words lie in the lips of talkers, and are *infamy* among the people. *Ecclus.*

He conſcious of the want her proper limbs,
Her face deteſted with fears of *infamy* *Sandys.*

What exceptations of unworthy actions brand, with ſo indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to poſterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The firſt part of life. Uſually extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years.

Do we eſteem it was ever his meaning, that men ſhould labour, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than mere chriſtian, nor kind of teaching can be available, having that which was ſo needful for the firſt univerſal converſion of gentiles, hating chriſtianity? *Hooker.*

Puiſhous came t' attend
This worthy Theſeus, his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And roſe as childhood cherſh'd into man *Dryden.*

The inſenſible impreſſions on our tender *infancies* have very important and laſting conſequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the Engliſh law to one and twenty years.

3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our names, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Daniel.*

The diſtance between the riches of Roman cities in the *infancy* and in the greatneſs of Rome, will appear by conſidering the firſt valuation of eſtates with the eſtates afterwards aſſeſſed *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INFANGTHEF, or *hingfangthefi*, or *infangthef*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the prepoſition *in*, *fang* or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It ſignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowell.*

INFANT. *n. f.* [*enfant*, Fr. *infans*, Lat.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, ſeveth greatly both to nouriſh in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to ſound his praiſe. *Hooker.*

There ſhall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not fulfilled his days *Iſaiah.*

Young mothers wildly ſtare, with fear poſſeſt,
And fraim their helpleſs *infants* to their breaſt.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a ſtate of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this ſmall flower
Poiſon hath reſidence, and medicine power
Shakſpeare.

Firſt the ſhrill ſound of a ſmall rural pipe,
Was eaſy heard for the *infant* ſtage. *Ryſkam.*

In their tenderer nurſe, while they ſpread
Their ſprightly leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood *Dryden's Virgil.*

INFANTA. *n. f.* [Spaniſh.] A princeſs, deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *n. f.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infans* and *cædo*, Lat.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

INFANTILE. *adj.* [*enfantile*, Fr. *infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.

The ſix firſt and new written months of a child are but *infantile* ſtuff, and comes not to its maturity till the following ſpring. *Locke.*

INFANTRY. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot ſoldiers of an army.

The principal ſtrength of an army conſiſteth in the *infantry* or foot, and to make good *infantry* it hath been ever held in ſome part a plebeian nation *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That ſmall *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFARCTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; conſtipation.

An hypochondriack conſumption is occaſioned by an *infarction* and obſtruction of the ſpleen *Harvey.*

To INFA'TUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

The judgment of God will be very viſible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for deſtruction, into folly and madneſs, making them weak to contribute to the deſigns of the wiſeſt, and ſuffering even thoſe, out of a conſcience of their guilt, to grow more wicked *Clarendon.*

It is the reſtoring of the vices and folly that had long overſpread the *infatuated* world a prime branch of that deſign of Chriſt ſending his diſciples. *Hammond.*

May hypocrites,
That ſlily ſpeak one thing, another think,
Deſtruction unprevented, foil, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, their wily thoughts diſcloſe *Pope.*

The people are ſo univerſally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow fall ſick, it is ſure to be but an old woman is clapt upon the back for *bewitching* it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The carriage of our atheiſts and deiſts ſeems to argue no deſign to *infatuate*, no policy to ſeduce or cut us off. *Pope.*

INFATUATION. *n. f.* [from *to infatuate*.] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon.

Where men give themſelves over to the deſire of wicked intereſts, and falſe propoſitions, it is juſt with God to ſmite the greateſt abilities with the greateſt *infatuation*. *South.*

INFAUSTING. *n. f.* [from *infauſtus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An old and inelegant word.

As the king did in ſome part remove the envy from himſelf, ſo he did not obſerve, that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infauſting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognoſtick. *Bacon.*

INFEASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feaſible*.] Impracticable; not to be done.

This is to difficult and *infeaſible*, that it may well drive modeſty to deſpair of ſilence. *Glanville.*

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poiſon; to pollute.

One of theſe fantaſtical mad *infected* [illegible] that children and muſicians call [illegible]
Than eyes, ſweet lady, have *infected* [illegible]
The nature of bad news *infects* the [illegible]

Ev'ry day
It would *infect* his ſpeech, that if the king
Should without iſſue die, he'd carry it ſo
To make the ſceptre his *Shakſpeare.*

Infected minds
To their deep pallows will themſelves confine
[illegible]

The ſpeaks poignards, and every word ſtabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terrible looks, there were no living near her, ſhe would *infect* the north pole. *Shakſpeare.*

I am reſolv'd your ſoldiers
No more *infected* with my country's love
Do in my preſence uſe *Shakſpeare.*

The air of paradiſe did fan the houſe
And angels offic'd all: we know in heav'n
Infected Sion's daughter ſhall be whole *Milton.*

2. To fill with ſomething miſchievously contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all thoſe that truſt them *Shakſpeare.*

INFECTION. *n. f.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication; taint; poiſon.

Infection is that manner of communicating a diſeaſe by ſome effluvia, or particles which riſe off from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occaſions the ſame diſorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a ſtrange *infuſion*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakſpeare's Cymb.*
The bleſſed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilſt you
Do climate here. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Vouchſafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For theſe known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumſtance, to curſe thy curſed ſelf. *Shakſ.*
Hence,
Leſt that th' *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakſp. King Lear.*
The tranſmiſſion or emiſſion of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as miaſmas and *infections*, is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal, for withal there be a number of the ſe emiſſions both wholeſome and unwholeſome, that give no ſmell at all. *Bacon.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.
The moſt *infectious* peſtilence upon thee. *Shakſ.*
In a houſe,
Where the *infectious* peſtilence did reign.
Shakſpeare.
Some known diſeaſes are *infectious*, and others are not: thoſe that are *infectious* are ſuch as are chiefly in the ſpirits, and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body: ſuch as peſtilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*
Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diſeaſes; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of ſome poiſons, that are received only by the ſmell. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiouſly.
The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiouſly* itſelf affects. *Shakſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

INFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of acting by contagion.
Free love, well conſidered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

INFE'CUND. *n. ſ.* [*infæcundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.
How ſafe and agreeable a conſervatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifeſt from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the water, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preſerved. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*infæcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenneſs.

INFELI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*infelicité*, French; *infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity.
Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the preſent ſtate, we were made wiſe and happy. *Glanville.*
Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when ſingle words ſignify complex ideas, one word can never diſtinctly manifeſt all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Latin.]
1. To bring on; to induce.
Vomit, *infer* ſome ſmall detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*
2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to ſee or ſuppoſe ſuch a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* propoſition. *Locke.*
Yet what thou canſt attain, which beſt may ſerve
To glorify the Maker and *infer*
Thee alſo happier, ſhall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton.*

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth,
Though in compariſon of heav'n ſo ſmall,
Nor glittering, may out-ſhine good content.
More plenty than the ſun, that barren ſhines.
Milton.
One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſes, they ſhould all *infer* the ſame concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*
They have more opportunities than other men have of purchaſing public eſteem, by deſerving well of mankind, and ſuch opportunities will be *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*
3. To offer; to produce. Not in uſe.
Follow'd his Chriſtian piety'd theorion,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakſp.*

INFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer.*] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.
Though it may chance to be right in the concluſion, it is yet unjuſt and unmaſterly in the way that of a *ſcholar.* *Glanville.*
Theſe *inferences* or concluſions are the reaſons of reaſoning, and the three propoſitions, taken all together, are called ſyllogiſm or argument. *Locke.*

INFE'RIBLE. *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premiſed grounds.
As ſimple miſtakes commonly beget falſhoods, ſo men from fallacious foundations, and improper headed mediums, erect concluſions no way *inferible* from our premiſes. *Locke.*

INFERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*infériorité*, French, from *inferiour.*] Lower ſtate of dignity or value.
The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbariſm will allow, and therefore we are to reſt contented with that only *inferiority* which is not poſſibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*inférieur*, Latin, *inferieur*, French.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in nation or rank of life: correlative to *ſuperiour.*
Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superiour, for *inferiour* who is free? *Milton.*
3. Lower in value or excellency.
The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itſelf the *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryd.*
I have added ſome original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the moſt improper judge of. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate.
General and fundamental truths in philoſophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thouſand *inferiour* and particular propoſitions. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.
A great perſon gets more by obliging his *inferiours* than by diſdaining him. *South.*

INFE'RNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; deteſtable.
His gigantick limbs with large embrace,
Infolds nine acres of *infernal* ſpace. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone.* *n. ſ.*
Infernal ſtone, or the lunar cauſtick, is prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. It is a very powerful cauſtick, eating away the fleſh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

INFE'RTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.
Ignorance being of itſelf, like ſtiff clay, and *infertile* ſoil, when fire comes to ſcorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.
The ſame diſtemperature of the air that occaſioned the plague, occaſioned the *infertility* or moſtneſs of the ſoil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very ſcarce, or very unwholeſome. *Bp. Chandler of Medicine.*

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infeſter*, French; *infeſto*, Lat.] To harraſs; to diſturb; to plague.
Unto my mother's proper ſon,
Come greedily, I pray, with double love
Wherewith the ſtepdame uſed to *infeſt*,
And hearts of greateſt hatred doubled on.
Sidney.
They ceaſed not in the ſame purſuit, to fire and ſpoil that part which had not yet revolted, and to *infeſt* by all means, under colour of other grounds, their own adverſaries in this caſe. *Bacon.*
When both by wrong a people *infeſted*, and injuries not to be endured, yet would the ſame have ſuffered them to work their own ruin of their own accord, and by patience become maſters of their own. *Hooker.*
Here were no uſual, diſeaſed, or ſeaſons peſtilent, but fed to man for nouriſhment, but of ſo good quality, as if the earth had not been *infeſted* with ſin, but to ſerve and nouriſh him. *Wisdom of Solomon Paraphraſed.*
Fleas, antics, fairies, and ſuch like, with the like toys and pedlar's ware, human life *infeſted*. *Addiſon.*
Nor are we merely ſunk and overwhelmed in its ſymptoms and effects. *Atterbury on Dut.*

INFESTIVITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity.*] Moroſeneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STERED. *adj.* [*in* and *feſter.*] Rankling; inveterate. Obſolete.
The conſpiracies, and all of that old
Infeſtered grudge, the which his mother felt,
So ſoon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice only ſwelt. *Spenſer.*

INFEUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Latin.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.
Another military proviſion was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was uſually called knight's ſervice. *Hale.*

INFIDEL. *n. ſ.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects chriſtianity.
I adviſing her, if ſhe muſt marry, yet not to join herſelf to an *infidel*, as in thoſe times ſome widows chriſtian had done, for the advancement of their eſtate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Latin.]
1. Want of faith.
The conſideration of the divine omniſcience and infinite wiſdom, and our own ignorance, are great inſtruments of baniſhing the monſters of *infidelity.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
2. Diſbelief of chriſtianity.
One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that ſingle fault, which ſeems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but ſo it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceneſs and contention, as if the ſafety of mankind depended upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or truſt.
The *infidelities* on the one part between the two ſexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the moſt refined delights that make up this buſineſs of life render it filly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

INFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*, Latin.]
1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impoſſible it is, that God ſhould withdraw his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thouſand ages in that ſea muſt ſink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou ſov'reign pow'r, whoſe ſecret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our ſouls!
Why haſt thou plac'd ſuch *infinite* degrees
Between the cauſe and cure of my diſeaſe? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* ſpace or duration, we at firſt make ſome very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which poſſibly we multiply ſeveral times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehenſive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou haſt wrought:
Our vaſt conceptions are by ſwelling brought,
Swallow'd and loſt in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

INFI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immenſely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* deſired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am to *infinitely* bound. *Shakſpeare.*

The king ſaw that contrariwiſe it would follow, that England, though much leſs in territory, yet ſhould have *infinitely* more ſoldiers of their native forces than thoſe other nations have. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have profeſſed to act under a full perſuaſion of this great article. *Rogers.*

INFI'NITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.] Immenſity; boundleſneſs; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readineſs of his tears, the *infiniteneſs* of his vows, were but among the weakeſt threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us ſuch impreſſions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourſelves before his Almightineſs, and expreſs that infinite diſtance between his *infiniteneſs* and our weakneſſes. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one uſe of the indicative; but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immenſity.

Confuſion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, ſtood vaſt *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, or continued quantity, and pends upon the incompoſſibility of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with *infinitude*; yet that incompoſſibility is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from parts actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*

2. Boundleſs number.

We ſee all the good ſenſe of the age cut out, and minced into almoſt an *infinitude* of diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*infinité*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immenſity; boundleſneſs; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh.*

The better, the more deſirable; that therefore muſt be deſirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodneſs; ſo that if any thing deſirable may be infinite, that muſt needs be the higheſt of all things that are deſired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Endleſs number. A hyperbolical uſe of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome.*

The liver, being ſwelled, compreſſeth the ſtomach, ſtops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad ſymptoms. *Arbuth.*

INFI'RM. *adj.* [*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; diſabled of body.

Here ſtand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and deſpis'd old man. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Weak of mind; irreſolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again, I dare not.
—— *Infirm* of purpoſe;
Give me the dagger *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be viſited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* ſex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. Not ſtable; not ſolid.

He who fixes upon falſe principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and ſo ſinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, ſtumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Latin.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. Not in uſe.

Some contrary ſpirits will object this as a ſufficient reaſon to *infirm* all thoſe points. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the ſiniſter ſide, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown.*

INFI'RMARY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmerie*, French.] Lodgings for the ſick.

Theſe buildings to be for privy lodgings on both ſides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one ſhould be for an *infirmary*, if any ſpecial perſon ſhould be ſick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

Diſcover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakſp.*

If he had done or ſaid any thing amiſs, he deſired their worſhips to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diſeaſes his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakneſs; fault.

A friend ſhould bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakſpeare.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requiſite, that a wiſer man ſhould have the application of his intereſt. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preſerve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is ſo obnoxious to ſuch little weakneſſes and *infirmities*, as are no ſmall diminution to it. *Addiſon.*

3. Diſeaſe; malady.

General laws are like general rules of phyſick, according whereunto, as now, no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial accident, in regard that thereby others in the ſame *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes [illegible] may be deprived by the [illegible] *Temple.*

INFI'RMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infirm*.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs.

Some experiments may diſcover the *infirmi*... and inſufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Bo*...

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To dri... in; to ſet; to faſten.

And at the point two ſtings *infixed* are,
Both deadly ſharp, that ſharpeſt ſteel exceed far. *Spen...*

I never lov'd myſelf,
Till now, *infixed*, I behold myſelf,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shak...*

Immoveable, *infixed*, and frozen round,
That ſting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with ſecret ſorrow pin'd. *Dryd...*

The fatal dart a ready paſſage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Mil...*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.

1. To kindle; to ſet on fire; to make burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love ... cold, with the clearneſs lays a night of ſor... upon me, and with the coldneſs *inflames* a w... of fire within me. *Sid...*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with ... *Mi...*

2. To kindle any paſſion.

Their luſt was *inflamed* towards her. *Sa...*

3. To fire with paſſion.

More *inflam'd* with luſt than rage. *Wa...*
Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of higheſt deſi...
Puts on ſwift wings. *M...*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, ... enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addiſon's Sp...*

5. To heat the body morbidly with ... ſtructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curioſity weighs ſo much ... us, or the church's peace ſo little, that we ... crifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* the other. *Decay of Pi...*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, aug... and painful by obſtructed matter.

If the veſiculæ are oppreſt, they *inflame*. *Hyſ...*

INFLA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *inflame*.] ... thing or perſon that inflames.

Intereſt is a great *inflamer*, and ſets a man ... perſecution under the colour of zeal. *Addiſ...*

Aſſemblies, who act upon publick princip... proceed upon influence from particular lead... and *inflamers*. *Sw...*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impr... nate with ſubtile *inflammabilities*. *Bro...*

Choler is the moſt inflammable part of ... blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it ... called a ſulphur. *Har...*

INFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, ... pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bac...*

Licetus thinks it poſſible to extract an ... *flammable* oil from the ſtone aſbeſtus. *Wilk...*

Out of water grow all vegetable and ani... ſubſtances, which conſiſt as well of ſulphureous fat, and *inflammable* parts, as of earthy and alca... ſalts ones. *Newton's Optick...*

Inflammable ſpirits are ſubtile volatile liquo... which come over in diſtillation, miſcible wi... water, and wholly combuſtible. *Arbuthn...*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of eaſily catchi... fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableneſs* of bodi... *Boy...*

INFLAMMA'TION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin, *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of setting on flame.
Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple*

2. The ſtate of being in flame.
The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but cloſely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown*
Some urns have had inſcriptions on them expreſſing that the lamps within them were burning when they were firſt buried: whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viſcous vapours doth preſently vaniſh. *Wilkins' Dædalus*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*
If that bright ſpot ſtay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Leviticus*

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.
Prayer kindleth our deſire to behold God by ſpeculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative ſight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the myſteries of heavenly wiſdom, continually ſtirring up in us correſpondent deſires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.
The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the extremities: ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an *inflammatory* diſtemper. *Arbuth.*
An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To ſwell with wind.
That the muſcles are *inflated* in time of reſt, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*
Vapours are no other than *inflated* veſicules of water. *Dicham.*

2. To fill with the breath.
With might and main they chas'd the mer-d'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military ſounds,
Nor wanted horns t'inſpire ſagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

FLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inflatio*, Latin; from *inflate.*] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence.
Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly, are ſigns of a phlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]
To bend; to turn.
What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thouſand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their courſe *inflect?* *Blackmore*
Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the ſame principle, acting variouſly in various circumſtances? *Newton's Opticks.*

To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

NFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.
Neither the divine determinations, perſuaſions, or *inflections* of the underſtanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the underſtanding, pervert the will, or neceſſitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.
His virtue, his geſture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who firſt uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very eſſence of inſtruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.
The ſame word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood*

INFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.
This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confuſion of aſtronomical obſervations. *Derham*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*inflexibilité*,
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } Fr. from *inflexible.*]

1. Stiffneſs; quality of refuſing flexure.

2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.
Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reaſon. *Brown*
Too great rigidity and elaſticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the cauſes, to which they ought to yield *Arbuthnot*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.
The man reſolv'd and ſteady to his truſt,
Inflexible to ill, and obſtinately juſt. *Addiſon.*
A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addiſon.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.
The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we muſt bring our underſtandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts*

INFLE'XIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remiſſion.
It ſhould be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the leaſt reluctancy. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.
I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him ſay I mov'd him to thoſe arms. *Shakſpeare*
Sufficient is this puniſhment which was *inflicted.* *2 Cor.*
What the potent victor in his rage
Can elſe *inflict.* *Milton.*
What heart could wiſh, what hand *inflict* this dire diſgrace? *Dryden's Æneid.*
By luxury we condemn ourſelves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greateſt tyrants upon the worſt of men. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes.
Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmoſt power of the *inflicter.* *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of uſing puniſhments.
So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themſelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juſtice by the noſe. *Shakſp.*
Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual *infliction.* *South.*

2. The puniſhment impoſed.
What but thy malice, mov'd thee to miſdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions?* But his patience won. *Milton.*
How deſpicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourſelves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whoſe power extends to eter[illegible]. *Rogers.*
His ſevereſt [illegible]re in themſelves acts of juſtice and righte[illegible] *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [*inflictive*, French; from *inflict.*] That impoſes a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*influence*, French; *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs.
The ſacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*
Com ſs no rule, no righteous order own,
Their *influence* dread'd, as their ways unknown *Pope.*

2. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into*; now, leſs properly, by *upon.*
Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you, ſuch *influence* hath your excellency *Sidney.*
God hath his *influence into* the very eſſence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity impelling them, their utter annihilation could not chuſe but follow. *Hooker*
A wiſe man ſhall over-rule his ſtars, and have a greater *influence upon* his own content than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of Living ſoberly.*
For knowledge had no *influence on* their fault *Milton.*
Religion hath ſo great an *influence upon* the felicity of men, that it ought to be ſtudied, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal proſperity. *Tillotſon.*
Our inconſiſtency in the purſuit of ſchemes throughly digeſted, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addiſon.*
So aſtoniſhing a ſcene would have preſent *influence upon* them, but not produce a laſting effect. *Atterbury.*
Where it ought to have greateſt *influence*, this obvious imputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe; to guide or lead to any end.
By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*
Theſe experiments ſucceed after the ſame manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or preſſure of the atmoſphere. *Newton's Opticks.*
This ſtanding revelation was atteſted in the moſt ſolemn and credible manner; and is ſufficient to *influence* them faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*
All the reſtraint men are under is, by the violation of one law broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has loſt its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in.
The chief intention of ſ[illegible]rgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a juſt equilibrium between the *influent* fluids, and vaſcular ſolids. *Arbuth.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.
Our now overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by thoſe cruſted globes, whoſe *influential* emiſſions are interrupted by the interpoſal of the benighted element. *Glanville*
The inward ſprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the moſt ſublimed intellectuals, are dangerouſly *influential.* *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.
We will enquire whether there be, in the footſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If once contracted in a ſyſtole, by the *influx* of the ſpirits, why, the ſpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain ſo? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elaſtick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reſtores itſelf with the greater force: if the ſpring be deſtroyed, it is like a bag, only paſſive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuth.*

2. Infuſion; intromiſſion.

There is another life after this, and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlaſting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. In this ſenſe it is not now uſed.

Adam in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ſtate of immortality. *Hale.*

Theſe two do not ſo much concern ſea-fiſh, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not uſed.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreſſions upon theſe humours. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to enclole with involutions.

For all the reſt a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did ſpread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakſpeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurſe's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, ſeek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raiſe her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. Not much uſed, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp about him with embracements. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informer*, French; *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running maſs
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing braſs;
And ſoften into fleſh a marble face. *Dryden.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god ſtruck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the ſky; ſo he *inform'd*
This ill-ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul.
Dryden and Lee.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This ſovereign arbitrary ſoul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole.
Blackmore.

While life *informs* theſe limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deſerve be all my cares employ'd.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; ſometimes *in*, I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* ſome method of reducing the laws into their original cauſes. *Hooker.*

I have this preſent evening from my ſiſter
Been well *inform'd of* them, and with cautions.
Shakſpeare.

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long ſpeeches rather confounded than *informed* his underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty ariſes not from what ſenſe *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occaſion to conſider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures, as their works ſufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of theſe truths who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himſelf *of* them. *Locke.*

To underſtand the commonwealth and religion, is enough. few *inform* themſelves *in* theſe to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome.*

I think it neceſſary, for the intereſt of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom ſhould be *informed in* ſome parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor againſt Paul. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody buſineſs which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

INFO'RMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Irregular; not competent. A word not uſed.

Theſe poor *informal* women are no more
But inſtruments of ſome more mightier member,
That feels them on. *Shakſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

INFO'RMANT. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or inſtruction.

He believes the ſentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* underſtands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under theſe words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*informatio*, Latin; from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; inſtruction.

But reaſon with the fellow,
Leſt you ſhould chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the meſſenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakſpeare.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cleaving with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South's Sermons.*

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

He ſhould regard the propriety of his words, and get ſome *information* in the ſubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

Theſe men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourſelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accuſing.

INFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives inſtruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biaſſed by an inclination to believe the worſt, or a want of judgment to chuſe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

There were ſpies and *informers* ſet to work to watch the company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let no court ſycophant pervert my ſenſe,
Nor fly *informer* watch theſe words to draw
Within the reach of treaſon. *Pope.*

Informers are a deteſtable race of people, although ſometimes neceſſary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*informidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ſtrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreſtrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*; exempt from wound.
Milton.

INFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſneſs.

From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no *informity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unſhapen, which ſhe faſhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, French; *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly uſed.

Perkin, deſtitute of all hopes, having found all either falſe, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling faſt, from gradual ſlope to ſlope,
With wild *infracted* courſe and leſſen'd roar,
It gains a ſafer bed. *Thomſon's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*infraction*, French; *infractio*, Latin.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the ſame gods, the juſtice of whoſe wrath
Puniſh'd the *infraction* of my former faith.
Waller.

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuſe of their hoſtages, fell upon the ſheep without their dogs. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible*.] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are ſuppoſed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedneſs and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them, ſince they could never cohere. *Cheyne.*

INFRI'QUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonneſs; rarity.

The abſence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommen.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the ſurface of the liquor, whoſe coldneſs did not *infrigidate* thoſe upper parts of the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Thoſe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the firſt man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had anſwer'd for his deed. *Shakſpeare.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus ſubmit myſelf to fight.
Waller.

2. To deſtroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular inſtructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathleſs gods, and happy, the
From all that may *infringe* delight is free.
Waller

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.

The puniſhing of this *infringement* is proper to that juriſdiction againſt which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a ſevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial conſtitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame.
Thomson.

INFUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infufer*, French; *infufus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to inftil.

Thou almoft mak'ft me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That fouls of animals *infufe* themfelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakfpeare.*
My early minrels, now my ancient muic,
That ftrong Circean liquor cease t' *infufe*,
Wherewith thou didft intoxicate my youth.
Denham.

Why fhould he defire to have qualities *infufed* into his fon, which himfelf never poffeffed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firft parents all the rules of good,
So that their fkill *infus'd* furpafs'd all arts
That ever were before or fince the flood *Davies.*
Sublime ideas, and apt words *infufe*;
The muſe inſtruct my voice, and thou inſpire
the muſe. *Refcom.*
He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breaſt. *Milton.*
Infufe into their young breaſts fuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*
Meat muſt be with money bought,
She therefore, upon fecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by ſtealth,
Some ſmall regard for ſtate and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infufe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient; to ſupply, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. Not uſed.

Drink, *infufed* with fleſh, will nourifh leſſer and eaſier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inſpire with. Not uſed.

Thou didſt imde,
Infufed with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakfpeare.*
Infufe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms.
Shakfpeare.

INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infufe*.]

1. Poſſible to be infuſed.

From whom the doctrines being *infufible* into all, it will be more neceſſary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond*

2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible; not to be melted.

Vitrification is the laſt work of fire, and a fuſion of the ſalt and earth, wherein the fuſible ſalt draws the earth and *infufible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFU'SION. *n. f.* [*infuſion*, French; *infufio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infufion* of Hebraiſms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paſſages in holy writ. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration.

We participate Chriſt partly by imputation, as when thoſe things which he did and ſuffered for us are imputed to us for righteouſneſs: partly by habitual and real *infufion*, as when grace is inwardly beſtowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our ſouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

3. Suggeſtion; whiſper.

Here found it would be matter of great debate, and heard much noiſe, during which they did not deſire their company, not to be troubled with their *infufions*. *Clarendon.*
There has lately and his wiſdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infufion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of keeping any thing in moiſture without boiling.

Repeat the *infufion* of the body oftener. *Bacon*

5. The liquor made by infuſion.

To have the *infufion* ſtrong, in thoſe bodies which have fixed ſpirits, repeat the infuſion of the body oftener. *Bacon*

INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infufe*.] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. A word not authorized.

Still let my ſong a nobler note aſſume,
And ſing th' *infufive* force of ſpring on man
Thomſon.

INGA'TE. *n. f.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; paſſage in. An old word.

One noble perſon ſtoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thoſe which are at his back. *Spenſer.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Lat.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; deluſion; impoſture; trick; flight. Neither uſed nor neceſſary.

Whoever ſhall reſign their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial *inganuations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *n. f.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harveſt.

Thou ſhalt keep the feaſt of *ingathering*, when thou haſt gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from the Saxon eng, of the ſame import. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturaliſts aſſerm the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Thoſe virtues were rather feigned and affected things to ſerve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*
In divers children their *ingenerate* and ſeminal powers lie deep, and are of ſlow diſcloſure *Wotton.*

Thoſe noble habits are *ingenerated* in the ſoul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly uſed.

Yet ſhall we demonſtrate the ſame, from perſons preſumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our firſt and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, French; *ingeniofus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable.
Shakſpeare.

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to perſuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*
The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themſelves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in uſe.

The king is mad: how full is my vile ſenſe,
How weak a ſcrap, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract.
Shakſpeare.

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; ſubtilely.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the ſchemes of men too *ingeniouſly* ſhallow *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittineſs; ſubtility; ſtrength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniouſneſs* there is in the practice I am diſapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Ariſtotle affirms the mind to be at firſt a mere *raſa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impreſſions of ſenſe, here only the reports of obſervation, and the reſult of many repeated experiments. *South.*
We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their courſe. *Prior.*

INGENU'ITY. *n. f.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous*.]

1. Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as ſhall fall under my pen, I ſhall not let paſs without their due character, being part of my profeſſed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.*
My conſtancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openneſs
To jeſuits, to buffoons my penſiveneſs. *Donne.*
I know not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, that men can ſo put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatneſs of their kind, as to deſcend to ſo baſe, ſo ignoble a vice. *Gov. of Tongues.*
If a child, when queſtioned for any thing, directly confeſs, you muſt commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [from *ingenuous*.] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtility; acuteneſs.

Theſe are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
The ancient atomical hypotheſis might have ſlept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the preſent age recalled it from its urn and ſilence.
Glanville
Such ſots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of diſcourſe, nor fineneſs of converſation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*
A pregnant inſtance how far nature ſurpaſſes *ingenuity*, and how much an honeſt ſimplicity is preferable to fine parts and ſubtile ſpeculations
Woodward.

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many ſpeeches there are of Job's, whereby his wiſdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchaſed by theſe words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have ſpoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, however for that cauſe further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*
Infuſe into their young breaſts ſuch an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton*

If an *ingenuous* deteſtation of falſehood be but carefully and early inſtilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate diſhoneſty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction.

Subjection, as it preſerves property, peace, and ſafety, ſo it will never diminiſh rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *K. Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly.

Ingenuouſly I ſpeak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shakſp. Timon.*

It was a notable obſervation of a wiſe father, and no leſs *ingenuouſly* confeſſed, that thoſe which held and perſuaded preſſure of conſciences were commonly *intereſted.* *Bacon*

I will *ingenuouſly* confeſs, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

I'NGENY. *n. ſ.* [*ingenium,* Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in uſe.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued *Boyle*

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingeſtus,* Latin.] To throw into the ſtomach.

Nor will we aſſum that iron, *ingeſted,* receiveth in the belly of the oſtridge no alteration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingeſted* meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackmore.*

INGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *ingeſt.*] The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſion, which is performed by the daily *ingeſtion* of milk and other food, that's in a ſhort time after digeſted into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius,* Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chuſing *inglorious* life with ſervitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor diſhonourable for ſubjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conqueſt home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vale the chief o'ercome,
Repriev'd not *inglorioufly* at home. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *n. ſ.* [*lingot,* French; or from *ingegoten,* melted, Dutch.] A maſs of metal.

Some others were new driven, and diſtent
Into great *ingots,* and to wedges ſquare. *Spenſer*

It thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an aſs, whoſe back is with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and ſilver heap'd on high. *Dryden*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinſically and ſolidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]

1. To propagate trees by inſition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff,* how to inoculate. *May's Virgil.*

2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another: as, *he* ingrafted *an apple* upon *a crab.*

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft,* my merits thoſe
Shall perfect, and for thoſe alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This follow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our ſtock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to ſettle.

For a ſpur of diligence, we have a natural thirſt after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard ſuch a place as his own ſecond,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakſpeare.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæſar. *Shakſp.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ingraft.*]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The ſprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE. } *adj.* [*ingratus,* Latin;
INGRA'TEFUL. } *ingrat,* French.] *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* leſs proper than *ungrateful.*

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulneſs ſhall poſſeſs, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shak.*

So will fall
He and his faithleſs progeny: whoſe fault?
Whoſe but his own? *Ingrate,* he had of me
All he could have. I made him juſt and right,
Sufficient to have ſtood, though free to fall. *Milt.*

Perfidious and *ingrate!*
His ſtores ye ravage, and ſtrip his ſtate. *Pope.*

2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

The cauſes of that which is unpleaſing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleaſing and grateful to the ſight.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia,* Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs. It has *with* before the perſon whoſe favour is ſought.

Thoſe have been far from receiving the rewards of ſuch *ingratiatings with* the people.
King Charles

Their managers make them ſee armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themſelves *with* them, that they ſignify nothing leſs than future ſlaughter and deſolation *Addiſon*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themſelves *with* their ſovereign than promote his real ſervice, accommodate his counſels to his inclinations. *Spectator.*

INGRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ingratitude,* French; *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs.

Ingratitude! thou marble hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child
Than the ſea-monſter. *Shakſp. King Lear*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends thoſe that repay evil for good. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
In equal fires the bliſtful couple burn'd,
One joy poſſeſs'd 'em both, and in one grief
they mourn'd. *Dryden*

INGRE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ingredient,* French; *ingrediens,* Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. It is commonly uſed of the ſimples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients,* whereof the hardeſt to come by is the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon*

So deep the pow'r of theſe *ingredients* pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of mental ſight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to ſhut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſprits became entranc'd.
Milton.

By this way of analyſis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients,* and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their cauſes, and from particular cauſes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wonder[illegible] that learning is not thought a proper *ingre*[illegible]n the education of a woman of quality or [illegible]une. *Addiſon.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed by *Temple* with *into,* properly, but not according to cuſtom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient into* any other diſtemper. *Temple.*

I'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſus,* Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromiſſion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingreſs* of the ſubſtance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or elſe by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thoſe air-bladders, by a ſudden ſubſidence, meet again by the *ingreſs* and egreſs of the air *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

INGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſion,* French; *ingreſſio,* Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would ſtrain the pores of the glaſs too ſuddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingreſſion.* *Digby on Bodies.*

I'NGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal,* French; *inguen,* Latin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague ſeems to be a particular diſeaſe, characteriſed with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and ſuppuration of the axillary, *inguinal,* and other glands. *Arbuthnot*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]

1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity.

A river large
Paſs'd underneath *ingulph'd.* *Milton*

Caſt out from God, he falls
Into utter darkneſs deep *ingulph'd.* *Milton*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick unmerſt. *Phil.*

2. To caſt into a gulf.

If we adjom to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito,* Latin.] To ſwallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] The act of ſwallowing.

INGU'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *guſto,* Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte.

As for their taſte, if the cauſtick nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an inſtrument thereof, for the body of the element is *inguſtable,* void of all ſapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the roughneſs, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown*

INHA'BILE. *adj.* [*inhabile,* French; *inhabilis,* Latin.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito,* Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Chriſt *inhabiteth* whom he ſaveth. *Hooker*

They ſhall build houſes, and *inhabit* them. *Iſaiah*

She ſhall be *inhabited,* of devils. *Baruch.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit.* *Milton*

They ſay, wild beaſts *inhabit* here,
But grief and wrong become my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed ſtars are all of them ſuns, with ſyſtems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them *Locke*

2. [*inhabitable,* French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in uſe.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable.* *Shakſpeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet reſting in the wild moors, teſtify a former *inhabitance.* *Carew*

INHA'BITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or reſides in a place.

In this place they report that they ſaw *inhabitants,* which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot*

If the fervour of the ſun were the ſole cauſe of blackneſs in any land of negroes, it were alſo reaſonable that *inhabitants* of the ſame latitude, ſubjected unto the ſame vicinity of the ſun, ſhould alſo partake of the ſame hue. *Brown.*

For his ſuppoſed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And ſtands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller*

What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

Univerſal gloom,
As if the whole *inhabitation* periſh'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we ſhall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation.* *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We ſhall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The ſame name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters,* of this iſland. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Revelation.*

They ought to underſtand, that there is not only ſome *inhabiter* in this divine houſe, but alſo ſome ruler. *Dickson.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo,* Latin.] To draw in with air; to inſpire: oppoſed to *exhale* or *expire.*

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the freſh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the bleſt *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the weſtern gale *Pope.*

There ſits the ſhepherd on the graſſy turf,
Inhaling healthful the deſcending ſun. *Thomſon.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious,* I could recommend for the ſoftneſs and delicacy, but muſt decline for the hotneſs, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of ſound may appear a little *inharmonious,* and ſhock the ear. *Broome.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo,* Latin.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and ſcattering bright, can love *inhere* *Donne*

They do but *inhere* in their ſubject which ſupports them; their being is a dependance on a ſubject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent,* French; *inhærens,* Latin.]

1. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it.

I will not do't,
Leſt I forſake to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A moſt *inherent* baſeneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadſtone; and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers paſs for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

They will be ſure to decide in favour of themſelves, and talk much of their *inherent* right *Swift*

The ideas of ſuch modes can no more be ſubſiſtent, than the idea of redneſs was juſt now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteneſs in the brain. *Bentley*

The obligations we are under of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already diſtinguiſhed by an external and relative holineſs. *Bentley*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter,* French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance.

Treaſon is not *inherited,* my lord. *Shakſp.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchaſed doth *inherit* pain. *Shakſpeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, ſteril land, manured with excellent good ſtore of fertile ſherris. *Shakſpeare*

Bleſſed are the meek, for they ſhall *inherit* the earth. *Matthew*

The ſon can receive from his father, good things, without empire, that was veſted in him for the good of others, and therefore the ſon cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke*

Unwilling to ſell an eſtate he had ſome proſpect of *inheriting,* he formed delays. *Addiſon*

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of: in *Shakſpeare.* Not uſed.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To buy ſo much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus*

INHE'RITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion.

A kind of *inheritable* eſtate accrued unto them *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to born by deſcent. *Hayward*

Was the power the ſame, and from the ſame original in Moſes as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHE'RITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion.

When the ſon dies, let the *inheritance*
Deſcend unto the daughter. *Shakſp. Henry V*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's houſe? *Geneſis*

Claim'd over juſt *inheritance* of old *Milton.*

O dear, unhappy bones! ſtill I bequeath thee
Only a ſad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unleſs they reach my infant's guiltleſs head. *Smith.*

2. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themſelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' uſe of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

3. In *Shakſpeare,* poſſeſſion.

You will rather ſhow our general lowts
How you can frown, than ſpend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and ſafeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Coriolanus.*

INHE'RITOR. *n. f.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

You, like a letcher, out of whoriſh loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shak.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly be in this box, and muſt the *inheritor* himſelf have no more? *Shakſpeare.*

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors;* for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

INHE'RITRESS. *n. f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs; a woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially ſome hopes to Mary Anne, *inheritreſs* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII*

INHE'RITRIX. *n. f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. This is now more commonly uſed, though *inheritreſs* be a word more analogically Engliſh.

No feme
Should be *inheritrix* in ſalike land *Shakſp.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To incloſe in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inhears'd* in the arms
Of the moſt bloody nurſer of his harms *Shakſ.*

INHE'SION. *n. f.* [*inhæſio,* Latin.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo,* Latin; *inhiber,* French.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help ſomewhat to ceaſe the hiccough; and vinegar put to the noſtrils, or gargariſed, doth it alſo, for that it is aſtringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the ſpirit. *Bacon.*

The ſtars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would ſuddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be ſhattered in pieces. *Ray*

Their motions alſo are excited and *inhibited,* are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Ventley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the diſſolution, ſo much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION. *n. f.* [*inhibition,* French; *inhibitio,* Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have impoſed an envious *inhibition* on it, becauſe hunſelf has not ſtock enough to maintain the trade *Government of the Tongue.*

2. In law.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Inhibition* is moſt commonly a writ iſſuing out of a higher court chriſtian to a lower or inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court chriſtian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf.

It is diſputed, whether this light firſt created be the ſame which the ſun *inholdeth* and ſendeth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the ſun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers.

All places elſe
Inhoſpitable appear, and deſolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since toſs'd from ſhores to ſhores, from lands to lands,
Inhoſpitable rocks, and barren ſands. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitably; and kills their infant males. *Milt.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS. } *n. f.* [*in* and *hos-*
INHOSPITA'LITY. } *pitality*; *inhos-*
pitalité, French.] Want of hospitality; Want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, French; *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations *Atterbury*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Swift*

Princes and peers attend while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

INHUMA'NITY. *n. f.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which loves hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring*

INHU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

O what are these?
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To INHU'MATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.
To INHU'ME. } *humo*, Latin.] To bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *n. f.* [*injection*, French; *injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INI'MICAL. *adj.* [*inimicus*, Latin.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin; *inimitable*, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*.
Denham.

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison.*

INI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as these, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*. *Milton.*

2. To join. Not used.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakesp.*

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, French; from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *n. f.* [*iniquitas*, Latin; *iniquité*, French.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Latin.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. *Locke on Education*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey*

INI'TIATE. *adj.* [*initié*, French; *initiatus*, Latin.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:
We're yet but young. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

INITIA'TION. *n. f.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome*

INJUCU'NDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; wanting judgment. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment; not wisely

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome*

INJU'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by *lemma injunction*. *Hooker*

My duty cannot suffer
T'obey in all my daughter's hard commands;
Though their *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you *Shakspeare*

For, still they knew; and ought t'have still remember'd.

The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South*

2. In law.

Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowel*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *injuria*, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief unde servedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* doth belong,
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Left heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton*

INJURER. *n. f.* [from *injure*.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Ben Jonson*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterbury*

JU'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury; injurius*, Latin; *injurieux*, French.]
Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights.
Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakſpeare.*
Injurious ſtrength would rapine ſtill excuſe,
By off'ring terms the weaker muſt refuſe. *Dryd.*
Guilty of wrong or injury.
Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath ſtrange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once poſſeſt *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful.
Our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at leaſt to hinder the *injurious* conſequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotſon.*
Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.
A priſon, indeed *injurious*, becauſe a priſon, but elſe well teſtifying affection, becauſe in all reſpects as commodious as a priſon can be. *Sidney.*
It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to ſuppoſe the being he prays to repreſented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious muſt it be to the glorious nature of God! *South.*
If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cauſe, what appellations would thoſe deſerve who endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of ſedition? *Swift.*

JU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuſtice, with contumely.
Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriouſly* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

JU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.
Some miſcarriages might eſcape, rather through ſudden neceſſities of ſtate, than any propenſity either to *injurioufneſs* or oppreſſion. *King Charles*

JURY. *n. ſ.* [*injuria*, Latin; *injure*, French.]
Hurt without juſtice.
The places were acquired by juſt title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*
Riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*
Miſchief; detriment.
Many times we do *injury* to a cauſe by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts' Logick.*
Annoyance.
Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*
Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of ſpeech, not now in uſe.
Caſting off the reſpects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives againſt the French king: and ſpake all the *injuries* he could deviſe of Charles. *Bacon.*

JUSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*injuſtice*, Fr. *injuſtitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.
Cunning men can be guilty of a thouſand *injuſtices* without being diſcovered; or at leaſt without being puniſhed. *Swift.*

INK. *n. ſ.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchioſtro*, Italian.]
The black liquor with which men write.
Mourn boldly, my *ink*; for while ſhe looks upon you, your blackneſs will ſhine. *Sidney.*
O! ſhe 's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide ſea
Hath drops too few to waſh her clear again.
Shakſpeare.
Like madmen they hurl'd ſtones and *ink*.
Ben Jonſon.
Intending to have try'd
The ſilver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the ſhining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the fable wave. *Waller.*
Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other ſalt will ſtrike the colour with galls. *Brown.*
I have found pens blacked almoſt all over when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver *ink* caſe. *Boyle.*
The ſecretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them. *Howel.*
He that would live clear of envy muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Eſtrange*
I could hardly reſtrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuth.*
2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, *his face is all over* inked.

INKHO'RN *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.
Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine thoſe men. *Shakſp.*
Ere that we will ſuffer ſuch a prince
To be diſgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight.
Shakſpeare.
What is more frequent than to ſay, a ſilver *inkhorn?* *Grew*

INKLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
Inkles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns why he ſongs them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakſpeare.*
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee,
He wiſt not when the hempen ſtring I drew,
Now mine I quickly doft of *inkle* blue. *Gay.*

INKLING. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklincken*, to ſound within. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an* inkling.] Hint; whiſper; intimation.
Our buſineſs is not unknown to the ſenate, they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll ſhew them in deeds. *Shakſp.*
We in Europe, notwithſtanding all the remote diſcoveries and navigations of this laſt age, never heard of any of the leaſt *inkling* or glimpſe of this iſland *Bacon's New Atlantis*
They had ſome *inkling* of ſecret meſſages between the marquis of Newcaſtle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*
Aboard a Corinthian veſſel he got an *inkling* among the ſhip's crew of a conſpiracy. *L'Eſtr.*

INKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

INKY. *adj.* [from *ink.*]
1. Conſiſting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant ſea,
Whoſe rocky ſhore beats back the envious ſiege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with ſhame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds.
Shakſpeare.
2. Reſembling ink.
The liquor preſently began to grow pretty clear and tranſparent, loſing its *inky* blackneſs. *Boyle on Colours.*
3. Black as ink.
'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakſpeare.*

INLAND. *adj.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; lying remote from the ſea.
In this wide *inland* ſea, that light by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ſhip I row. *Spenſer*
Goodly laws, like little *inland* ſeas, will carry even ſhips upon their waters. *Spenſer.*
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man. *Shakſpeare*
A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakſpeare.*
This perſon did publiſh a pamphlet printed in England for a general exciſe, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

INLAND. *n. ſ.* Interiour or midland parts.
Out of theſe ſmall beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they ſpread themſelves into the *inland*. *Spenſer.*
They of thoſe marches ſhall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shak.*
The reſt were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton.*

INLANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea.
The ſame name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this iſland. *Brown.*

To INLAPIDATE. *v. a.* [in and *lapido*, Latin.] To make ſtoney; to turn to ſtone.
Some natural ſpring waters will *inlapidate* wood, ſo that you ſhall ſee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water ſhall continue wood, and the part under the water ſhall be turned into a kind of gravelly ſtone *Bacon*

To INLAY. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]
1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum.
They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with ſtars *Shakſpeare*
Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shak.*
A ſapphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the ſhow'ry arch. *Milton.*
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mort.*
Here clouded canes 'midſt heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer-caſes ſtrow the ground. *Gay.*
2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate.
Sea-gulfs,
That like to rich and vaſt ſea gems *inlay*
The unadorned boſom of the deep. *Milton*

INLAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid
Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton*

To INLAW. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder.
It ſhould be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themſelves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon*

INLET. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance.
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light,
I couple together, I find their dimenſions,
brought under one. *Walton*
She through the porch and *inlet* of each ſenſe
Dropt in ambroſial oils till ſhe reviv'd *Milton.*
I deſire any one to aſſign any ſimple idea, which is not received from one of theſe *inlets*
Locke.
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the *inlets* are to much the better, for the imaginary pleaſure of a freight ſhore. *Bentley.*
Inlets amongſt broken lands and iſlands. *Ellis*

INLY. *adj.* [from *in.*] Interiour; internal; ſecret.
Did'ſt thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'ſt as ſoon go kindle fire with ſnow,
As ſeek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shakſpeare

INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart.
Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* ſwell'd,
And feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld
Spenſer

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakspeare.*
Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton.*
These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd. *Milt.*
The soldiers shout around with generous rage;
He prais'd their ardour: *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

INMATE. *n. s.* [*in* and *mate*.] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Addrested his way *Milton.*
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryd.*

INMOST. *adj.* [from *in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shak.*
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison.*
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound.
Pope.
I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN. *n. s.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]
1. A house of entertainment for travellers.
How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*
Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But after death, the trial is to come
When best shall be to them that lived best.
Fairy Queen.
Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*.
Fairy Queen.
The west, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.
Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shaksp.*
3. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.
In thyself dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.
He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakspeare.*
However the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved hath and bitter, all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

INNATE. } *adj.* [*inné*, French; *innatus*,
INNA'TED. } *tus*, Latin.]
1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adventitious. *Innated* is not proper.
The Dumian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howel.*
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was armed,
Though harsh the precept yet the people charmed
Dryden.
2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent*. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.
If you to hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

INNER. *adj.* [from in.] Interiour; not outward.
Put th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought,
Spenser.
This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America *Addison's Spectator.*
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part, for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muticular *Grew.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd.
Pope.

INNERMOST. *adj.* [from *inner*. It seems less proper than *inmost*.] Remotest from the outward part.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INN'HOLDER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNINGS. *n. s.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNKE'EPER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
A notorious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the sluttishness of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. s.* [*innocence*, French;
INNOCENCY. } *innocentia*, Latin.]
1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.
Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a consciousness of its own *innocence* and integrity! *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakspeare.*
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspeare.*
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Thomas's Poems.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakspeare.*
We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as the *innocence* of children. *Locke.*

INNOCENT. *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocens*, Latin.]
1. Pure from mischief.
Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakspeare.*
Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt.
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself
The man is *innocent*. *Shakspeare.*
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallow tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.
The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *n. s.*
1. One free from guilt or harm.
So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb.
Fairy Queen.
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakspeare.*
2. A natural; an ideot.
Innocents are excluded by natural defects *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent*.]
1. Without guilt.
The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly *South.*
2. With simplicity; with fillness or imprudence.
3. Without hurt.
Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of other medicines the most effectual *Ch.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous*.] Without mischievous effects.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, rather sometimes but medically ate the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innocuous*.] Harmlessness.
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on mind than that which penetrates into a mind and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of effect makes, that, although in itself it is great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Dr.*

To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innover*, *innovo*, Latin.]
1. To bring in something not known before.
Men pursue some few principles which have chanced upon, and care not to innovate which draws unknown inconveniences. *Ba.*

Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown.
Dryden.

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

1. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

INNOVA'TION. *n. f.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue flayedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees *Bacon's Essays*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution *Swift.*

INNOVA'TOR. *n. f.* [*innovateur*, French; from *innovate*.]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakspeare.*

He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and persecute all *innovators* of divine worship. *South.*

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innocious gleaming on the hostile mane
The meteor flits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age.
Pope

INNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious*.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.

2. Without harm suffered.

Animals, that can *innocuously* digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNU'ENDO. *n. f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be inferred for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryd.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella's no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INU'MERABLE, *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakspeare.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more.
Milton

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of *innumerous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraff, how to *inoculate*. *May's Virgil.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree, *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the stock,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*. *Cleaveland*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION. *n. f.* [*inoculatio*, Latin; from *inoculate*.]

1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Chuse a smooth part of the stock, then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock. then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing. then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Howel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INOCULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *inoculate*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the smallpox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's History of Physick.*

INO'DORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured *Bacon's Natural History.*

INO'DOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offensive*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetw.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terrour.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She couches, *inoffensive* most. *Milton.*

With what'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite, *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

IN'ORDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise
At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.
Milton.

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and caſuiſts having too much philoſophy to clear a lye from that intrinſick *inordination* and deviation from right reaſon, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was abſolutely and univerſally ſinful. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

We come to the loweſt and the moſt *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Latin.] To unite by appoſition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inoſculating* with nerves. *Derham.*

INOSCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inoſculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almoſt infinite ramifications and *inoſculations* of all the ſeveral ſorts of veſſels may eaſily be detected by glaſſes. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST. *n. ſ.* [*enqueſte*, French; *inqueſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confuſion of face ſhall we be under, when that grand *inqueſt* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our uſe or miſuſe of them, is given in? *Atterb.*

2. In law.

The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the ſheriff; and as they bring in their verdict ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. *Cowell.*

3. Inquiry; ſearch; ſtudy.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inqueſt* that the ſoul muſt make after ſcience. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had ſuch experience of his fidelity and obſervance abroad, he found himſelf engaged in honour to ſupport him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton*

Iron, that has ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and diſcontentment 'till it attain the former poſition. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Roſe anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope.*

To I'NQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon ſerpents, that venomous food ſo *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they ſometimes came forth in ſerpentine ſhapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inquinatio*, Latin; from *inquinate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their cauſes and axioms are ſo full of imagination, and ſo infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called by ſome of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquiro*, Latin.]

1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion: with *of* before the perſon aſked.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the ſhepherd that complain'd of love. *Shak.*

We will call the damſel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Geneſis.*

Herod *inquired of* them diligently. *Matthew.*

They began to *inquire* among themſelves, which of them it was that ſhould do this thing? *Luke.*

He ſent Hadoram to King David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 *Chron.*

It is a ſubject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire of* the more ſubtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the houſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

2. It is uſed with *into* when ſomething is already imperfectly known.

It may deſerve our beſt ſkill to *inquire into* thoſe rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

The ſtep-dame poiſon for the ſon prepares,
The ſon *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful ſhade Æneas ſat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his ſide,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide.
Dryden's Æneid

4. With *after* when ſomething is loſt or miſſing; in which caſe *for* is likewiſe uſed.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarſus. *Acts.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will miſlead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is deſired.

To thoſe who *inquired about* me, my lover would anſwer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time.
Dryden's Æneid.

To INQU'IRE. *v. a.*

1. To aſk about: to ſeek out; as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obſolete.

Canute had his portion from the reſt,
The which he call'd Cantium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenſer.*

INQUI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive.

What ſatisfaction may be obtained from thoſe violent diſputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* ſtand,
And itſelf offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may ſatisfy themſelves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

This is a queſtion only of *inquirers*, not diſputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glaſſes find,
That ev'ry inſect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackm.*

2. One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion.

The men which were ſent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's houſe, and ſtood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination; ſearch.

This exactneſs is abſolutely neceſſary in *inquiries* after philoſophical knowledge, and in controverſies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the queſtion is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in phyſical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect idea of it more complete. *Locke*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter ſenſe, may be called invention: as when a judge or a phyſician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cauſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*

INQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inquiſition*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquiſition* for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Pſalms*

When *inquiſition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Eſther*

With much ſeverity, and ſtrict *inquiſition*, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Though it may be impoſſible to recollect every failing, yet you are ſo far to exercise *inquiſition* upon yourſelf, as, by obſerving leſſer particulars, you may the better diſcover what ill corruption of your nature ſways you to. *Taylor*

By your good leave,
Theſe men will be your judges: we muſt ſtand
The *inquiſition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southern*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquiſition*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of a judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

One kiſs of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spaniſh *inquiſition*. *Cowley*

INQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and ſometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquiſitive after* his brother. *Shakſp. Comedy of Errors*

This ſilence, together with fear of ſtrange miſchiefs, have been the cauſe that the Iriſh were ever the moſt *inquiſitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies*

He is not *inquiſitive into* the reaſonableneſs of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquiſitive* and curious world a ſurvey of thoſe thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South*

His old ſhaking fire,
Inquiſitive of nights, ſtill lodges in vain
To find him in the number of the ſlain. *Dryden*

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiouſly *inquiſitive* to know. *Dryden*

A Dutch ambaſſador, entertaining the King of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquiſitive of*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be ſo hard that men walked upon it. *Locke*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquiſitive after* my name and character. *Addiſon's Spectator*

A wife man is not *inquiſitive about* things impertinent. *Proverbs*

They cannot bear with the impertinent queſtions of a young *inquiſitive* and ſprightly genius. *Watts on the Mind*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquiſitive*.] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inquiſitive*.] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquiſitiveneſs* in preſſing gueſt, he could not but aſk who he was. *Sidney*

Heights that ſcorn our proſpect, and depths which reaſon will never touch the bottom of, ſurely the pleaſure ariſing from theſe is great and noble; for as much as they afford perfect matter to the *inquiſitiveneſs* of human reaſon, ſo are large enough for it to take its full ſcope and range in. *South's Sermons*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITOR. *n. s.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryd.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To enclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where tam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head;
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. s.* [*in* and *road.*] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakspeare.*

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The lois of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarend.*

The country open lay without defence;
For po ts frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryd.*

INSA'NABLE. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare.*

INSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insatiable.*] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable.*] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child
Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shakſp. Richard* III.

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Philips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *satisfaction.*] Want; unsatisfied state. Not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.
Bacon's Natural History.

INSA'TURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed in* the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse *on* this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.
Notes to Creech's Manilius.

INSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb.
Dryden.

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. In law.

An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same he proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakſpeare.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon*

O how *inscrutable!* his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that *inſculpt* upon. *Shakſp.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the grave-stone this *inſculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakſpeare.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the scar
Pope.

I'NSECT. *n. s.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none.
Milton.

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *inſector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Dict.*

INSE'CTILE. *adj.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *n. s.* [*inſect* and λόγος.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorized.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon fly kind. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

INSECU'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*inſemination*, Fr. *inſemino*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *n. s.* [*inſecution*, Fr. *inſecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might full the *inſecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE. *adj.* [*inſenſé*, French; *inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *inſensate* creatures.
Hammond.

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton.*

INSENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*inſenſibilité*, Fr. from *inſenſible.*]

1. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which is left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*inſenſible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wedneſday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *inſenſible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not ſuffer it. *Shakſpeare.*

Two ſmall and almoſt *inſenſible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown.*

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the rare and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt *inſenſible*. *Newton's Opticks*

2. Slowly gradual, ſo as that no progreſs is perceived.

They fall away,
And languiſh with *inſenſible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was paſſing to my former ſtate
Inſenſible, and forthwith to diſſolve. *Milton.*

Accept an obligation without being a ſlave to the giver, or *inſenſible* of his kindneſs. *Wotton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *inſenſible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praiſe. *Temple.*

You render mankind *inſenſible* to their beauties, and have deſtroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſenſible*.] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *inſenſibleneſs* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obſtruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inſenſible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes.

The planet earth, ſo ſtedfaſt though ſhe ſeem,
Inſenſibly three different motions moves. *Milton.*

The hills rite *inſenſibly*, and leave the eye a waſt uninterrupted proſpect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. By ſlow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what ſin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Inſenſibly. *Milton.*

Propoſals agreeable to our paſſions will *inſenſibly* prevail upon our weakneſs. *Rogers.*

Cadmus
Inſenſibly came on her ſide. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *inſe-*
INSE'PARABLENESS. } *parable*.] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

The parts of pure ſpace are immoveable, which follows from their *inſeparability*, motion being nothing but change of diſtance between any two things, but this cannot be between parts that are inſeparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*inſeparable*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be diſjoined; united ſo as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inſeparable* conjunction of counſel with kings, and the wiſe and politick uſe of counſel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my ſhade
Inſeparable, muſt with me along;
Nor death from ſin no pow'r can ſeparate. *Milton.*

Care and toil came into the world with ſin, and remain ever ſince *inſeparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wiſhes not to be eaſed of, with a deſire equal to that pain, and *inſeparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure ſpace are *inſeparable* one from the other, ſo that the continuity cannot be ſeparated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inſeparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er ſhall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inſeparable*.] With indiſſoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baſer metal is ſo incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be ſeparated; as if ſilver ſhould be *inſeparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou ſhalt enjoy,
Inſeparably thine *Milton.*

Reſtleſſneſs of mind ſeems *inſeparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple*

Atheiſts muſt confeſs, that before that aſſigned period matter had exiſted eternally, *inſeparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſero*, *inſertum*, Latin.] To place in or among other things.

Thoſe words were very weakly *inſerted*, where they are ſo liable to miſconſtruction *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *inſert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addiſon.*

It is not the editor's intereſt to *inſert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poeſy and oratory omit things not eſſential, and inſert little beautiful digreſſions, in order to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſertion*, Fr. *inſertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great diſadvantage our hiſtorians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *inſertion* of records in their narration. *Felton.*

An ileus, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *inſertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing inſerted.

He ſoftens the relation by ſuch *inſertions* before he deſcribes the event. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inſerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

The providence of God, which diſpoſeth of no part in vain, where there is no digeſtion to be made, makes not any parts *inſervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell*.] To hide in a ſhell. Not uſed.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' baniſhment,
Thruſts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inſhell'd* when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakſpeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip*.] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. Not uſed. We ſay ſimply to *ſhip*.

See them ſafely brought to Dover; where, *inſhipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the ſea. *Shakſp.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine*.] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. It is written equally *enſhrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inſhrines thee in his heart. *Shakſpeare*

Not Babylon,
Equall'd in all its glories, to *inſhrine* Belus. *Milton*

I'NSIDE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſide*.] Interiour part; part within: oppoſed to the ſurface or *outſide*.

Look'd he o' th' *inſide* of the paper?
—He did unreal them. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII*

Shew the *inſide* of your purſe to the outſide of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakſpeare*

Here are the outſides of the one, the *inſide* of the other, and there 's the money I promiſe ye. *L'Eſtrange*

As for the *inſide* of their neſt, none but themſelves were concerned in it. *Addiſon*

INSIDIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Dict.*

INSI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*inſidieux*, French; *inſidioſus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our ſteps, and watch our haltings, let a ſcute of their *inſidious* vigilance excite us ſo to behave ourſelves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of chriſtianity towards regulating the paſſions. *Atterbury*

They wing their courſe,
And dart on diſtant coaſts, if ſome ſharp rock,
Our ſhoal *inſidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomſon*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſidious*.] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The caſtle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *inſidiouſly* and in violation of league. *Bacon*

Simeon and Levi ſpoke not only falſely but *inſidiouſly*, nay hypocritically, abuſing their proſelytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel deſigns. *Government of the Tongue*

INSIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Introſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough ſkill in any thing.

Hardy ſhepherd, ſuch as thy merits, ſuch may be her *inſight* juſtly to grant thee reward. *Sidney*

Straightway ſent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *inſight*
In that diſeaſe of grieved conſcience;
And well could cure the ſame; his name was Patience. *Spenſer*

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers, when they ſhall be thoroughly fraught with an univerſal *inſight* into things. *Ariſtotle*

The uſe of a little *inſight* in thoſe parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper buſineſs, is to accuſtom our minds to all ſorts of ideas. *Locke*

A garden gives us a great *inſight* into the contrivance and wiſdom of providence, and ſuggeſts innumerable ſubjects of meditation. *Spectator*

Due conſideration, and a deeper *inſight* into things, would ſoon have made them ſenſible of their error. *Woodward*

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inſignificance*,
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } French; from *inſignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning term.

To give an account of all the *inſignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philoſophy, would be to tranſcribe it. *Glanville*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had ſeen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *inſignificancy* of human art, when ſet in compariſon with the deſigns of providence. *Addiſon*

My animals are in mouldy mildews without, With early *inſignificance* of thought *Garth*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſignificant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Thoſe words are *inſignificant* and vain *Harte*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This ſenſe, though ſupported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be overpowered down by *inſignificant* teſtimonies, I preſumed to uſe the ſacred name of your ſociety to ſanctionate all [illegible] gumcnts. *Grew. Swift. Temple*

Calumny robs the public of all that benefit that it may juſtly claim from the worth and virtue of particular perſons, by rendering their virture utterly *inſignificant*. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *inſignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotſon.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *inſignificant* than the ſcum of a people, inſtigated againſt a king. *Addiſon.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy to proper as bleeding, often repeated: ſyipticks a e often *inſignificant*. *Arbuthnot*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *inſignificant.*]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to uſe articulate words, yet they underſtand not their import, but ule them *inſignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it underſtands not *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Lat. *in* and *ſincere.*]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful: of perſons.

2. Not ſound; corrupted: of things.

Ah why, Penelope, this cauſeleſs fear
To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings *inſincere?*
Adde devote to ſorrow's dire extreme,
The day rehection, and the midnight dream.
Pope.

INSINCE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſincere.*] Diſſimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men ſhould always act under a maſk, and in diſguiſe, that indeed betrays deſign and *inſincerity*. *Broome on the Odyſſey*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*] To ſtrengthen; to confirm. Not uſed.

All members of our cauſe,
That are *inſinewed* to this action. *Shakſpeare*

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not ſo quick perhaps of concert as ſlow to paſſions, and commonly leſs inventive than judicious, howſoever prove very plauſible, *inſinuant*, and fortunate men. *Hotton*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, Fr. *inſinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water eaſily *inſinuates* itſelf into and placidly diſtends the veſſels of vegetables. *Woodw.*

2. To puſh gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not ſome appearance of goodneſs, whereby to *inſi u ate itſelf*. *Hooker.*

At the iſle of Rhee he *inſinuated himſelf* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards purſue
Do but *inſinuate* wh t 's true. *Swift*

4. To infuſe; to infuſe gently.

All the art of rhetorick, beſides order and clearneſs, are for nothing elſe but to *inſinuate* wrong ideas, move the paſſions, and thereby unlead the judgment. *Locke.*

To I NSI'NUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours, and without all colour
Of baſe *inſinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white roſe with Plantagenet. *Shakſ.*

2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.

Peſtiferous matters *inſinuate* into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not uſe this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly
Inſinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton*

INSINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Latin; *inſinuation*, French; from *inſinuate.*] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

When the induſtry of one man hath ſettled the work, a new man, by *inſinuation*, or miſinformation, may not ſupplant him without a juſt cauſe *Bacon*

He had a natural *inſinuation* and addreſs, which made him acceptable in the beſt company *Clarendon*

INSI'NUATIVE. *adj.* [from *inſinuate.*] Stealing on the affections.

It is a ſtrange *inſinuative* power which example and cuſtom have upon us.
Government of the Tongue

INSINUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Latin.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

INSI'PID. *adj.* [*inſipide*, French; *inſipidus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting taſte; wanting power of affecting the organs of guſt.

Some earths yield, by diſtillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *inſipid*. *Boyle*

Our fathers much admir'd their taſtes ſweet,
And often call'd for ſugar with their meat
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, ſhallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary putuita, which the ancients deſcribed as *inſipid*.
Floyer on the Humours

She lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To tinge the chyle's *inſipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting ſpirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *inſipid* ſoul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without deſire,
A heap of aſhes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryden.*

Some ſhort excurſions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *inſipid* ſtuff. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [*inſipidité*, French;
INSI'PIDNESS. } from *inſipid.*]

1. Want of taſte.

2. Want of life or ſpirit.

Dryden's lines ſhine ſtrongly through the *inſipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *inſipid.*]

1. Without taſte.

2. Dully; without ſpirit.

One great reaſon why many children abandon themſelves wholly to filly ſports, and trifle away all their time *inſipidly*, is becauſe they have found their curioſity baulked. *Locke*

INSI'PIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, French; *inſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To ſtand or reſt upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each ſide the partition are ſo ordered, that the angles on one ſide *inſiſt* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other ſide. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in.

Upon ſuch large terms, and ſo abſolute,
As our conditions ſhall *conſiſt* upon,
Our peace ſhall ſtand firm as rocky mountains.
Shakſpeare

3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe.

Were there no other act or holiday but that which we have hitherto *inſiſted* on, the intercepting of her ſupplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *adj.* [*inſiſtens*, Latin.] Reſting upon any thing.

The breadth of the ſubſtruction muſt be at leaſt double to the *inſiſtent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSI'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *inſiſt.*] This word ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify conſtancy or regularity, but is now not uſed.

The heav'nly themſelves, the planets, and the center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all line of order. *Shakſp.*

INSI'TIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirſt.

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature for the uſe we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *inſitiency* of a camel for travelling in deſarts. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſitio*, Latin.] The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

Without the uſe of theſe we could have nothing of culture or civility, no tillage, grafting, or *inſition*. *Ray.*

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle.

Why ſtrew'ſt thou ſugar on that bottled ſpider,
Whoſe deadly web *inſnareth* thee about? *Shakſp.*

She *inſnar'd*
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Inſnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial ſpite;
He fiſh'—becauſe the man attempts to write.
Fenton.

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weighteſt cauſes belonging to this preſent controverſy, hath *inſnared* the judgments both of ſundry good and of ſome well learned men, is the manifeſt truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that ſerve for ritual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, leſt the people be *inſnared*. *Job.*

3. *Enſnare* is more frequent.

INSNA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociable*, French; *inſociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averſe from converſation.

If this auſtere *inſociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shakſpeare.

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The loweſt ledge or row muſt be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are continuous to board or timber, becauſe lime and wood are *inſociable* *Wotton's Architecture.*

INSOBRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety.

He whoſe conſcience upbraids him with profaneneſs towards God, and *inſobriety* towards himſelf, if he is juſt to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit ſcores. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*inſolo*, Latin.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſolation*, French; from *inſolate.*] Expoſition to the ſun.

We uſe theſe towers for *inſolation*, refrigeration, conſervation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

Rue have not a ſufficient *inſolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour, if it be ſunned too long, it inflameth a torrefaction
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

INSOLENCE. } *n. f.* [*insolence*, French;
INSOLENCY. } *insolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not reſtrain the *inſolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withſtand him, made himſelf lord of thoſe people that remained. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *inſolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakſpeare.*

Blown with *inſolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and ſhores upon which God breaks the *inſolency* of ſinners, and ſtays their proud waves. *Tillotſon*

The ſteady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtleſs *inſolence* of power,
For ſport alone, purſues the cruel chace. *Thomſ*

The fear of any violence, either againſt her own perſon or againſt her ſon, might deter Penelope from uſing any endeavours to remove men of ſuch *inſolence* and power. *Broome.*

To INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The biſhops, who were firſt faulty, *inſolenced* and aſſaulted. *King Charles*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*inſolent*, French; *inſolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged thoſe rich provinces which we reſcued: victory itſelf hath not made us *inſolent* maſters. *Atterbury*

INSOLENTLY. *adj.* [*inſolenter*, Latin] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I muſt diſprove,
He *inſolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it ſhook thy regal ſeat,
Not ſenates, *inſolently* loud,
Thoſe echoes of a thoughtleſs crowd,
Could warp thy ſoul to their unjuſt decree. *Dryd.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *inſolently*, more like a criminal than a priſoner of war. *Addiſon*

INSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*inſolvable*, French; *in* and *ſolve*.]

1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; inextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling enquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indiviſibles, and incommenſurables, wherein there appear ſome *inſolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*inſolubile*, French; *inſolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved.

Admit this, and what ſhall the ſcripture be but a ſnare and a torment to weak conſciences, filling them with infinite ſcrupuloſities, doubts *inſoluble*, and extreme deſpair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *inſoluble* ſticks in any part of the body, it gathers a craſt about it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himſelf *inſolvent* of thoſe vaſt ſums he had taken upon credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accuſed his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor ſhot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuſer for ſo many brave fellows, and finding him *inſolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addiſon.*

An *inſolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Inſolvent tenant of incumber'd ſpace. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *n. f.* [from *inſolvent*.] Inability to pay debts. An act of *inſolvency* is a law by which impriſoned debtors are releaſed without payment.

INSOMUCH. *conj.* [*in ſo much*.] So that; to ſuch a degree that. This word is growing obſolete.

It hath ever been the uſe of the conqueror to deſpiſe the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: ſo did the Romans always uſe, *inſomuch* that there is no nation but is ſprinkled with their language. *Spenſer.*

To make ground fertile, aſhes excel; *inſomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the miſchiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *inſomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Eſtrange*

They made the ground uneven about their neſt, *inſomuch* that the ſtate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage underneath. *Addiſon*

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *n. f.* [*inſpection*, Fr. *inſpectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey.

With narrow ſearch, and with *inſpection* deep,
Conſider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be underſtood; that preſs itſelf to the ſearch of the inquiſitive, to the *inſpection* of the ſevereſt and the moſt awakened reaſon; for, being ſecure of her ſubſtantial truth and purity, ſhe knows that for her to be ſeen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to ſee it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; preſiding care. In the firſt ſenſe it ſhould have *into* before the object, and in the ſecond ſenſe may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may ſafely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inſpection*. *Atterbury.*

We ſhould apply ourſelves to ſtudy the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impreſſions of his perpetual preſence with us, and *inſpection over* us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inſpection into* the affairs of the world, doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his exiſtence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inſpectors* preſs,
Like Cham, to ſhew their father's nakedneſs.
Denham.

2. A ſuperintendent.

Young men may travel under a wiſe *inſpector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home uſeful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *n. f.* [*inſperſio*, Latin.] A ſprinkling upon. *Aınſworth.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere*.] To place in an orb or ſphere.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aerial ſpirits live *inſpher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inſpire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infuſed.

To theſe *inſpirable* hurtfulneſs we may enumerate thoſe they taſtam from their expiration of ſuliginous fireams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *inſpire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſed upon *inſpiration*, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

I never ſpoke with her in all my life.
—How can ſhe then call us by our names,
Unleſs it be by *inſpiration*? *Shakſpeare*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inſpirations*. *Shakſpeare.*

We to his high *inſpiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know
Denham.

What the tragedian wrote the late ſucceſs
Declares was *inſpiration*, and not gueſs.
Dryden.

Inſpiration is when an overpowering impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: ſo were the prophets and the apoſtles *inſpired*. *Watts.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Lat. *inſpirer*, French.] To draw in the breath: oppoſed to *expire*.

If the *inſpiring* and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly yields to nature and dies. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, deſcend and ſing,
The breathing inſtruments *inſpire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuſe by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inſpired* into him an active ſoul, and breathed in a living ſpirit. *Wiſdom.*

3. To infuſe into the mind; to impreſs upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inſpir'd*
Shakſpeare.

Then to the heart *inſpir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion.

Not th' *inſpir'd*
Caſtalian ſpring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inſpire*,
And fill his ſoul with thy celeſtial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious to *inſpire* them with ſentiments of virtue *Addiſon*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of ſulphurous coal ſmokes the lungs are ſtuffed and oppreſſed, whereby they are forced to *inſpire* and expire the air with difficulty in compariſon of the facility of *inſpiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inſpiring* as he glides:
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryd.*

INSPI'RER. *n. f.* [from *inſpire*.] He that inſpires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preſerver of the world, the moſt gracious redeemer, ſanctifier, and *inſpirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Denham*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleaſed God to *inſpirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of ſupernatural ſtrength, which makes it not only eligible but poſſible; eaſy and pleaſant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A diſcreet uſe of becoming ceremonies renders the ſervice of the church ſolemn and affecting, *inſpirits* the ſluggiſh, and inflames even the devout worſhipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inſpirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope*

Let joy or eaſe, let affluence or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,

Calm ev'ry thought, *inſpirit* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inſpiſſate* the ſpirits of the wine, and maketh them not ſo eaſy to reſolve into vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inſpiſſated* by evaporation turns into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inſpiſſation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will cryſtalize by *inſpiſſation*, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inſtabilité*, Fr. *inſtabilitas*, from *inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another; ſuch a fickleneſs cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addiſon.*

INSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTALL. *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, Fr. *in* and *ſtall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddeſs now among the ſaints,
That whilom was the ſaint of them'reſs light,
And *inſtalled* now in heaven's ſight. *Spenſer.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd archbiſhop of Canterbury. *Shakſpeare.*

The king choſe him maſter of the horſe, after this he was *inſtalled* of the moſt noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtallation*, French; from *inſtall*.] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

Upon the election the biſhop gives a mandate for his *inſtallation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTA'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtall*.]

1. The act of inſtalling.

Is it not eaſy
To make lord William Haſtings of our mind,
For the *inſtalment* of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal? *Shakſpeare.*

2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled.

Search Windſor-caſtle, elves,
Within the ſeveral chairs of order look you ſcour;
Each fair *inſtallment*, coat and ſeveral creſt
With loyal blazon evermore be bleſt! *Shakſp.*

INSTANCE, INSTANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*inſtance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation.

Chriſtian men ſhould much better frame themſelves to thoſe heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with ſo great *inſtancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concern to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument.

3. Not in uſe.

She dwells ſo ſecurely upon her honour, that ſolly dares not preſent itſelf. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my deares had *inſtance* and argument to commend themſelves. *Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *inſtances* that ſecond marriage move,
Are baſe reſpects of thrift, but none of love.
Shakſpeare.

3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit.

The *inſtance* of a cauſe is ſaid to be that judicial proceſs which is made from the conteſtation of a ſuit, even to the time of pronouncing ſentence in the cauſe, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *inſtance*, all diſcourſe,
That I am ready to diſtruſt mine eyes. *Shakſp.*

In furnaces of copper and braſs, where vitriol is often caſt in, there uſeth ſuddenly a fly, which ſometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; ſometimes in the fire below, and doth preſently as ſoon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *inſtance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in hiſtory *inſtances* of perſons, who after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons, than ſtake their miſerable lives and fortunes upon the ſucceſs of a revolution *Addiſon.*

The greateſt ſaints are ſometimes made the moſt remarkable *inſtances* of ſuffering *Atterbury.*

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be removed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for *inſtance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The uſe of *inſtances* is to illuſtrate and explain a difficulty, and the ſecond is beſt anſwered by ſuch *inſtances* as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

There ſeem as it, in the time of Edward the firſt, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the firſt *inſtance*. *Hale.*

6. Occaſion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reaſon has endeavoured to recommend, even in the moſt ſevere and difficult *inſtances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A ſoul ſupreme in each hard *inſtance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eutichia has lived as free from ſin as it is poſſible for human nature, it is becauſe ſhe is always watching and guarding againſt all *inſtances* of pride. *Law's Serious Call.*

To INSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to falſe citations, that the world may ſee how little he is to be truſted, I ſhall *inſtance* in two or three about which he makes the loudeſt clamour. *Tillotſon.*

In tragedy and ſatire, this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients; and I would *inſtance* in Shakeſpeare of the former, in Corſet of the latter. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

INSTANT. *adj.* [*inſtant*, Fr. *inſtans*, Lat.]

1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.

And they were *inſtant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified *Luke.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *inſtant* in prayer. *Romans.*

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent.

Our good old friend, beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which crave the *inſtant* uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Th' *inſtant* ſtroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend ſhalt ſee;
Nor war haſt thou to wage, nor year to come,
Impending death is thine, and *inſtant* doom.
Prior.

3. Quick; making no delay.

Inſtant without diſturb they took alarm.
Milton.

Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Inſtant he flew with hoſpitable haſte,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd
Pope.

INSTANT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.]

1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

There is ſcarce an *inſtant* between their flouriſhing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time muſt move,
And not in *inſtants* through all places ſtrode;
But ſhe is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time ſuch thought cannot divide.
Davies.

At any *inſtant* of time the moving atom is but in one ſingle point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or paſt, and no other parts are co-exiſtent or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unſeaſonable *inſtant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakſpeare.*

3. It is uſed in low and commercial language for a day of the preſent or current month.

On the twentieth *inſtant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head *Addiſon's Guardian.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*inſtantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion; acting with the utmoſt ſpeed; done with the utmoſt ſpeed.

This manner of the beginning or ceaſing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *inſtantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet.*

The rapid radiance *inſtantaneous* ſtrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſtantaneous*.] In an indiviſible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reaſon to conclude that thoſe came from the clouds, or were *inſtantaneouſly* generated. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body *inſtantly* make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

Sleep *inſtant* ly fell on me. *Milton.*

As ſev'ral winds ariſe,
Juſt ſo their natures alter *inſtantly*. *May.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conqueſt does only *inſtate* the victor in thoſe rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this gliſtering monſter been born to thy poverty, he could not have been ſo bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *inſtated* thee in the ſame greatneſs, wouldſt thou have been better. *South.*

The firſt of them being eminently holy and dear to God, ſhould derive a bleſſing to his poſterity on that account, and prevail at laſt to have them alſo accepted as holy, and *inſtated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To inveſt. Obſolete.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do *inſtate* and widow you withal. *Shakſp.*

INSTAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtauration*, Fr. *inſtauratio*, Lat.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *inſtead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter aſhes. *Milton.*

Vary the form of ſpeech, and *inſtead of* the word church make it a queſtion in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very conſideration to a wiſe man is *inſtead of* a thouſand arguments, to ſatisfy him, that, in thoſe times, no ſuch thing was believed. *Tillotſon.*

3. *Inſtead* is ſometimes uſed without *of*.

In the place; in the room.

He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a various ſpirit, to raiſe
Quite out their native language, and *inſtead*
To fow a jangling noiſe of tongues unknown.
Milton.

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep*.]

1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture.

Suffolk firſt died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *inſteep'd*.
Shakſpeare.

2. Lying under water.
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors *inſteep'd* to clog the guiltleſs keel.
Shakſpeare.

INSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.
The caliga was a military ſhoe with a very thick ſole, tied above the *inſtep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Lat. *inſtiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigation*, French; from *inſtigate*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill.
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *inſtigation*. *Shakſpeare.*
It was partly by the *inſtigation* of ſome factious malecontents that bare principal ſtroke amongſt them. *Bacon.*
Shall any man that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, ſet up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *inſtigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Eſtrange.*
We have an abridgment of all the baſeneſs and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *inſtigation* of the devil could bring the ſons of men to. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, Fr. from *inſtigate*.] Inciter to ill.
That ſea of blood is enough to drown in eternal miſery the malicious author or *inſtigator* of its effuſion. *King Charles.*
Either the eagerneſs of acquiring, or the revenge of miſſing dignities, have been the great *inſtigators* of eccleſiaſtick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'L. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Lat. *inſtiller*, French.]
1. To infuſe by drops.
He from the well of life three drops *inſtill'd*.
Milton.
2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe.
Though aſſemblies be had indeed for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may eaſily prove, as well in regard of their fineſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks, and ſuch as privily will ſooneſt adventure to *inſtil* their poiſon into men's minds. *Hooker.*
He had a farther deſign to *inſtil* and inſinuate good inſtruction, by contributing to men's happineſs in this preſent life. *Calamy.*
Thoſe heathens did in a particular manner *inſtil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwiſe now-a-days. *Swift.*

INSTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Latin; from *inſtil*.]
1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed.
They embitter the cup of life by inſenſible *inſtillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtil*.] Any thing inſtilled.
The leperous *inſtilment*. *Shakſpeare.*

INSTI'NCT. *adj.* [*inſtinct*, Fr. *inſtinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in uſe.
Forth ruſh'd with whirlwind ſound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itſelf *inſtinct* with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton.*

INSTINCT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtinct*, Fr. *inſtinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the laſt ſyllable.] Deſire or averſion acting in the mind without the intervention of reaſon or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.
In him they fear your highneſs' death;
And mere *inſtinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his baniſhment.
Shakſpeare.
Thou knoweſt I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *inſtinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *inſtinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *inſtinct*: I ſhall think the better of myſelf and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakſpeare.*
But providence or *inſtinct* of nature ſeems,
Or reaſon though diſturb'd, and ſcarce conſulted
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Nature firſt pointed out my Portius to me,
And eaſily taught me by her ſecret force
To love thy perſon, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *inſtinct* grew up into friendſhip.
Addiſon.
The philoſopher avers,
That reaſon guides our deed, and *inſtinct* theirs.
Inſtinct and reaſon how ſhall we divide? *Prior.*
Reaſon ſerves when preſs'd;
But honeſt *inſtinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTI'NCTED. *adj.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Impreſſed as an animated power. This, neither mutical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley*.
What native unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and *inſtincted* through the whole, which the deſedation of ſo many parts by a bad printer and a worſe editor could not hinder from ſhining forth! *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reaſon; ariſing in the mind without apparent cauſe.
Rais'd
By quick *inſtinctive* motion, up I ſprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton.*
It will be natural that Ulyſſes's mind ſhould forbode; and it appears that the *inſtinctive* preſage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inſtinctive*.] By inſtinct; by the call of nature.
The very ſ[illegible]
Inſtinctively had quit[illegible] *Shakſp. Tempeſt.*

To INSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*inſtituo, inſtitutum*, Latin; [illegible]*er*, French.]
1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle; to preſcribe.
God then *inſtituted* a law natural to be obſerved by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the inſtitution thereof is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn injunction. *Hooker.*
Here let us breathe, and haply *inſtitute*
A courſe of learning, and ingenious ſtudies.
Shakſpeare.
To [illegible]duction of the effect they are determined [illegible] the laws of their nature, *inſtituted* and impreſſed on them by almighty wiſdom.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
The theocracy of the Jews was *inſtituted* by God himſelf. *Temple.*
To *inſtitute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new ſyſtem in politicks. *Swift.*
2. To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction.
If children were early *inſtituted*, knowledge would inſenſibly [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [illegible] French; *inſtitutum*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed law; [illegible] order.
This law, though cuſtom now directs the courſe,
As nature's *inſtitute* is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though diſuſed. *Dryden.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle.
Thou art pale in mighty ſtudies grown,
To make the ſtuck *inſtitutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitution*, French; *inſtitutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.
The *inſtitution* of God's law is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn injunction. *Hooker.*
It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of ſalvation to all, that the *inſtitution* and reſtitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*
This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legiſlators have endeavoured, in their ſeveral ſchemes of *inſtitutions* of government, to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*
3. Poſitive law.
They quarrel ſometimes with the execution of laws, and ſometimes with the *inſtitution*. *Temple.*
The holineſs of the firſt fruits and the lump is an holineſs merely of *inſtitution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holineſs of the root is an holineſs of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*
The law and *inſtitution* founded by Moſes was to eſtabliſh religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*
4. Education.
After baptiſm, when it is in infancy received, ſucceeds inſtruction and *inſtitution* in the nature and ſeveral branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a ſhort intelligible manner. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
It is a neceſſary piece of providence in the *inſtitution* of our children, to train them up to ſomewhat in their youth, that may honeſtly entertain them in their age. *L'Eſtrange.*
His learning was not the effect of precept or *inſtitution*. *Bentley.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *inſtitution*.] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine.
That it was not out of faſhion Ariſtotle declareth in his politicks among the *inſtitutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

INSTITUTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtitute*.] Writer of inſtitutes or elemental inſtructions.
Green gall the *inſtitutiſts* would perſuade us to be an effect of an over-hot ſtomach. *Harvey.*

INSTITUTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtituteur*, French; *inſtitutor*, Latin.]
1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles.
It might have ſucceeded a little better, if it had pleaſed the *inſtitutors* of the civil months of the ſun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*
2. Inſtructor; educator.
The two great aims which every *inſtitutor* of youth ſhould mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop*.] To cloſe up; to ſtop.
With boiling pitch another near at hand
The ſeams *inſtops*. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* participle preterit *inſtructed* or *inſtruct*, [*inſtruo*, Latin; *inſtruire*, French.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to inſtitute; to direct.
Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *inſtruct* thee. *Deuteronomy.*
His God doth *inſtruct* him to diſcretion, and doth teach him. *Iſaiah.*

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *inſtructed* about the ſong, becauſe he was ſkilful. 1 *Chron*

Thou approveſt the things that are more excellent, being *inſtructed* out of the law. *Romans*

Inſtruct me, for thou knoweſt. *Milton.*

He over by conſulting at thy ſhrine
Return'd the wiſer, or the more *inſtruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him moſt.
Milton

. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *inſtructed in* the ſongs of the Lord were two hundred fourſcore and eight.
1 *Chronicles*

Theſe are the things *wherein* Solomon was *inſtructed* for building of the houſe of God.
2 *Chronicles*

. To model; to form. Little in uſe.

They ſpeak to the merits of a cauſe, after the proctor has prepared and *inſtructed* the ſame for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe*

INSTRU'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtruct*.] A teacher; an inſtitutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written *inſtructor*.

Though you have ten thouſand *inſtructors* in Chriſt. 1 *Corinthians.*

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *inſtructor* was.
Denham

O thou, who future things can'ſt repreſent
As preſent, heav'nly *inſtructer*! *Milton*

Poets, the *inſtructers* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native uſe. *Inſcription.*

They ſee how they are beſet on every ſide, not only with temptations, but evil actors to vice. *Locke*

Several *inſtructors* were diſpoſed among this little helpleſs people. *Addiſon.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *inſtructors*. *Rogers*

INSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtruction*, French; from *inſtruct*.]

The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to ſpeak,
Not by your own *inſtruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to *Shakſp*

We are beholden to judicious writers of ages, for their diſcoveries and diſcourſes they have left behind them for our *inſtruction* *Locke.*

Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *inſtruction* to hearken to my words? *Jeremiah.*

On ev'ry tree of ſolid wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet *inſtruction* flows,
But ſome untaught ſcorn the whipping rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leſſons, blockheads ſtill
Young

Authoritative information; mandate.

See this diſpatch'd with all the haſte thou can'ſt,
Anon I'll give thee more *inſtruction*. *Shakſpeare*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtruct*; *inſtruct f*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *inſtructive* expreſſions by ſpeech was alone is endowed. *Locke.*

I would not laugh but to inſtruct, or it may both cauſes to be *inſtructive*, it ſhall never ceaſe to be innocent. *Anatomy*

INSTRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtrament*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.]

A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.

If he ſmite him with an *inſtrument* of iron, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers*

What artificial frame, what inſtrument,
But our ſuperior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muſcles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Lead is uſeful for turners and *inſtrument* makers. *Mortimer*

A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds.

He that ſtriketh an *inſtrument* with ſkill, may cauſe notwithſtanding a very pleaſant ſound, if the ſtring whereon he ſtriketh chance to be incapable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, *inſtruments* and poetry *Shakſpeare*

In ſolitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleaſure ſhares,
But ſighs when ſongs and *inſtruments* he hears
Dryden

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *inſtrument* of covenants, and ſealed it. *Tobit*

4. The agent. It is uſed of perſons as well as things, but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe.

If, haply, you my father do ſuſpect,
An *inſtrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakſp Othello*

5. That by means whereof ſomething is done.

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *inſtruments* of doing, but that it were intended the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney*

All voluntary ſelf-denials and auſterities which chriſtianity commends become neceſſary, not ſimply for themſelves, but as *inſtruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety*

Reputation is the ſmalleſt ſacrifice thoſe can make us, who have been the *inſtruments* of our ruin. *Swift*

There is one thing to be conſidered concerning reaſon, whether ſyllogiſm be the proper *inſtrument* of it, and the uſefulleſt way of exerciſing this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

He ſcarce knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleaſed her *inſtruments* to frame themſelves *Sidney*

All the *inſtruments* which aided to expoſe the child, were executed when it was found.
Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.

In bees it is as well an injuries, it is the principle that we are to conſider, not the *inſtrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold are but the *inſtruments* of the wiſe, They undertake the dangers they adviſe. *Dryd.*

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*inſtrumental*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical.

All learned and *inſtrumental* cauſes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would ſeem altogether uſeleſs, virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Prayer, which is *inſtrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promiſe in this thing.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

It is not an eſſential part of religion, but rather an adventitious and *inſtrumental* duty.
Smalridge.

I diſcern ſome excellent final cauſes of conſtruction of body and ſoul, but the *inſtrumental* I know not, nor what viſible bands and fetters unite them together *Bentley.*

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful: uſed of perſons and things.

The preſbyterian merits is of little weight, when they allege themſelves *inſtrumental* towards the reformation. *Swift.*

3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments; not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, reject the abrogation of *inſtrumental* muſick, approve never thelefs the uſe of vocal melody to remain muſt ſhew ſome reaſon, wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of *inſtrumental* ſounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their ſongs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.
Milton.

Sweet voices, mixt with *inſtrumental* ſounds,
Aſcend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the ſoul, and the *inſtrumentality* of the ſpirits.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *inſtrumental*.] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *inſtrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the ſacrament conſiſts in a ſtanding, permanent habit, or principle of holineſs, wrought chiefly by God's ſpirit, and *inſtrumentally* by his word, in the heart or ſoul of man. *South.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental*.] Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

The *inſtrumentalneſs* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to fence and ſecure property. *Hammond.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance.

The one is oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with *inſufferable* cold. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

Eyes that contels'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce, they flath'd *inſufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *inſufferable* to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all diſeaſe them, becauſe that cauſing no diſorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed.
Locke.

2. Deteſtable; contemptible; diſguſting beyond endurance.

A multitude of ſcribblers, who daily poſſeſs the world with their *inſufferable* ſtuff, ſhould be diſcouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton.*

There is no perſon remarkably ungrateful, who was not alſo *inſufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fr.
INSUFFICIENCY. } *in* and *ſufficient*.] Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power. uſed of things and perſons.

The number's aptneſs or *inſufficiency*, otherwiſe than by reading to inſtruct the flock, ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do.
Hooker.

The *inſufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of ſcripture, to fully ſupplied, that further light than has hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes, unintelligent of our *inſufficience*, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us.
Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.

Till experience had diſcovered them defect and *inſufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; *in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient* *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity or fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

I'NSULAR. } *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *in-*
I'NSULARY. } *sularis*, Latin.] Belonging to an island.

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howel.*

I'NSULATED. *adj.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSU'LSE. *adj.* [*insulsus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dict.*

I'NSULT. *n. s.* [*insultus*, Latin; *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four he may sustain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden.*

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Take the sentence seriously, because railleries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broome.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*insulter*, French; *insulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet still they find a future task remain,
To turn the soil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSU'LTER. *n. s.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby on Bodies*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former further, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew's Museum.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number, of the persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange.*

He thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the equator this spring would be almost pestilent and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring would do their business. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to a pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But [illegible] stood aloof,
When *insupport*[illegible] not advanc'd,
In scorn of their [illegible]ns, and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them [illegible]y troops. *Milton.*

The first day's silence sufficiently convinc'd me, that [illegible]m was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'U[illegible]BLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, French; *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make [illegible]plicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

He thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that [illegible]culty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSU[illegible]UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSU[illegible]RRECTION. *n. s.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The [illegible] of an *insurrection*. *Shakspeare.*

This city [illegible] made *insurrection* against [illegible]ebellion and sedition have been made [illegible] *Ezra.*

There shall be [illegible] *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. *2 Esdras.*

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. s.* [*insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering into something

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTAGLIO. n. s. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals *Addison.*

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Grew.*

I'NTEGER. n. s. [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral* in their parts together. *Locke.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, that of *integral* principles, who, from an infant should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *n. s.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various means of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of human body.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* nature.

A mathematical whole is better called an *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart.

INTE'GRITY. *n. s.* [*integrité*, French; *integritas*, from *integer*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that *integrity* which should become it.
Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare.*

Whoever has examined both parties can go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding.

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*.

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of action.

INTE'GUMENT. *n. s.* [*integumentum*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his friend than without his skin: it is not indeed

perly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *n. s.* [*intellect*, French; *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South*

INTELLE'CTION. *n. s.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, French; from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, Fr. *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be called in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose
And, join'd, this *intellectual* host compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTE'LLECTUAL. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. Little in use.

Her husband not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential.
Glanville's Scepsis.

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals*, in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning presences. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *n. s.* [*intelligence*, Fr.
INTE'LLIGENCY. } *intelligentia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
A most *intelligency* bawd! *Shakspeare.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligencers*, giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages
Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*
May pass betwen the prince and them. *Denham.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*.
Hale.

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favours, for that of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words up-hoarded hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry:
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie. *Spenser.*

INTE'LLIGENCER. *n. s.* [from *intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being the discreetest *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, French; *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it, are in no less required for government, but to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

He of [illegible]
Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice

Shuns for our equal winters; when our sun
Cleave the chill'd soil, he backwards wings his way *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. It has *of* before the thing.

Intelligent of leaders, they set forth
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare.*

INTELLIGI'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligent*.]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd, and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With act *intelligential*. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *intelligible*.]

1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*.
Glanville.

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryd.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason: therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Rose.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals.
Woodward's Natural History.

INTE'MERATE. *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *n. s.* [*intemperance*, French; *intemperantia*, Latin.]
INTE'MPERANCY. }

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance*, and all kinds of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more

In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
What miſery th' inabſtinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts*

2. Exceſſive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, French; *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women ſhould die than men, if the number of burials anſwered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reaſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex *Graunt*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South*

2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakſpeare.*

Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing, for therein is the word of ſin. *Ecclus.*

3. Exceſſive; exceeding the juſt or convenient mean: as, *an* intemperate *climate*; *we have* intemperate *weather.*

INTE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly *Tillotſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas, no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſw.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate.*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

INTE'NABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable.*] Indefenſible: as, *an* intenable *opinion*; *an* intenable *fortreſs.*

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.

The ſame advancing high above his head,
With ſharp *intended* ſtrong ſo rude his foe,
That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
No living wight would have him life beſtow. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intenſe; to ſtrain.

What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the ſame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetiſm may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To regard; to attend: to take care of.

This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not, when the ſacrament is adminiſtered, imagine themſelves called only to walk up and down in a white and flaming garment. *Hooker*

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tenderneſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience, till a little ſmoke, that was raiſed in his country, was over; ſlightly, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeriouſly. *Bacon*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenſer.*

Neither was there any who might ſhare in the government, while the king *intended* his pleaſure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The earl was a very acute and ſound ſpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! *intend* at home,
While here ſhall be our home, what beſt may eaſe
The preſent miſery. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend;
Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend.* *Waller.*

5. To mean; to deſign.

The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her eſteem greatly of his words; but that the words themſelves founded ſo, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended.* *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art ſworn
As deeply to affect what we *intend*,
As cloſely to conceal what we impart. *Shakſp.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods, for his ſatires and epiſtles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruction, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuth.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenſer.*

Be nought hereat diſmay'd,
Till well ye wot, by [illegible] *intendiment*,
What woman, and what [illegible]re doth we upbraid.
Spenſer.

INTI'NDMENT. [illegible] [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; deſign.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you with all: that either you might ſtay him from his *intendment*, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he muſt run into. *Shakſpeare.*

All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to ſoften.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, [illegible]nerating, milky grain. *Philips*

INTENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of ſoftening or making tender.

If living creatures the nobleſt uſe of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, reſtoration of ſome degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. Not in uſe.

I know I love in vain, ſtrive againſt hope;
Yet in this captious and [illegible]*nible* ſieve,
I ſtill pour in the [illegible]love. *Shakſpeare.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [illegible], Latin.]

1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax.

To obſerve the effects of a diſtillation, proſecuted with ſo *intenſe* and unuſual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intenſe*,
The ſound is ſtill a comment to the ſenſe. *Roſcom.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraiſms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intenſe* phraſes. *Addiſon*

3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive.

But in diſparity
The one *intenſe*; the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [from *intenſe.*] To a great degree; not ſlightly; not remiſsly.

If an Engliſhman conſiders our world, how *intenſely* it is heated, he cannot ſuppoſe that it will cool again. *Addiſon*

INTE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intenſe.*] The ſtate of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

The water of ſprings and rivers, that [illegible] a diſtance from the heat above, being exaſperated more or leſs, in proportion to the greater or leſſer *intenſeneſs* of heat. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*intenſion*, Fr. *intenſio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing; contrariety to remiſſion or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than againſt the wind; and likewiſe to riſe and fall with the *intenſion* or remiſſion of the wind *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

Faith differs from hope in the extenſion of its object, and in the *intenſion* of degree *Taylor*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intenſe.*]

1. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf; that may admit increaſe of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, ſo it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, becauſe the *intenſive* difference between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that aſſiduous attendance and *intenſive* circumſpection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Wotton*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* By increaſe of degree.

God and the good angels are more [illegible] than we are, that is, *intenſively* in the degree of acceſſion, but not extenſively in the latitude of the object according to a liberty of exerciſe, but not to ſpecification. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application: formerly with *to.*

Diſtractions in England made moſt men *intent* to their own ſafety. *King Charles*

2. Commonly with *on.*

When we uſe but thoſe means which God has laid before us, it is a good ſign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own convenience. *I. T.*

The general himſelf had been more *intent* upon his command. *Clarendon*

They *on* their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger ſought *Dryden*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none ſo enſlaved to the neceſſities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke*

whilſt they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or diſprove ſome propoſition that relates to that part, without attention to the conſequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

We *intent* and touch-ſtones to take up the meaning of the ſpeaker. *Watts.*

IE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *intend.*]

A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the ſcripture of God be ſtored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all ſorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of ſcripture is to deliver the laws of duties ſupernatural. *Hooker*

Whereas commandment was given to deſtroy all places where the Canaanites had ſerved the gods, this precept had reference unto a ſpecial *intent* and purpoſe, which was, that there ſhould be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker*

Thoſe that accuſe him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his diſcarded men *Shakſpeare.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakſp.*

This fury fit for her *intent* ſhe choſe;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The Athenians ſent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to aſſiſt the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themſelves maſters of that iſland. *Grew.*

Of darkneſs viſible ſo much he lent,
As half to ſhew, half veil the deep *intent*.
Dunciad.

To all intents. In all ſenſes, whatever be meant or deſigned.

There is an incurable blindneſs cauſed by a reſolution not to ſee; and, *to all intents* and purpoſes, he who will not open his eyes is for the preſent as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miſerable *to all intents* and purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*intention*, Fr. *intentio*, Latin.]

Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earneſtneſs, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, conſiders it on every ſide, and will not be called off by the ordinary ſolicitation of other ideas. *Locke*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *attention* of the interior powers of the ſoul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by ſome, to interpoſe ſtill ſomewhat for the higher part of the mind and the underſtanding to work upon *Hooker.*

She did courſe o'er my exteriors with ſuch a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning glaſs.
Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

In perſons poſſeſſed with other notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot quit theſe but by great examination; which cannot be done without ſome labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and diſcuſſion of each particular. *South.*

Deſign; purpoſe.

I wiſh others the ſame *intention*, and greater ſucceſſes. *Temple*

Moſt part of chronical diſtempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which caſe the principal *intention* is to reſtore the tone of the ſolid parts *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained. This for diſtinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intenſion.*

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remiſſion; but eſſences are not capable of ſuch variation. *Locke*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*] Deſigned; done by deſign.

The glory of God is the end which every intellectual being is bound to contain, by a direct and *intentional* ſervice. *Rogers*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional.*]

1. By deſign; with fixed choice.

I find in myſelf that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purpoſely. *Hale*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am willing to write to you, I ſhall conclude you are *intentionally* done to to me *Atterbury to Pope*

INTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the ſame *intentive* and erect *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The naked relation, at leaſt the *intentive* conſideration of that, is able ſtill, and at this diſadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire.

If we miſſit paſſionately or ſo *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous purſuit of all juſt, ſober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian ſcreen may pleaſe a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear ſo diſproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury*

The Chian medal feats him with a volume open, and reading *intently.* *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application.

He is more diſengaged from his *intentneſs* on affairs *Swift.*

To INTER. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefeſt temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corſe ſhall be *interr'd.*
Shakſpeare.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shakſp.*

His body ſhall be *honourably interr'd*,
And the laſt funeral rites adorn his herſe.
Dryden.

The aſhes, in an old record of the convent, are ſaid to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addiſ*

2. To cover with earth.

The beſt way is to *inter* them as you furrow peaſe. *Mortimer.*

INTE'RCALAR. } *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr.
INTE'RCALARY. } *intercalaris*, Latin.]

Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in leap year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In ſixty-three years there may be loſt almoſt eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or ſix ſupernumerary days *Brown*

To INTERCE[illegible] *interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Lat.

1. To paſs betwe[illegible]

He ſuppoſeth that a vaſt period *interceded* between that organization and the age wherein he lived. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Thoſe ſuperficies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power, and which *intercept* the dimmeſt that differ moſt in their refractive denſities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one part be named, and *between* if both be named

Then the relation
Preſumptuous, thus to *interceded* began. *Milton.*

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to the ſon, and precede our atonement, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually *interceding with* his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy*

I may reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair critticks, and your lordſhip may *intercede with* them on my promiſe of amendment *Dryd.*

Origen denies that any prayers are to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way.

The beſt courſe ſhould be by planting of garriſons about him, which, whitherſoever he ſhall look forth, or be drawn out, ſhall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming *Spenſer.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
—— O, ſhe that might have *intercepted* thee,
By ſtrangling thee. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muſter'd my ſoldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Albans t' *intercept* the queen. *Shakſpeare.*

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakſpeare.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a diſtance from us, it is poſſible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progreſs towards them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated; to ſtop in the progreſs. It is uſed of the thing or perſon paſſing.

Though they cannot anſwer my diſtreſs,
Yet in ſome ſort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale *Shakſp.*

Pierced the hole I faſtened to the ſhutboard, with patch, the blade of a ſharp knife, to *intercept* ſome part of the light which paſſed through the hole. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. It is uſed of the act of paſſing.

Since death's near, and runs with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and *intercept* his courſe.
Donne

4. It is uſed of that to which the paſſage is directed.

On barbed ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the cadence of the bees in May,
When ſwarming o'er the duſky fields they fly,
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the ſky.
Dryden

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While ſtorms vindictive *intercept* the ſhore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept.* Stoppage in courſe; hinderance; obſtruction.

The pillars ſtanding at a competent diſtance from the outmoſt wall, will, by *interception* of the light, ſomewhat in appearance diminiſh the breadth. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, but alſo ſuffocation, ſtrangulation or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION. *n. f.* [*interceſſion*, Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another, generally in his favour, ſometimes againſt him.

Loving, and therefore conſtant, he uſed ſtill the *interceſſion* of diligence and faith, ever hoping becauſe he would not put himſelf into that hell to be hopeleſs. *Sidney*

Can you, when you puſhed out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palſied *interceſſion* of ſuch a decayed dotard as you ſeem to be? *Shakſpeare.*

He maketh interceſſion to God againſt Iſrael. *Romans*

He bare the ſin of many, and made *interceſſion* for the tranſgreſſors. *Iſaiah.*

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *interceſſion* to me: for I will not hear thee. *Jer.*

To pray to the ſaints to obtain things by their merits and *interceſſions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *interceſſion* now is needleſs grown;
Retire, and let me ſpeak with her alone. *Dryd.*

INTERCE'SSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſeur*, Fr. *interceſſor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyeſight bend;
Thy looks, ſighs, tears, for *interceſſours* ſend. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,
Patron or *interceſſour* none appear'd. *Milton.*

When we ſhall hear our eternal doom from our *interceſſour*, it will convince us, that a denial of Chriſt is more than tranſitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together.

Two boſoms, *interchained* with an oath;
So then two boſoms, and a ſingle troth. *Shakſp.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ſhip, whereon they kept themſelves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cards, while either cared for other, each comforting and counſelling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worſe. *Sidney.*

I ſhall *interchange*
My wained ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſucceed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Eucharus came ſo mightily to his ſuccour, that, with ſome *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a juſt war, the beſt child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Thoſe have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.*

2. Alternate ſucceſſion.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round!
If I could joy in ought! ſweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original meaſure of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkneſs, and ſucceſſion of ſeaſons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the firſt ages after the flood. *Burnet.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Creſſid hither. Good Diomede,
Furniſh you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shakſp.*

Farewell; the leiſure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of ſweet diſcourſe. *Shakſp.*

Since their more mature dignities made ſeparation of their ſociety, their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakſpeare.*

After ſo vaſt an obligation, owned by ſo free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindneſſes? *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange.*]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many teſtimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and reſting in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſehood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

Juſt under the line they may ſeem to have two winters and two ſummers; but there alſo they have four *interchangeable* ſeaſons, which is enough whereby to meaſure. *Holder.*

All along the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Iſrael, always ſuited to their manners. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable.*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In theſe two things the eaſt and weſt churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

This in myſelf I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakſp.*

Theſe articles were ſigned by our plenipotentiaries and thoſe of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the miniſters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had ſigned. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Atteſted by the holy cloſe of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakſpeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obſtructing; cutting by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

They commend re[illegible]ts, but not with much aſtringency, unleſs a[illegible]*tercipients* upon the parts above, leſt the matter ſhould thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By [illegible] of oracles we may underſtand their *interciſion*, not abſciſſion, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening; to intercept.

The [illegible] is ſometimes *intercluded* by a hoarſeneſs or [illegible]us phlegm cleaving to the aſpera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*interclauſus*, Lat.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The ſpace between the pillars.

The diſtance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, becauſe the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than [illegible]. *Wotton.*

To INTERCOMMU'NE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To [illegible] the ſame table.

Wine is to be forb[illegible] conſumptions, for that the ſpirits of the wine do prey upon the roſcid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the ſpirits of the body, and ſo rob them of their nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *community.*]

1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion.

INTERCO'STAL. *adj.* [*intercoſtal*, Fr. *inter* and *coſta*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm ſeems the principal inſtrument of ordinary reſpiration, although to reſtrained reſpiration the *intercoſtal* muſcles may concur. *Boyle*

By the aſſiſtance of the inward *intercoſtal* muſcles, in deep ſuſpirations, we take large gulps of air. *More*

INTERCOURSE. *n. ſ.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This ſweet *intercourſe*
Of looks and ſmiles; for ſmiles from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food *Milton.*

2. Communication: followed by *with*.

The choice of the place requireth many circumſtances, as the ſituation near the ſea, for the commo[illegible]ſineſs of an *intercourſe with* England. *Bacon*

What an honour is it that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a participation of himſelf! That he ſhould give us minds capable of ſuch an *intercourſe with* the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Paſſage between.

Conſider what fluidity ſaltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle*

INTERCU'RRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor whoſe parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of ſome very ſubtile *intercurrent* matter, thoſe active parts preſently begin to penetrate, and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron *Boyle*

INTERDE'AL. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourſe. Obſolete.

The Gaulliſh ſpeech is the very Britiſh, which is yet retained of the Welſhmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenſer*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I paſs'd through ways
That brought me on a ſudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. L.*

By magick feuc'd, by ſpells encompaſs'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his ſuffragans, but his vicar-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongſt his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of ſtrangers. *Bacon*

Thoſe are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of theſe viands pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*

Had he liv'd to ſee her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harſh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himſelf. *Dryden.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himſelf meritoriouſly againſt the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Hoiton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Latin; from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which reſounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict*. An improper uſe of the word.

The trueſt ſtuff of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* ſtands accurſt. *Shakſp.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſw.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, Fr.]
To INTERE'ST. } To concern; to affect; to give ſhare in.

The myſtical communion of all faithful men is ſuch as maketh every one to be *intereſted* in thoſe precious bleſſings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our laſt not leaſt; to whoſe young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *intereſs'd*. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to ſtudy its benefit and its glory, to be *intereſſed* in its concerns, is natural to all men *Dryden.*

Scipio, reſtoring the Spaniſh bride, gained a great nation to *intereſt* themſelves for Rome, againſt Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddeſs who uſed to *intereſt* herſelf in marriages. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Ill ſucceſſes did not diſcourage that ambitious and *intereſted* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with paſſion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

INTEREST. *n. ſ.* [*intereſt*, Lat. *interêt*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a ſerious comprehenſion of that one great *intereſt* of others, as well as ourſelves. *Hammond*

Diviſions hinder the common *intereſt* and publick good. *Temple*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good and *intereſt*. *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preſerv'd them, had now loſt their *intereſt*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'reſt* in the ſky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the diſmal miſchief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *intereſt*.

Endeavour to adjuſt the degrees of influence, that each cauſe might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *intereſt* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *intereſt* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the oppoſite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *int'reſt* calls off all her ſneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for uſe; uſury.

Did he take *intereſt*?
——No, not take *intereſt*; not, as you would ſay,
Directly, *int'reſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

It is a ſad life we lead, my dear, to be ſo teazed; paying *intereſt* for old debts, and ſtill contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any ſurplus of advantage.

With all ſpeed
You ſhall have your deſires with *intereſt*. *Shalſ*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our anceſtors in converſation, as never to *interfere* with party diſputes in the ſtate. *Swift*

2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other.

If each acts by an independent power, then commands may *interfere*. *Sandridge's Sermons*

3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg againſt another and ſtriking off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may conſiſt of any terrene or aqueous corpuſcles, kept ſwimming in the *interfluent* celeſtial matter. *Boyle*

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj.* [*interfuſus*, Latin.] Poured or ſcattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between.

England and Scotland are divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and ſome deſert ground *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, ſtorms, ſhores, and every *interjacency* irregulates *Brown*

INTERJA'CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between.

The ſea itſelf muſt be very broad, and void of little iſlands *interjacent*, elſe will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it ſerveth. *Raleigh*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be ſeen diſtinctly, which would not at all be ſeen through other parts of the glaſſes, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opticks*

INTERJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as [illegible] in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would expreſs their paſſions, are at the beſt but like natural *interjections*, to diſcover their paſſions or impreſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

2. Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between; act of putting ſomething between.

Laughing cauſeth a continual expulſion of the breath, with the loud noiſe which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon*

INTERIM. *n. ſ.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* ſhall ſupport
By his dear abſence. *Shakſpeare's Othello*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that waſhes away neſt, birds, and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

In this *interim* my women aſked what I thought. *Tatler*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

[illegible]
Whoſe paſſion [illegible] plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one [illegible] by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their iſſues. *Shakſpeare.*

INTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, French.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial.

The fool multitude, that chuſe by ſhew,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interior*, but
Like groſſer parts, this funk down, would harden, and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign part, or by ſtrangers that come to them *Bacon*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker*

The ambaſſadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpoſe of their matter to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what ſervices he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* ſome errors, wherewith they ſeemed to reproach him. *Hayward*

Your argument is as ſtrong againſt the uſe of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe*.] The flow of time between any two events.

Theſe drugs are calmed into ſuch falls, which, after a ſhort *interlapſe* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diverſify lean with fat.

2. To interpoſe; to inſert between.

Jeſts ſhould be *interlarded* after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diverſify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has uſed this word very harſhly, and probably did not underſtand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of ſtrongeſt brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and Engliſh one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new:
Made wealthy at the ſmall expence of ſigning,
With a wet ſeal, and a freſh *interlining*. *Dryd.*

Three things render a writing ſuſpected the perſon producing a falſe inſtrument, the perſon that frames it, and the *interlining* and raſing out of words contained in ſuch inſtruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muſe invok'd ſit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hobitations. *Swift*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory; these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden*

INTERLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, French; *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, French; *inter* and *loquor*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation rouseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them, these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to.

Fiddes' Sermons

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestal; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is defined to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler*

INTERLO'PER. *n. f.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques and revels, and such *interludes*. *Bacon*

The comedies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conceived a hatred of him into the people. *Government of the Tongue*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden*

INTERLU'ENCY. *n. f.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale*

INTERLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*,
INTERLU'NARY. } Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Become the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct princes, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino. *Addison on Italy*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift*

To INTERMI'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of catholicks. *Bacon*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Heywood.*

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomart, and the entanglements of Belphœbe. *Spenser.*

INTERME'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There is hardly a greater pest to government and families, than odious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*

Our allies, and our flock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these odious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift*

Shall strangers, fancy *intermeddlers* say,
Thus fat, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A Pindar.*

INTERME'DIACY. *n. f.* [from *intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham*

INTERME'DIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of delights, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evelyn's Kalendar*

INTERMI'DIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of a deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of [illegible] vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts*

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To INTERMI'LL. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser*

INTE'RMENT. *n. f.* [*interment*, French from *inter*.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*intermigration* French; *inter* and *migro*, Latin.] Act of removing from one place to another so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature and humour; and all arising from the ease and though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of intermigrations. *Hale's Origination of Mankind*

INTE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton*

INTE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded, unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Lest fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*. *Chapm. Odyss.*

INTERMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*interminatio*, French; *intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as Isaiah, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be allured. *Decay of Piety*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled* with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, immediately known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker*

Any hand shall never rest
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cæsar's gain. *Shakspeare's Othello*

Here fat'ning figs delight the wand'ring eyes,
There trees on *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission*,
Which presently they read. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*, but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkins' Dæd.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Tooke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But gentle heav'n
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself
Shakspeare.

3. State of being intermitted.
Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermiſſion* do win to themſelves a kind of grace-like newneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever, or any fits of pain; reſt; pauſe of ſorrow.
Reſt or *intermiſſion* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.
I reduced Ireland, after ſo many *intermiſſive* wars, to a perfect paſſive obedience. *Howel.*
As though there were any ceſſation in nature, or juſtitiums imaginable in profeſſions, whoſe ſubject is under no *intermiſſive* but conſtant way of mutation, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.
If nature ſhould *intermit* her courſe, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the obſervation of her own laws. *Hooker.*
Run to your houſes, fall upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs muſt light on this ingratitude. *Shakſpeare.*
His miſled, laſcivious ſon,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* ſo
The courſe of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of thoſe arts which were long before practiſed, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale.*
Certain Indians, when a horſe is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horſe not *intermitting* his courſe. *Wilkins.*
Speech *intermitted*, thus began. *Milton.*
We are furniſhed with an armour from heaven, but if we are remiſs, or perſuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be ſurpriſed. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms. Uſed of fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.
Next to thoſe durable pains, ſhort *intermittent* or ſwift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into conſumptions. *Harvey.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others.
Her perſuaſions ſhe *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that ſhe would depart from him. *Hayward.*
Reveal
To Adam what ſhall come in future days,
As I ſhall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My cov'nant in the woman's ſeed renew'd. *Milton.*
In yonder ſpring of roſes, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redreſs 'till noon. *Milton.*
I doubt not to perform the part of a juſt hiſtorian to my royal maſter, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]
1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies.
The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave perſons much unſatisfied, whether the ſubſtances they produce be truly the hypoſtatical principles, or only ſome *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with thoſe employed. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a maſs.
In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.
The vaſt diſtances between theſe great bodies are called *intermundane* ſpaces; in which though there may be ſome fluid, yet it is ſo thin and ſubtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *adj.* [*inter, muralis, murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.
A ſolemn oath religiouſly they take,
By *intermutual* vows proteſting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forſake
So good a cauſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTE'RN. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; inteſtine; not foreign.
The midland towns are moſt flouriſhing, which ſhews that her riches are *intern* and domeſtick. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; not external.
That ye ſhall be as gods, ſince I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.*
Myſelf, my conſcience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*
Bad comes of ſetting our hearts upon the ſhape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Eſtrange.*
If we think moſt men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no ſuch *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*
2. Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real.
We are to provide things honeſt; to conſider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the ſight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or ſuſpicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal.*]
1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually.
We are ſymbolically in the ſacrament, and by faith and the ſpirit of God, *internally* united to Chriſt. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.
Th' Egyptians worſhip'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *n. ſ.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Latin.] Mutual deſtruction; maſſacre; ſlaughter.
That natural propenſion of ſelf-love, and natural principle of ſelf-preſervation, will neceſſarily break out into wars and *internecions.* *Hale.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *n. ſ.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Latin.] A ſummons; a call upon.
In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is ſufficient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To INTE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpoler*, French; *interpolo*, Latin.]
1. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong.
The Athenians were put in poſſeſſion of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as ſome think, *interpolated* by him for that purpoſe. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to [illegible]; to carry on with intermiſſions. In this ſenſe it is not in uſe.
This motion of the heavenly bodies themſelves ſeems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the firſt moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*
That individual hath neceſſarily a concomitant ſucceſſion of *interpolated* motions, namely, the pulſes of the heart, and the ſucceſſive motions of reſpiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate.*] Something added or put into the original matter.
I have changed the ſituation of ſome of the Latin verſes, and made ſome *interpolations.* *Cromwell to Pope*

INTERPOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, French.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.
You or your *interpolator* ought to have conſidered. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons.
The *interpoſal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean diſcourſe, may ſeem to take away my choice. *South.*
2. Intervention.
Our overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by cruſted globes, whoſe influential emiſſions are intercepted by the *interpoſal* of the benighting element. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interpoſer*, French.]
1. To place between; to make intervenient.
Some weeks the king did honourably *interpoſe*, both to give ſpace to his brother's inceſſion, and to ſhew that he had a conflict with himſelf what he ſhould do. *Bacon.*
2. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience.
What watchful cares do *interpoſe* themſelves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakſpeare.*
Death ready ſtands to *interpoſe* his dart. *Milton.*
Human frailty will too often *interpoſe* itſelf among perſons of the holieſt function. *Swift.*
3. To offer as a ſuccour or relief.
The common father of mankind ſeaſonably *interpoſed* his hand, and reſcued miſerable man out of the groſs ſtupidity and ſenſuality whereunto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption.
But, *interpoſes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almoſt againſt any hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. One that comes between others.
I will make haſte; but, till I come again,
No bed ſhall e'er be guilty of my ſtay;
No reſt be *interpoſer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpoſition*, Fr. *interpoſitio*, Lat. from *interpoſe.*]
1. Intervenient agency.
There never was a time when the *interpoſition* of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary to ſecure the honour of religion *Atterbury.*
Though warlike ſucceſſes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interpoſition*, yet are they no ſure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties.
The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interpoſition* of their common protectors. *Addiſon.*
3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two.

The nights are ſo cold, freſh, and equal, by reaſon of the intire *interpoſition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She ſits on a globe that ſtands in water, to denote that ſhe is miſtreſs of a new world, ſeparate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interpoſition* of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing interpoſed.

A shelter, and a kind of ſhading cool
Interpoſition, as a ſummer's cloud. *Milton.*

To INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution to; to clear by expoſition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond ſelf-explication. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

You ſhould be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are ſo. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen.*

An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, and underſtanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and ſhewing of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame Daniel. *Daniel.*

Hear his ſighs, thou mute!
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Mil on's Par. Loſt.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: theſe ſingularities are *interpretable* from more innocent cauſes *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Look how we can, or ſad or merrily,
Interpretation will miſquote our looks. *Shakſp.*

2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition.

If it be obſcure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, conſtrains no man, which ſtandeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardeſt and worſt *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive chriſtians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted their predictions, and the marks by which the Meſſiah would be diſcovered, and how the Jewiſh doctors, who ſucceeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addiſon.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beſeech thee to proſper this great ſign, and to give us the *interpretation* and uſe of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apoſtolick were ſufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark againſt heretieks, the rejecting them traditions may juſtly be deemed an *interpretative* ſiding with heretics. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this proviſion the Almighty *interpretatively* ſpeaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furniſhed world. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER. *n. ſ.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expoſitor; an expounder.

What we oft do beſt,
By ſick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd; what worſt, as oft,
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cry'd up
For our beſt act. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confuſed maſs, and ſo it is underſtood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Chriſtian. *Burnet.*

We think moſt men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A tranſlator.

Nor word for word be careful to tranſfer,
With the ſame faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How ſhall any man, who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit, when he conſiders that in an age or two he ſhall hardly be underſtood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE'GNUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

Next enſu'd a vacancy,
Thouſand worſe paſſions than poſſeſs'd
The *interregnum* of my breaſt:
Bleſs me from ſuch an anarchy. *Cowley.*

He would ſhew the queen my memorial with the firſt opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE'IGN. *n. ſ.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions.

By his inſtructions touching the queen of Naples, it ſeemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interrogation*, French; *interrogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of queſtioning.

2. A queſtion put; an inquiry.

How demurely ſoever ſuch men may pretend to ſanctity, that *interrogation* of God preſſes hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digreſſions, but thoſe ſhort. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a queſtion: thus? as, Does Job ſerve God for nought?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

INTERRO'GATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY. *n. ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A queſtion; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will ſerve long *interrogatories*. *Shakſpeare.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can taſk the free breath of [illegible]red king? *Shakſpeare.*

The examination was ſummed up with one queſtion, Whether he was prepared for death?

The boy was frighted out of his wits by the laſt dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addiſon.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *adj.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion: as, *an* interrogatory *ſentence.*

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

He might ſecurely enough have engaged his body of horſe againſt their whole inconſiderable army, there being neither tree nor buſh to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeems partly uninterrupted, as that of the firſt moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition.

Anſwer not before thou haſt heard the cauſe, neither *interrupt* men in the miſt of their talk. *Ecclus.*

3. To divide; to ſeparate; to reſcind from continuity.

INTERRU'PT. *adj.* Containing a chaſm.

Scett thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyſs wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages.

The incident light that meets with a groſſer liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or elſe reflected more or leſs *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoiſtened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRU'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.]

1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity.

Places recovered from the continent by the *interruption* of the ſea. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interpoſition.

You are to touch the one as ſoon as you have given a ſtroke of the pencil to the other, leſt the *interruption* of time cauſe you to loſe the idea of one part *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Hinderance; ſtop; let; obſtruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption* ſpite of France. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Intermiſſion.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when cuſtom has made it familiar, it will be diſpatched without reſting or *interruption* in the courſe of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidſt the *interruptions* of his ſorrow, Titus his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addiſon.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Latin.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*interſecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interſico*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds to ſtand in their poſition of pronenels, that the oppoſite joints of neighbour legs conſiſt in the ſame plane; and a line deſcending from their navel muſt fall at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadſtone, the needle will ſomewhat depreſs its animated extreme, and *interſect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other.

The ſagittal future uſually begins at that point where theſe lines *interſect*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

INTERSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interſectio*, Lat. from *interſect*.] Point where lines croſs each other.

They did ſpout over interchangeably from ſide to ſide in forms of arches, without any *interſection* or meeting aloft, becauſe the pipes were not oppoſite. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The firſt ſtar of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *interſection*, which is now elongated, and moved eaſtward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *interſection* of croſs ones. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *interſert* a ſhort ſpeculation, the depth of the ſea is determined in Pliny to be ſixteen furlongs. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *interſert*.] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

Theſe two *interſertions* were clear explications of the apoſtle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interſpergo*, Latin.] To ſcatter here and there among other things.

The poſſibility of a body's moving into a void ſpace beyond the utmoſt bounds of body, as well as into a void ſpace *interſperſed* amongſt bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's intereſt to inſert what the author's judgment had rejected, and care is taken to *interſperſe* theſe additions, ſo that ſcarce any book can be bought without purchaſing ſomething unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *interſperſe*.] The act of ſcattering here and there.

For want of the *interſperſion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *ſtella*, Latin.] Intervening between the ſtars.

The *interſtellar* ſky hath ſo much affinity with the ſtar, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the ſtar. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Latin; *interſtice*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The ſun ſhining through a large priſm upon a comb placed immediately behind the priſm, his light, which paſſed through the *interſtices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interſtices*, and ſeven teeth together with their *interſtices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles which compoſe the fibres, ſo as to leave vacant *interſtices* in thoſe places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interſtices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

INTERSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [from *interſtice*.] Containing interſtices.

In oiled papers the *interſtitial* diviſion being actuated by the acceſſion of oil, becometh more tranſparent. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and
To INTERTWI'ST. } *twine*, or *twiſt*] To unite by twiſting one in another.

Under ſome concourſe of ſhades,
Whoſe branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might ſhield
From dews and damps of night his ſhelter'd head. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. *n. ſ.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity; ſpace unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant ſpace.

With any obſtacle let all the light be now ſtopped which paſſes through any one *interval* of the teeth, ſo that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will ſee the light of the reſt of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points.

The century and half following was a very buſy period, the *intervals* between every war being ſo ſhort. *Swift.*

3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

Though he had a long illneſs, conſidering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of ſenſe being few and ſhort, left but little room for the offices of devotion *Atterbury.*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or perſons.

2. To make intervals.

While to near each other thus all day
Our taſk we chuſe, what wonder, if ſo near,
Looks *intervene*, and ſmiles? *Milton.*

3. To croſs unexpectedly.

Eſteem the danger of an action, and the poſſibilities of miſcarriage, and every croſs accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NI. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition, or perhaps interview. Out of uſe.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an *interveni* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Latin; *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between.

There be *intervenient* in the riſe of eight, in tones, two hemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were uſed to diſcuſs new affection: all which notwithſtanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be ſworn his ſervant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*intervention*. Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between perſons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteouſneſs by the *intervention* of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives.

In the diſpenſation of God's mercies to the world, ſome things he does by himſelf, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of ſuch inſtruments as he has appointed. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed.

Sound is ſhut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not ſuffered to paſs into the inward ear. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another courſe.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Fig Hall for the books five hundred pounds *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another uſe.

INTERVIEW. *n. ſ.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. It is commonly uſed for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the paſſions of former enmity being alloyed, we ſhall with tenderneſs rehabilitate tokens of reconciled love ſhew ourſelves each towards other the ſame, which Joſeph and the brethren of Joſeph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* between England and France might, through their amity, breed him ſome prejudice. *Shakſpeare.*

Such happy *interview*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not loſt, ſongs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Myſtical dance! which yonder ſtarry ſphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Reſembles neareſt; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then moſt, when moſt irregular, they ſeem. *Milton.*

To INTERWI'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*: [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle:

Then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

At laſt
Words *interwove* with ſighs found out their way.
Milton.

I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

None
Can ſay here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, ſo like, ſo much the ſame:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name.
Denham.

The proud theatres diſcloſe the ſcene,
Which *interwoven* Britons ſeem to raiſe,
And ſhow the triumph which their ſhame diſplays. *Dryden.*

He ſo *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleaſing fallacy upon us *Dryden.*

It appeared a vaſt ocean planted with iſlands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thouſand little ſhining lakes that ran among them. *Addiſon.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie ſo mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderneſs. *Spectator.*

The ſupreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a moſt ardent deſire, *interwoven* in the ſubſtance of their ſpiritual natures, of being reunited with himſelf. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether diſapprove the *interweaving* texts of ſcripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift.*

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh*.] To wiſh mutually to each other.

The venom of all ſtepdames, gameſter's gall
What tyrants and their ſubjects *interwiſh*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*inteſtabilis*, Latin.] Diſqualified to make a will.

A perſon excommunicated is rendered infamous and *inteſtable* both actively and paſſively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTE'STATE. *adj.* [*inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy ſucceeders to *inteſtate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shakſpeare.*

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When turfeited and ſwell'd the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *inteſtate* death. *Dryden.*

INTESTI'NAL. *adj.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *inteſtinal* tube, affecting a ſtraight inſtead of a ſpiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of theſe inward and *inteſtine* enemies to prayer, there are our paſt ſins to wound us, our preſent cares to diſtract us, our diſtempered paſſions to diſorder us, and a whole ſwarm of looſe and floating imaginations to moleſt us. *Duppa*

Inteſtine war no more our paſſions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-ſtruck madneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A wooden jack, which had almoſt
Loſt, by diſuſe, the art to roaſt,
A ſudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *inteſtine* wheels. *Swift*

3. Domeſtick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly uſed in the following example of *Shakſpeare*. perhaps for *mortal and inteſtine* ſhould be read *mortal internecine*.

Since the mortal and *inteſtine* jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn ſynods been decreed
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shak*

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To theſe *inteſtine* diſcords put an end. *Dryden*

She ſaw her ſons with purple death expire,
And dreadful ſcenes of *inteſtine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs and diſhoneſt ſcars. *Pope*

INTE'STINE. *n. ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Lat. *inteſtin*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: moſt commonly without a ſingular.

The *inteſtines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot*

To INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. A word now ſeldom uſed, at leaſt in proſe.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he ſeems a knight,
And will not any way diſhonour me. *Shakſp*

The Turk has ſought to extinguiſh the ancient memory of thoſe people which he has ſubjected and *inthrall'd*. *Raleigh*

Authors to themſelves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chuſe; for ſo
I form'd them free, and free they muſt remain
Till they *inthrall* themſelves. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

She ſoothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind.
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior*

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; ſlavery.

Moſes and Aaron ſent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory and ſpoil back to their promis'd land *Milton*

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne commonly *enthrone*.

One, eh'et, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the reſt. *Thomſon's Summer*

I'NTIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *intimate*.] Cloſe familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendſhips and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Fear being to *intimate* to our natures, it is the ſtrongeſt bond of laws. *Tillotſon.*

2. Near; not kept at diſtance.

Moſes was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private inſtructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admiſſion. *South.*

3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted.

United by this ſympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roſcom.*

I'NTIMATE. *n. ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts.

The deſign was to entertain his reaſon with a more equal converſe, aſſign him an *intimate* whoſe intellect as much correſponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the ſilver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, with the abſtract ideas in the mind, *intimate* ſome real exiſtence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us,
'Tis Heaven itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I'NTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts.

The ſame œconomy is obſerved in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be aſſimulated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inſeparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its riſe from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more eſſential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and *intimations*; the firſt hints and whiſpers of good and evil that paſs in his heart. *South.*

Of thoſe that are only probable we have ſome reaſonable *intimations*, but not a demonſtrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Beſides the more ſolid parts of learning, there are ſeveral little *intimations*, to be met with on medals. *Addiſon.*

I'NTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the maſs; not being external, or on the ſurface; internal. Not uſed.

As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr. *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal ſtands the willing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conſcious breaſt
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTI'RE. *n. ſ.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, Fr. better written *entire*, which ſee, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminiſhed; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick ſocieties of men, belongeth ſo properly unto the ſame *intire* societies, that for any prince to exerciſe the ſame of himſelf, and not either by expreſs commiſſion immediately and perſonally received from God, or elſe by authority derived at the firſt from their conſent upon whoſe perſons he impoſes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intire*: better *entireneſs*.] Wholeneſs; integrity.

So ſhall all times find me the ſame;
You this *intireneſs* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you ſtill. *Donne.*

I'NTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place; oppoſed to *out of*.

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Acrid ſubſtances, which paſs *into* the capillary tubes, muſt irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the ſite it held, how much more may education, being a conſtant plight and inurement, induce by cuſtom good habits *into* a reaſonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, faſhion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living ſoul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outſide, or ſome action which reaches beyond the ſuperficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt in held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting incluſion real or figurative.

They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome lunar, and ſuch like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

Compound bodies may be reſolved *into* other ſubſtances than ſuch as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man muſt ſin himſelf *into* a love of other mens ſins, for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him ſo far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to ſome peculiar fate,
When the mad people riſe againſt the ſtate,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful ſilence with thy lifted hand *Dryden.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf *into* irrecoverable miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

He is not a frail being, that he ſhould be tired *into* compliance by the force of aſſiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to riſe, they naturally ſpread themſelves *into* lakes, before they can find any iſſue. *Addiſon.*

It would have been all irretrievably loſt, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one maſs. *Woodward.*

Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as their ſole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himſelf *into* atheiſm; but it is impoſſible he ſhould think himſelf *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin; *intolerable*, French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing; the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Paran's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another, the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment hath the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of their dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intomb'd*? *Hooker*

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*?
Shakspeare.

Mighty heroes more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes.
Dryden.

INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONA'TION. *n. s.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits, and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd.
Pope.

INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor ceas'd t' infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth.
Denham.

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxicated* zealots?
Decay of Piety

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant, for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intractable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object: as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTREA'SURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreasur'd*. *Shaksp.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on*.

Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench on* God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least [illegible] with children. *Locke.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v.*

1. To break with [illegible]owns.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakspeare*, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hanmer.* I believe *Shakspeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher* to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakspeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.
Shakspeare.

INTRE'NCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Lemer's dreadful field.
Thomson.

INTREPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, French.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling.
Gulliver's Travels.

INTRE'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His style was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of firnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them.
Camden.

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *n. s.* [*intrigue*, French.

1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged: uſually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vaſt deſires. *Flatman*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addiſon*

The hero of a comedy is repreſented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigues*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in uſe

Though this vicinity of ourſelves to ourſelves cannot give us the full proſpect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourſelves, than to know other things without us. *Hale*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned tranſaction.

As cauſes are the beginning of the action, the oppoſite deſigns againſt that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greateſt part of the poem. *Pope*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns, commonly of love.

INTRI'GUER. *n. ſ.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who purſues women.

I deſire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addiſon.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat. *intrinſeque*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinſical*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

Theſe meaſure the laws of God not by the *intrinſecal* goodneſs and equity of them, but by reluctancy and oppoſition which they find in their own hearts againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

The near and *intrinſecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itſelf. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. Out of uſe.

He falls into *intrinſical* ſociety with ſir John Graham, who diſſuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinſical* with him, or at leaſt admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinſecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing abſolutely and *intrinſecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinſecally* and ſolidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inſide.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the leſs he ſhewed without, the more it wrought *intrinſecally*. *Wotton*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itſelf acquire it again: nor till it be thruſt by ſome other body from without, or *intrinſecally* moved by an immaterial ſelf-active ſubſtance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *adj.* [This word ſeems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinſecal*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in uſe.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinſicate* t' unlooſe. *Shakſp. King Lear*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy ſharp teeth this knot *intrinſicate*
Of life at once untye. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleop*

INTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety to the ſecret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken: that is, a man's *intrinſick*, this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd
The more ſhall its *intrinſick* worth proclaim. *Prior*

Beautiful as a jewel ſet in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinſick* value, yet improves the luſtre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder *Rogers.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, French.]

1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon.

Mathematicians of advanced ſpeculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whoſoever is able to reclaim, he ſhall *introduce* a new way of cure, preſerving by theory as well as practice. *Brown.*

An author who ſhould *introduce* a ſpout of words upon the ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occaſion to.

Whatſoever *introduces* habits in children, deſerves the care and attention of their governors *Locke on Education*

4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

If he will introduce himſelf by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layer's Trial*

INTRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute to my lord of Leiceſter; but yet as an *introducer* or ſupporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beaſtly vice of drinking to excels hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have ſucceeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury had purſued the introduction of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*introductif*, Fr. from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe.

The truths of Chriſt crucified, is the chriſtian's philoſophy, and a good life is the chriſtian's logick; that great inſtrume[illegible] *introductive* art, that muſt guide the min[illegible] former. *South*

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further.

This *introductory* diſcourſe itſelf is to be but an eſſay not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT. *n. ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſending in.

If light be cauſed by *intromiſſion*, or receiving in the form of that which is ſeen, contrary ſpecies or forms ſhould be received confuſedly together, which Ariſtotle ſhews to be abſurd *Peacham.*

All the reaſon that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromiſſion* of all ſects and perſuaſions into our communion, is, that thoſe who ſeparate from us are ſtiff and obſtinate, and will not ſubmit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they ſhould be taken away *South.*

2. [In the Scottiſh law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, *he ſhall be brought to an account for his intromiſſions with ſuch an eſtate.*

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſend in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glaſs in the window *intromits* light without cold to thoſe in the room. *Holder.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect ſome ſorts of rays, and *intromit* or tranſmit other ſorts *Newton*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION *n. ſ.* [from *introſpect*.] A view of the inſide.

The actings of the mind or imagination itſelf, by way of reflection or *introſpection* of themſelves, are diſcernible by man. *Hale.*

I was forced to make an *introſpection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination *Dryden*

INTROVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhauſted and obſcured, from the commixture of adventitious nations, either by commerce or conqueſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakſpeare.*

The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore that this might to enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the ſame hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before perſons, or perſonal poſſeſſions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendſhip
Intrudes on your repoſe, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of ſucceſs. *Rowe*

Some thoughts riſe and *intrude upon* us, while we ſhun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts*

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: ſometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worſhipping of angels, *intruding into* thoſe things which he hath not ſeen by his fleſhly mind. *Coloſſians.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's ſelf* into the myſteries of government, which the prince keeps ſecret, is repreſented by the winds ſhut up in a bull hide,

which the companions of Ulyſſes would needs be ſo fooliſh as to pry into. *Pope*

INTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakſpeare*

Go, baſe *intruder*! over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal mates
Shakſpeare

They were but *intruders* upon the poſſeſſion, during the minority of the heir: they knew thoſe lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland*

Will you a bold *intruder* never learn
To know your baſket, and your bread diſcern?
Dryden.

She had ſeen a great variety of faces: they were all ſtrangers and *intruders*, ſuch as ſhe had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers riſe up in arms againſt every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

INTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*intruſion*, Fr. *intruſio*, Latin.]

The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.

Many excellent ſtreams have been jerked off by the *intruſions* of poetical fictions. *Howel*

The ſeparation of the parts of one body, upon the *intruſion* of another, and the change from reſt to motion upon impulſe, and the like, ſeem to have ſome connection. *Locke.*

Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permiſſion.

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this unfeatured *intruſion*; for they ſay, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakſpeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, moſt all his palace fill
With loath'd *intruſion*. *Par. Loſt*

How 's this, my ſon? Why this *intruſion*?
Were not my orders that I ſhould be private?
Addiſon's Cato.

I may cloſe, after ſo long an *intruſion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be ſaid, I handle an art no way ſuitable either to my employment or fortune, and ſo fond charged with *intruſion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or thing of value: as, we *intruſt* another *with* ſomething; or we *intruſt* ſomething *to* another.

His majeſty had a ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in ſuch a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intruſted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counſel, and ſecurely move;
Intruſt thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden.*

Are not the lives of thoſe, who draw the ſword in Rome's defence, *intruſted* to our care? *Addiſ*

He compoſed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intruſt* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUITION. *n. ſ.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.] Sight of any thing, uſed commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had paſſed for a moſt malicious perſecutor; whereas God ſaw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of theſe propoſitions we know by a bare ſimple *intuition* of the ideas, and ſuch propoſitions are called ſelf-evident. *Locke*

Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of cauſes is deductive; for we know none by ſimple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the cauſality itſelf is indemable. *Glanville*

Diſcourſe was then almoſt as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their ſingle virtue did ſurvey,
By *intuition* in his own large breaſt. *Dryden*

INTU'ITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or teſtimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement and diſagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we ſee their agreement or diſagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almoſt *intuitive* perception of abſtruſe notions, or exalted diſcoveries of mathematical theorems, we ſometimes ſee exiſt not in one perſon. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith beginning here with a weak apprehenſion of things not ſeen, endeth with the *intuitive* viſion of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghoſtly or immaterial natures, as ſpirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodneſs of that object, which, with unſpeakable joy and delight, doth ſet them on work. *Hooker.*

The ſoul receives
Diſcurſive or *intuitive*. *Milton.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *adj.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception.

That our love is found and ſincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conſcience and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, ſaving only the ſearcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who ſees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intumeſcence*,
INTUME'SCENCY. } Fr. *intumeſco*, Lat.]

Swell; tumour; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or eaſily moved, they variouſly [illegible] continue, or end their *intumeſcencies*. *Brown.*

This ſubterranean heat cauſes a great rarefaction and *intumeſcence* of the water of the abyſs, putting it into very great commotions, and occaſions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the ſea, but *intumeſcences* cauſed firſt at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INTU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*intuſus*, Latin.] Bruiſe.

She did ſearch the ſwelling bruze,
And having ſeanch'd the *intuſe* deep,
She bound it with her ſcarf. *Spenſer.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twiſt, or wreath together.

This opinion, though falſe, yet *intwined* with a true, that the ſouls of men do never periſh, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inſerted [illegible] being wreathed or twiſted.

The veſt and veil [illegible]
Which wand'ring folly [illegible] each flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*

To INVA'DE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make a hoſtile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Hubb.*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that nation up in arms *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*,
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault. *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome:
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade *Dryden.*

Encouraged with ſucceſs, he *invades* the province of philoſophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault.

There ſhall be ſedition among men, and *invading* one another, they ſhall not regard their kings. *2 Eſdras.*

Thou think'ſt 'tis much, that this contentious ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin; ſo 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The leſſer is ſcarce felt. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

3. To violate by the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are ſuch, as they, not *you*, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryd.*

INVA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin]

1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durſt they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In ſharp conteſt of battle found no aid
Againſt *invaders*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, ſerves only to embroil and conſume the ſacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he loſt, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham.*

The country about Attica was the moſt barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain ſtand,
Nor dread the bold *invader*'s hand. *Prior.*

Eſteem and judgment with ſtrong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conſpiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An aſſailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The ſubſtance was formerly compriſed in that uncompounded ſtyle, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Lat.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVA'LID. *adj.* [*invalide*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to ſhew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd.
Milton.

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* ſuch a conſequence, ſome things might be ſpecioully enough alleged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a ſcore of witneſſes of the falſehood of his miſtreſs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's ſtill *invalidate* all theſe teſtimonies. *Locke.*

INVALI'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameneſs broke, with blindneſs ſmitten,
Wiſh'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakneſs; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily ſtrength. This is no Engliſh meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work ſhould be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, ſickneſs, or *invalidity*, ſhould want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above eſtimation; ineſtimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be ſo free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *varius*, Lat.] *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; conſtant.

Being not able to deſign times by days, months, or years, they thought beſt to determine theſe alterations by ſome known and *invariable* ſigns, and ſuch did they conceive the riſing and ſetting of the fixed ſtars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; conſtantly.

He, who ſteers his courſe *invariably* by this rule, takes the ſureſt way to make all men praiſe him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*invaſion*, French; *invaſio*, Latin.]

1. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachment.

We made an *invaſion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sam.*

Reaſon finds a ſecret grief and remorſe from every invaſion that ſin makes upon innocence, and that muſt render the firſt entrance and admiſſion of ſin uneaſy. *South.*

The nations of th' Auſonian ſhore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invaſion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it ſhews at what diſtance this *invaſion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a diſeaſe.

What demonſtrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invaſion* and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hoſtilely upon other men's poſſeſſions; not defenſive.

I muſt come cloſer to my purpoſe, and not make more *invaſive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invaſive* bands,
Leſſen their people, and extend their lands;
By gaſping nations hated and obey'd,
Lord of the deſarts that their ſwords had made.
Arbuthnot.

INVE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*invective*, French; *invectiva*, low Latin.]

1. A cenſure in ſpeech or writing; a reproachful accuſation.

Plain men deſiring to ſerve God as they ought, but being not ſo ſkilful as to unwind themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter *invectives* againſt that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to obſerve as behoveful for the exerciſe of chriſtian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take ſatyr, in the general ſignification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis almoſt as old as verſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. It is uſed with *againſt*.

So deſp'rate thieves, all hopeleſs of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives 'gainſt* the officers. *Shakſp.*

Caſting off reſpect, he fell to bitter *invectives againſt* the French king. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. Leſs properly with *at*.

Whilſt we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make *at* their ſuppoſed errours fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

INVE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muſe
Have four and twenty letters to abuſe. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abuſively.

Thus moſt *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; ſwearing that we
Are mere uſurpers, tyrants. *Shakſpeare.*

To INVEIGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter cenſure or reproach: with *againſt*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* ſo ſharply *againſt* the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* ſeverely *againſt* the folly of parties, in retaining ſcoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of theſe *inveighers* againſt mercury, in ſeven weeks, could not cure one ſmall herpes in the face. *Wiſeman.*

To INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. *Minſhew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to ſeduce.

Moſt falſe Dueſſa, richly dight,
That eaſy was to inveigle weaker ſight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily ſkill,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might.
Fairy Queen.

Achilles hath inveigled his fool from him. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful ſpells,
To *inveigle* and intrap th' unwary ſenſe
Of them that paſs unpurſued by the way. *Milton.*

Both
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, ſcatteringly ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to exalt our conception, not *inveigle* or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

I leave the uſe of garlick to ſuch as are *inveigled* into the gout by the uſe of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman before ſhe is come to years of diſcretion, ſhould be as a criminal as the [illegible] her before ſhe is ten years old. *Spectator.*

INVE[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before.

The [illegible] of God, ſo far forth as it [illegible] more than the law of reaſon [illegible] not be *invented* of men, but [illegible] from God himſelf. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenſ.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none.
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways *invent*
To feed her fooliſh humour and vain jolliment.
Fairy Queen.

Woe to them that *invent* to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the unction of their heads; both which make up the moſt apt mixture, for this uſe, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye ſkilful maſters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackm.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ſhip, by help of a ſcrew, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arb.*

2. To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate.

I never did ſuch things as thoſe men have maliciouſly *invented* againſt me. *Suſannah.*

Here is a ſtrange figure *invented* againſt the plain ſenſe of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter ſearching terms,
Wjth full as many ſigns of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathſome cave. *Shakſp.*

Hercules's meeting with Pleaſure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the firſt dawnings of philoſophy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not uſed.

Far off he wonders what them makes ſo glad.
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.
Spenſer.

INVE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before.

As a tranſlator, he was juſt; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing ſomething new.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of *invention!* *Shakſp.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours leſs, but judgment more.
Roſcommon.

Invention is a kind of muſe, which, being poſſeſſed of the other advantages common to her ſiſters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raiſed higher than the reſt. *Dryden.*

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre.
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inſpire.
Dryden.

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Diſcovery.

Nature hath provided ſeveral glandules to ſeparate ſpittle from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus ſalivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody couſins, not confeſſing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With ſtrange *invention*. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without *invention* ſuddenly. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fo fair in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Swift.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd, fo eaſy it ſeem'd
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, French; from *invent.*]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The ſleeping guardians of the caſtle flew. *Dryd.*
The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inſpires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, ſo there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himſelf. *Raleigh.*

Reaſon, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new. It is written likewiſe *inventer*.

We have the ſtatue of your Columbus, that diſcovered the Weſt Indies, alſo the *inventor* of ſhips: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton*

Why are theſe potitions charged upon me as their ſole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterbury*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill ſenſe.

In this upſhot, purpoſes miſtook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakſpeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet*

INVENTORY. *n. ſ.* [*inventoire*, Fr. *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of movables.

I found,
Unſeen, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The ſeveral parcels of his plate. *Shakſpeare.*

The leaſt of theſe afflicts us, the object of our miſery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance. our ſufferings is a gain to them. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Whoe'er looks,
For themſelves dare not go, o'er Cheapſide books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much conſequence to have ſuch an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing ſhould be wanting, ſo nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Muſæum.*

In Perſia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels, and it is uſual, when a man tells a bale of ſilk, to toſs half a dozen women into the bargain *Addiſon.*

To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers ſchedules of my beauty: it ſhall be *inventoried*, and every particle and uteſil labell'd. *Shakſpeare.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richeſt poſſeſſions: the philoſopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*inventrice*, French; from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of leſſer trades, hiſtory and tradition tell us when they had their beginning, and how many of their inventors and *inventreſſes* were denied. *Prior.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet enthuſiaſt, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds *Dryden*

INVE'RSE. *adj.* [*inverſe*, French; *inverſus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct*. It is ſo called in proportion, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverſe* duplicate proportion of the diſtance. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*inverſion*, French; *inverſio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt.

If he ſpeaks truth, it is upon a ſubtle *inverſion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*

'Tis juſt the *inverſion* of an act of parliament: your lordſhip firſt ſigned it, and then it was paſſed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, ſo that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, ſhall I humbly woo?
And ſome proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my ſcorn! *Waller.*
Aſk not the cauſe why ſullen ſpring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And winter ſtorms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*
Poeſy and oratory *omit* things eſſential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the laſt firſt.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonſtration Ned can ſhow it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Inſtead of this *convert* or *pervert* is now commonly uſed.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treaſures to his own private uſe, and having ſecret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reverſed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landſkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtir*, French; *inveſtio*, Latin.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing ſuperinduced or conferred.

Then getturé ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou *with* a mantle didſt *inveſt*
The riſing world of waters *Milton.*
Let thy eye[illegible] in their full luſtre;
Inveſt them [illegible] ſmiles, put on
Thy choiceſt lo[illegible] *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office.

When we conſecrate or hallow churches, that which we do is only to ſignify that we make places of publick reſort, that we *inveſt* God himſelf with them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbiſhop, he was *inveſted* in that high dignity, and fortified in his palace at Lambeth *Clarendon.*

The beſt of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to thoſe who are *inveſted* with publick authority. *Atterbury*

3. To adorn; to grace: as clothes or ornaments.

Honour muſt,
Not accompanied, *inveſt* him only,
But ſigns of nobleneſs, like ſtars, ſhall ſhine
On all deſervers *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

The fooliſh, over-carèful fathers for this engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *inveſt*
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shak.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above, ſuch majeſty
Inveſts him coming *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between a man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it *inveſteth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To encloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions: as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

INVE'STIENT. *adj.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The ſhells ſerved as plaſms or moulds to this land, which, when conſolidated and freed from its *inveſtient* ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* [from *inveſtigate*.] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

Finally, in ſuch ſort they are *inveſtigable*, that the knowledge of them is general, the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker*

In doing evil, we prefer a leſs good before a greater, the greateſt whereof is by reaſon *inveſtigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition.

Inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder.*

From the preſent appearances *inveſtigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from theſe account for future obſervations. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveſtigation*, Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered.

Not only the *inveſtigation* of truth, but the communication of it alſo, is often practiſed in ſuch a method as neither agrees preciſely to ſynthetick or analytick *Watts*

Progreſſive truth, the patient force of thought
Inveſtigation calm, whoſe ſilent powers
Command the world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own ſhall never more be in a ſtrange land, but a diligent *inveſtigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refuſed to yield up to the pope the *inveſtiture* of biſhops, and collation of eccleſiaſtical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh.*

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment*.] Dreſs; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew.
Shakspeare.
You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintained,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Shakspeare

INVE'TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]
1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*
2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]
1. Old; long established.
The custom of christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*
It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it. *Bacon.*
2. Obstinate by long continuance.
It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South*
He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*
In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *inveterо*, Latin.] To fix and settle by long continuance.
The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*
Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveteratenes*s of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown.*
Neither the *inveteratenes*s of the mischief, nor the prevalency of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA'TION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant.
I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.
Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*
Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*]
1. Malignantly; enviously.
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity, the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Spratt.*

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.
The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the finer fibre, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate *Brown.*
Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds. *Philips.*
I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison*
No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightsome and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*
Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate.*]
1. The act of invigorating.
2. The state of being invigorated.
I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invinsibilis*, Latin.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.
I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all arts of affection. *Shakesp.*
Should he invade [illegible] country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles*
The spirit remains *invincible* *Milton*
That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* errour, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke*
If an atheist had [illegible] making of himself, he would have [illegible] constitution that could have kept pace with [illegible] lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Insuperably; unconquerably.
Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton*
Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are [illegible]ibly impeded, to apply them to their proper *Decay of Piety.*

INVI'OLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.
Thou, be sure, shall give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Milt.*
In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the [illegible]
If daring ships, and [illegible]ne,
Invade th' *inviolable*
Th' eternal [illegible]
And pass at wilful [illegible]deep. *Dryden.*
Ye lamps of heav[illegible]d, and lifted high
His hands, now free; and venerable sky!

Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd *Dryden.*
This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable.* *Locke.*
2. Not to be broken.
The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love indissoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*
See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *inviolable.* *Shakesp.*
3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.
Th' *inviolable* saints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire *Milton*

INVI'OLABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure.
More acquaintance you have now; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*
The true profession of christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men *Spratt.*

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, French; *inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; unimpaired; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
His fortune of arms was full *inviolate.* *Bacon.*
But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee, even before friendship, truth prefer *Denham.*
If the past
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*
I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy*
My love you claim *inviolate* secures,
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*
In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *inviolate* *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.
If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too? *Huddibras.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.
The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, wherein, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown*

INVISIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*invisibilité*, French; from *incvsible.*] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.
They may be demonstrated to be immeasurable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisibility.* *Ray*

INVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.
He was *invisible* that hurt me so,
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*
The threaden fails,
Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea *Shakspeare.*
'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shakesp.*
To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*
He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, or I consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson*
It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible.*] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denh.*

INVITA'TION. *n. f.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryd.*

INVI'TATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Ecclus*

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton*

When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night.
Dryden's Virgil.

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *n. f.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge*

Wines and cates the tables grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope.*

INVI'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Piety*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.

The wise author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *unction* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says *Cowley*, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she would give her sorrow so much sway;
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

The tame *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.
Dryden.

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds.
Gay

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

To INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be 't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakesp.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invocated* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains.
Milton's Agonistes.

INVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name.
Shakspeare.

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase*

I will strain myself to breathe out this one *invocation*. *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

INVOICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invocate.

The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes.
Sidney.

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a singed bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light, and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by involving it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud involv'd, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction *Tillotson.*

3. To intwist; to join.

He knows how and with mine involv'd. *Milton*

4. To take in [illegible]ch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should [illegible] together, but our hatred of it may involve the person which we should not hate at all. *Spratt.*

One death involves
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to involve us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some involv'd their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or involved discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and involve. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently draw, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear?
Pope.

INVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It to strong labour can itself *inure*. *Hub. Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured* to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.
Daniel.

Then cruel, by their sports *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd.
Milton.

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par Lost.*

They, who had been most *inur'd to* business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great a fatigue for twenty days together *Clarendon.*

We may *inure* ourselves by custom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury.
Addison's Guardian.

INU'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.

If men will acquire by mere continuance a ſecret appetite, and habitual inclination to the ſite it held, then how much more may education, being nothing elſe but a conſtant plight and *inurement*, induce by cuſtom good habits into a reaſonable creature. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury.

The ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To caſt thee up again. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Amidſt the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryd.*

INU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* ſpeculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

INUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Latin.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.

Our enemies malice vainly ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shak.*

Not vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in thoſe bright arms,
Through mortal dint none can reſiſt *Milton.*

Vaneſſa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wiſdom's aid,
Was in the very ſearch betray'd. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To enclоſe or fortify with a wall.

Three ſuch towns in thoſe places with the garriſons, would be ſo augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenſer on Ireland*

INWARD. } *adv.* [inpeanb, Saxon.]
INWARDS. }

1. Toward the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nourish more than the outward fleſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The medicines which go to theſe magical ointments are ſo ſtrong, that if they were uſed *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely.

He ſtretches out his arm in ſign of peace, with his breaſt bending *inward*. *Dryden*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are ſtricken dumb,
Looking upward we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker.*

Celeſtial light
Shine *inwards*, and the ſoul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton.*

INWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within.

He could not reſt, but did his ſtout heart eat,
And waſte his *inward* gall with deep deſpight. *Fairy Queen*

To each *inward* part
It ſhoots inviſible *Milton.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſtaking down into ſcaffolding of the body, may diſcover the *inward* ſtructure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward ſmiles, though ſtifly I receiv'd;
But ſmart and *inward* to myſelf I am
Perplex'd, theſe matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domeſtick; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himſelf all he may to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo *inward* and abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job.*

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shak.*

I'NWARD. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular.

Then ſacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They eſteem them moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little uſed.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a fly fellow was the duke; and I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man ſhould be, the church outwardly ought to teſtify. *Hooker.*

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakſpeare*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,
Conſume away in ſighs, waſte *inwardly*. *Shak.*

Cantharides he preſcribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. With inflection or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardneſs* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakſpeare.*

To INWE'AVE. pret. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove*, *inwoven*, or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, ſo that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought
Of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenſer.*

Down they caſt
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton*

And o'er ſoft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'ſtry, ſtiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickeſt covert was *inwoven* ſhade. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. Not uſed.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himſelf ſo as the ladies loſt the marking his ſportfulneſs. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did hit
Her cunning webb, and ſpread her ſubtil net,
Inwrapped in foul ſmoak *Fairy Queen.*

Thus, as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
Covering diſcovers your quick ſoul; that we
May in your through-ſhine front our hearts thoughts ſee. *Donne*

2. To perplex; to involve with difficulty or obſcurity.

The caſe is not ſo [illegible] than reſolved: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perſpicuouſly. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples ſhould not be *enrap*, or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to raviſh or tranſport.

This pearl ſhe gave me I do feel't and ſee't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

For if ſuch holy ſong
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work.

Camus, reverend ſir, went footing ſlow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet ſedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that ſanguine flower inſcrib'd with woe. *Milton*

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath.

Bind their reſplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*

Nor leſs the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomſon*

JOB. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No check is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
Save when they loſe a queſtion, or a *job* *Pope.*

Such patents as theſe never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the intereſt of a particular perſon to the damage of the publick *Swift.*

3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.

As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and fat *jobbing* at the ſore. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tuſſer*

The work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, draw or *job* the edge into the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker.

The judge ſhall *job*, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S *tears. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

JO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.

So caſt it in the ſouthern ſeas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what ſpectacles you pleaſe,
Your guinea's but a guinea ſtill. *Swift.*

2. One who does chance work.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. ſ.* [moſt probably from *jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull, and *nowl*, hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's *jobbernouls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or as the Scotch, *Jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.]

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race:

There were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. A man that deals in horſes.
3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.
It the ſubject be ſacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocoſe* or comical airs, ſhould be excluded, leſt young minds learn to trifle with the awful ſolemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocoſe*.] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.
Spondanus imagines that Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely*, but in truth Ulyſſes never behaves with levity. *Broome*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jocoſe*.]
JOCO'SITY. } Waggery; merriment.
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocoſity*. *Brown*

JOCULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh; not ſerious: uſed both of men and things.
Theſe *jocular* ſlanders are often as miſchievous as thoſe of deepeſt deſign. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
The ſatire is a dramatick poem; the ſtile is partly ſerious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden*
Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addiſon.*

JOCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.
The wits of thoſe ages were ſhort of theſe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt unalterably at the aſſaults of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JO'CUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
There 's comfort yet, then be thou *jocund*. *Shakſpeare.*
No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell. *Shakſpeare.*
They on their mirth and dance
Intent with *jocund* muſick charm his ear. *Milton.*
Alexis ſhun'd his fellow-ſwains,
Their rural ſports, and *jocund* ſtrains. *Prior*

JO'CUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gayly.
He has no power of himſelf to leave it; but he is ruled *jocundly* and pleaſantly, and damned according to his heart's deſire. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe; to give notice by a ſudden puſh.
Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you ſee
Yonder well favour'd youth. *Donne.*
This ſaid, he *jogg'd* his good ſteed nigher,
And ſteer'd him gently toward the ſquire. *Hudib.*
I was pretty well pleaſed while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleaſing ſlumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris*
Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulyſſes, who was laid
Faſt by my ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To JOG. *v. n.*
1. To move by ſuccuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot.
The door is open, ſir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakſpeare.*
Here lieth one, who did moſt truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
2. To travel idly and heavily.
Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the ſtile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your ſad tires in a mile-a. *Shakſpeare.*
Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf ſpy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Eſtrange*
Thus they *jog* on, ſtill tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they miſcal reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.
As a leopard was valuing himſelf upon his party-coloured ſkin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whiſpered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outſide. *L'Eſtrange.*
Nick found the means to ſlip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as ſlily put into John's pocket, with a punch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*
A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but ſweet Molly Mog. *Swift*
2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop; an irregularity of motion.
How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaſt *jog* or obſtruction, ſhould reflects a motion on any is inconceiveable. *Glanville*

JO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.
They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake.
In the head of man, the baſe of the brain is parallel to the horizon, by which there is leſs danger of the two brains *joggling*, or ſlipping out of their place. *Derham*

JO'HNAPPLE. *n. ſ.*
A *johnapple* is a good reliſhed ſharp apple the ſpring following, when moſt other fruit is ſpent they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]
1. To add one to another in contiguity.
Woe unto them that *join* houſe to houſe, that lay field to field: *Iſaiah*
Join them one to another into one ſtick. *Ezek.*
The wall was *joined* together unto the half *Nehemiah.*
2. To couple; to combine.
In this faculty repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke*
3. To unite in league or marriage.
One only daughter heirs my crown and ſtate,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Auſonian line. *Dryden*
4. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter: this ſenſe is to be found in the phraſe *to join battle*, in which, *battle* ſeems not to ſignify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewiſe mean fight, as, *committere prælium*.
When they *joined* battle, Iſrael was ſmitten. 1 *Samuel.*
They ſhould with reſolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*
5. To aſſociate.
Go near and *join* thy ſelf to this chariot. *Acts*
Thou ſhalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Iſaiah.*
6. To unite in one act.
Our beſt notes are treaſon to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applauſe of publick voice. *Dryden*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord.
Be perfectly *joined* together in the ſame mind. 1 *Cor.*
8. To act in concert with.
Know your own int'reſt, ſir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*
1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.
Juſtus's houſe *joined* hard to the ſynagogue. *Acts.*
2. To cloſe; to claſh.
Look you, all you that kiſs my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakſ.*
Here 's the earl of Wiltſhire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakſ.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.*
4. To become confederate.
When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight againſt us. *Exodus.*
Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander againſt us. 1 *Mac.*
Ev'n you yourſelf
Join with the reſt; you are armed againſt me. *Dryden.*
Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in recovering ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

JOINDER. *n. ſ.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining. Not uſed.
A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakſpeare.*

JOINER. *n. ſ.* [from *join*.] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood compacted.
The people wherewith you plant ought to be ſmiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
It is counted good workmanſhip in a *joiner* to bear his hand cunningly even. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

JOINERY. *n. ſ.* [from *joiner*.]
Joinery is an art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are ſo fitted and joined together by ſtraight lines, ſquares, miters, or any bevel, that they ſhall ſeem one entire piece *Moxon.*

JOINT. *n. ſ.* [*jonctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.
Dropſies and aſthmas, and joint tacking rheums. *Milton.*
I felt the ſame pain in the ſame *joint*. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.
The coach, the cover whereof was made with ſuch *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up cloſe when they liſted: ſo when they would, they might to moſt as diſcovered and open-ſighted as on horſe back. *Sidney.*
3. In joinery. [*joint*, French.]
Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot, that is planed. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.
To bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*
6. *Out of* Joint. Luxated; ſlipped from the locket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves.
Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.*
My head and whole body was ſore hurt, and alſo one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder; confuſed; full of diſturbance.
The time is *out of joint*, oh curſed ſpight!
That ever I was born to ſet it right. *Shakſpeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*
1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakſ*
Though it be common in reſpect of ſome men, it is not ſo to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion: as we ſay, *joint heirs* or *coheirs*, *joint heireſſes* or *coheireſſes*.
The ſun and man did ſtrive,
Joint tenants of the world, who ſhould ſurvive. *Donne.*
Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid,
Man walk'd with beaſt *joint* tenant of the ſhade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in concert.
On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milt.*
In a war carried on by the *joint* force of ſo many nations, France could ſend troops. *Addiſ.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.
The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furniſhed with ſeveral muſcles. *Ray.*

2. To form many parts into one.
Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy. Not uſed.
The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainſt Cæſar. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.
He *joints* the neck, and with a ſtroke ſo ſtrong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures.
Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage ſhoots. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *joint.*] A ſort of plane.
The *jointer* is ſomewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its ſole perfectly ſtrait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and ſhoot an edge perfectly ſtrait, when a joint is to be ſhot. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not ſeparately.
I began a combat firſt with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*
Becauſe all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work, the firſt thing in polity required is a difference of perſons in the church. *Hooker.*
The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but deſired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addiſon.*

2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation.
His name a great example ſtands, to ſhew
How ſtrangely high endeavours may be bleſt,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.
Our queen
Th' imperial *jointreſs* of this warlike ſtate,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inſerting one part in another.
He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *joint-ſtools*, and wears his boot very ſmooth like unto the ſign of the leg. *Shakſpeare.*
Could that be eternal which they had ſeen a rude truck, and perhaps the other piece of it a *joint-ſtool*? *South.*
He uſed to lay chairs and *joint-ſtools* in their way, that they might break noſes by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE. *n. ſ.* [*jointure*, French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.
The *jointure* that your king muſt make,
With her dowry ſhall be counterpois'd. *Shakſ.*
The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived in 1589, and many years ſince, was married to Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Deſmond ſince then.
Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.
There 's a civil queſtion us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own eſtate?
Dryden.
What 's property? You ſee it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's ſhare,
Or, in a *jointure*, vaniſh from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST. *n. ſ.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The ſecondary beam of a floor.
Some wood is not good to uſe for beams or *joiſts*, becauſe of the brittleneſs. *Mortimer*
The kettle to the top was hoiſt,
And there ſtood faſtened to a *joiſt*. *Swift.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *n. ſ.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious.
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*!
Inexorable death ſhall level all. *Pope.*
Why ſhould public mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a ſtage, be a better teſt of truth than publick perſecutions? *Watts.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jeſt; to be merry in words and actions.
Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of aſhes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow.
Thou mad'ſt thy firſt appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *n. ſ.* [*gueule*, Fr. *Crol*, Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is ſeldom uſed but in the phraſe *cheek by jole.*
Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole*
Shakſpeare
And by him in another hole
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole*. *Hudibras.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin *jole*, father. *Dryden.*
A man, who has digeſted all the fathers, lets a pure Engliſh divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*

2. The head of a fiſh.
A ſalmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate:
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my ſoul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*
Red-ſpeckled trouts, the ſalmon's ſilver *jole*,
The jointed lobſter, and unlucky toade. *Gay.*

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *jolt*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.
Howſoe'er their hearts are ſever'd in religion, their heads are both one, they may *jolt* horns together. *Shakſpeare.*
The tortoiſes envied the eaſineſs of the frogs, 'till they ſaw them *jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Eſtrange.*

JO'LLILY. *adv.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.
The goodly empreſs, *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind *Dryd.*

JO'LLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gayety. Obſolete.
Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways invent
To feed her fooliſh humour and vain *jollyment*.
Fairy Queen.

JO'LLINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gayety; elevation of ſpirit.
He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; feſtivity.
With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*
Spenſer.
There ſhall theſe pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theſeus, all in *jollity*. *Shakſ*
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar,
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*
Good men are never ſo ſurpriſed as in the midſt of their *jollities*, nor ſo fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the ſnare.
South.
With branches we the ſtanes adorn, and waſte
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the laſt. *Dryden*
My heart was filled with melancholy to ſee ſeveral dropping in the midſt of mirth and *jollity*
Addiſon's Spectator.

JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively, jovial.
Like a *jolly* troop of huntſmen, come
Our luſty Engliſh *Shakſpeare's King John*
O nightingale!
Thou with freſh hope the lover's heart doſt fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May.
Milton.
All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought ſo ſad as melancholy. *Burton*
Ev'n ghoſts had learn'd to groan,
But free from puniſhment, as free from ſin,
The ſhades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryd.*
This gentle knight, inſpir'd by *jolly* May,
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day. *Dryden.*
A ſhepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior*

2. Plump; like one in high health.
He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a round, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it ſtill fill his hand only with ſtench and ſoulneſs *South*

To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.
Every little unevenneſs of the ground will cauſe ſuch a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its tails. *Hallas.*
Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be uſed in this caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet*
A coach and ſix horſes is the utmoſt exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.
The ſymptoms are, bloody water upon a hidden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
The firſt *jolt* had like to have ſhaken me out, but afterwards the motion was eaſy *Swift*

JO'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.
Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'ſt not read!
Shakſpeare.
Had man been a dwarf, he had ſcarce been a reaſonable creature, for he muſt then have had a *jolthead*, and ſo there would not have been body and blood enough to ſupply his brain with ſpirits, or he muſt have had a ſmall head, and ſo there would not have been brain enough for his buſineſs. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A ſpecies of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly eſteemed for their ſtrong ſweet ſcent. *Miller.*
Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pureſt virgin white,
Low bent and bluſhing inward, nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomſon's Spring*

JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [χορ, *ſtercus*, and δεν. *receptaculum*.] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakſpeare.*

This china *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Replenith, not ingloriouſly at home. *Pope.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold finall-beer, or, in caſe of neceſſity, ſerve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JO'SEPH'S *flowers*. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainſw.*

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, French.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *n. f.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity aſſignable.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*.
Fairy Queen.

Go, Elos, tend his treaſure after, do it,
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Let me not ſtay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakſpeare.*

This not hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;
Forbear it therefore, give your cauſe to Heav'n.
Shakſpeare.

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expreſsly are a pound of fleſh. *Shakſ.*

I argue not
Againſt Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but ſtill bear up and ſteer
Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jot* as much juſtice, hang me up, becauſe I'm old, as hert me becauſe I'm impotent. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may read the diſcourſes of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* leſs the conſequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreſeen and determined what that event ſhall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and are eſteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, ſleck o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your gueſts. *Shakſ.*

Our *jovial* ſtar reign'd at his birth. *Shakſpeare.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be ſad and ill diſpoſed; and contrariwiſe, others of a *jovial* nature diſpoſe the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His odes are ſome of them panegyrical, others moral, the reſt *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jeſt that charm'd the ſprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh ſo loud,
To ſome falſe notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gayly.

JO'VIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gayety; merriment.

JO'YISANCE. *n. f.* [*rejouiſſance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. Obſolete.

Colin, my dear, when ſhall it pleaſe thee ſing,
As thou were wont, ſongs of ſome *jouiſſance*?
Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's miſgovernance.
Spenſer.

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of uſe.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the weſt,
And his faint ſteeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their *journal* labours they did reſt.
Fairy Queen.

Ere twice the ſun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you ſhall find
Your ſafety manifeſted. *Shakſpeare.*

Stick to your *journal* courſe; the breach of cuſtom
Is breach of all. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL. *n. ſ.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions.

Edward kept a moſt induſtrious *journal* of all the principal paſſages of the affairs of his eſtate
Howard on Edward VI.

Time has deſtroy'd two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuth.*

2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſhed half his *journey*. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land: diſtinguiſhed from a voyage or travel by ſea.

So are the horſes of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakſ.*

Before the light of the goſpel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain proſpect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The ſmooth han'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Paſſage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would ſtout up and down a good while.
Burnet's Theory.

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'ſt thy radiant *journies* run
Through every diſtant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou haſt ſeen
The greateſt prince, the brighteſt queen. *Prior.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

Gentlemen of good eſteem
Are *journeying* to ſalute the emperor. *Shakſpeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord ſaid, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and *journey* down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties, ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who homeward go.
Donne.

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day, therefore your lordſhip's diſcourſes had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.
Bacon.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall reſt by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by ſtatute to be extended to thoſe likewiſe that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year.
Cowell.

Players have ſo ſtrutted and bellowed, that I have thought ſome of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakſpeare.*

I intend to work for the court myſelf, and will have *journeymen* under me to furniſh the reſt of the nation. *Addiſon.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the buſineſs into his hands: we muſt ſtarve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, French, and *work*.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no commodities fit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And ſet thee a talk with ſubornation,
To ſtitch up tale and tequefication? *Hudibras.*

Her family ſhe was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her next neighbours. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'UST. *n. ſ.* [*joſt*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*.

Bales, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *jouſt* and tournament. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

All who ſince
Jouſted in Aſpramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill coupled *jowler* lugs him ſtill
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.
Dryden.

JO'WTER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.]

Plenty of fiſh is vented to the fiſh-drivers, whom we call *jowters*. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. ſ.* [*joye*, Fr. *giogia*, Italian.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the conſideration of the preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even ſo much, that *joy* could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

There ſhould not be ſuch heavineſs in their deſtruction, as ſhall be *joy* over them that are perſuaded to ſalvation. 2 *Eſdras.*

The lightſome paſſion of *joy* was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

2. Gayety; merriment; feſtivity.

The roots with *joy* reſound;
And hymen, to hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happineſs; felicity.

My lord Baſſanio, and my gentle lady,
I wiſh you all the *joy* that you can wiſh. *Shakſp.*

Come love and health to all;
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table.
Shakſpeare.

Almeyda ſmiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conqueſt. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The bride,
Lovely herſelf, and lovely by her ſide,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with ſober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a ſtar, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wiſh'd her *joy*;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wiſhes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondneſs.

Now our *joy*,
Although our laſt, yet not our leaſt young love,
What ſay you? *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occaſion fits,
And mask in maſh like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my *joy* to ſorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenſer.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be reſolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakſp.*

He will *joy* over thee with ſinging. *Zeph.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my ſalvation. *Hab.*

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you. 2 *Cor.*

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more, and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the less. *Bacon's Essays.*

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Chief the conquer'd hell, thall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love.
Wotton

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slav'ry they are free
Denham.

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.
Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden, to exhilarate.
She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes, and *joy* her thoughts with the converfation of her beloved fitter. *Sidney.*

My soul was *joy'd* in vain,
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poffeffion of.
Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven colour'd love. *Shakfp.*

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chofe rather death with thee.
Milton.

Th' ufurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*

JO'YANCE. *n. f.* [*joyant*, old French.] Gayety; fiftivity. Obfolete.
Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenfer.*

There him refts in riotous fuffifance,
Of all his gladfu'nefs and kingly *joyance*. *Spenfer.*

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full.*]
1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.
They bleffed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. 1 *Kings.*

My foul fhall be *joyful* in my God. *Ifaiah.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy.
Six brave companions from each fhip we loft:
With fails outfpread we fly th' unequal fight,
Sad for their lofs, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope.*

JO'YFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly.
If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinfmen, warriours all, adieu.
Shakfpeare.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or fooner underftood the fign to flie:
With fuch alacrity they bore away,
As if to praife them all the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryd.*

The good chriſtian conſiders pains only as neceſſary paſſages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark ſcene of fancied horror, ſees a crown and a throne, and everlaſting bleſſings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his ſummons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *joyful.*] Gladneſs; joy.
Thou ſerveſt not the Lord thy God with *joyfulneſs*, and with gladneſs of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy.*]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure.
A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am ſhe, and altogether *joyleſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

With downcaſt eyes the *joyleſs* victor ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden's Alex. Feaſt.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.
With two fair eyes his miſtreſs burns his breaſt,
He looks and languiſhes, and leaves his reſt,
Forſakes his food, and, pining for the laſs,
Is *joyleſs* of the grove, and ſpurns the growing graſs. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleaſure.
A *joyleſs*, dismal, black, and ſorrowful iſſue
Here is a babe, as loathſome as a toad. *Shakſp.*

Here love his golden ſhafts employs; here lights
His conſtant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought ſmiles
Of harlots, lovelefs, *joyleſs*, unendear'd,
Caſual fruition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The pure in heart ſhall ſee God; and if any others could ſo invade this their incloſure, as to take heaven by violence, it ſurely would be a very *joyleſs* poſſeſſion *Decay of Piety.*

He forgets his ſleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyleſs* to him.
Addiſon.

JO'YOUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry.
Moſt *joyous* man, on whom the ſhining ſun
Did ſhew his face, myſelf I did eſteem,
And that my taller friend did no leſs *joyous* deem.
Fairy Queen.

Joyous the birds: freſh gales and gentle airs
Whiſper'd it. *Milton.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lovely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtung, renew their love.
Dryden.

Paſt by her flow'ry bank the ſons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave
Prior.

2. Giving joy.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.
Fairy Queen.

3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy.
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And *joyous of* our conqueſt early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wiſh it theirs.
Dryden.

IPECACUA'NHA. *n. f.* An Indian plant.
Ipecacuanha is a ſmall irregularly contorted root, rough, denſe, and firm. One ſort is of a duſky greyiſh colour on the ſurface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other ſort is a ſmaller root, reſembling the former; but it is of a deep duſky brown on the outſide, and white when broken, brought from the Braſils. The grey ought to be preferred, becauſe the brown is apt to operate more roughly.
Hill's Mat. Med.

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Latin; *iraſcible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.
The *iraſcible* paſſions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiſcible diſtractions on the crafis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one inſtance of *iraſcible* paſſions ſubdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot.*

We are here in the country ſurrounded with bleſſings and pleaſures, without any occaſion of exerciſing our *iraſcible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. *n. f.* [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred.
She lik'd not his deſire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*
Sidney

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not flake mine *ire*, nor eaſe my heart.
Shakſpeare.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that ſo long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's ſon. *Milton.*

The ſentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, ſole cauſe to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only juſt object of his *ire*. *Milton.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his *ire*,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to his ſire. *Dryden.*

I'RFUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious.
The *irful* baſtard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I toon encounter'd. *Shakſp.*

By many hands your father was ſubdu'd;
But only ſlaughter'd by the *irful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakſp. Henry* VI.

There learn'd this mind of arms the *irful* gaſſe.
Fairfax.

In midſt of all the dome miſfortune ſat,
And gloomy diſcontent, and fell debate,
And madneſs laughing in his *irful* mood. *Dryd.*

I'RFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. n. f. [Latin.]
1. The rainbow.
Beſide the ſolary *iris*, which God ſheweth unto Noah, there is another lunary, whole effects is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow.
When both bows appeared more diſtinct, I meaſured the breadth of the interior *iris*, 2 gr. 10′, and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green, in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the ſame colours in the interior, 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce.
Iris all hues, roſes and jeſſamine. *Milton*

4. *To* IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, Iſlandick.] This word is uſed only impersonally, *it irks me*; *mihi pœne eſt*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accidence, ſay *tædet*, it *irketh*.

Come, ſhall we go and kill us venſon?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakſp.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd *Shak.*

I'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk.*] Wearifome; tedious; troubleſome; toilſome; tireſome; unpleaſing.
I know ſhe is an *irkſome* brawling ſcold
Shakſpeare.

Since that thou can'ſt talk of love ſo well,
Thy company, which erſt was *irkſome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakſpeare.*

Where he may likelieſt find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The *irkſome* hours till his great chief return
Milton.

For not to *irkſome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reaſon join'd.
Milton.

There is nothing ſo *irkſome* as general diſcourſes, eſpecially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irkſome* to that illuſtrious body. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irkſome.*] Wearifomely; tediouſly.

I'RKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *irkſome.*] Tediouſneſs; wearifomeneſs.

I'RON. *n. f.* [*haiarn*, Welſh; ɪpenn, ɪpen, Saxon; *iorn*, Erſe.]
1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably the hardeſt; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, it is ſcarce malleable. Moſt of the other metals are brittle while they are hot; but this is moſt malleable as it approaches neareſt to fuſion. The ſpecifick gravity of iron is to water as

7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor sirlefs dungeon, nor strong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakſp.*

If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of *iron*. *Locke.*

In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of *iron* slag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*

Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward.*

I treated of making *iron* work and steel work. *Moxon.*

1. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a dout, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakſp.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shakſp.*

Can'st thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fish-spears? *Job.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul. *Pſalms.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Pſalms.*

I'RON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shak.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakſpeare.*

Some are of an iron red, shining and polite; others not polite, but as if powder'd with *iron* dust. *Woodward.*

Pole-cats and weesels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in hutches and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodw.*

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind
Affist the throne of th' *iron* sceptre'd king. *Crashaw.*

O sad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing,
Such notes as warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milt.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*

Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod,
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasureable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep;
Imprudent! him death's *iron* sleep oppreſt. *Philips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *adj.* [*ironique*, French; from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still shunn'd the fool, and laſh'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *n. ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

I'RONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The forces they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary; it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward.*

I'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*ironie*, Fr. εἰρωνία.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as *Bolinbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*irradiance*, Fr.
IRRA'DIANCY. } *irradio*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency: the *irradiancy* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix *Irradiance* virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such as one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes; all mist from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our flames *irradiate*, or imbalm the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRATIONAL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first
Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton.*

He hath eat'n and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns:
Irrational till then. *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addiſon.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable*.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

2. Not to be made consistent: it has *with* or *to*.

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable* to the rules of honesty and decency. *Arbuthnot.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need

not offer any thing farther in ſupport of the one, or in diſproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This eſſential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the atheiſts own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be tranſmitted from the ſtars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable* to any ſyſtem of ſcience *Bentley*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

A ſervant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakſpeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired.

Time, in a natural ſenſe, is *irrecoverable*: the moment juſt fled by us, it is impoſſible to recal *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loſs of ſo many livings of principal value. *Hooker*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf into *irrecoverable* miſery, with the greateſt carefulneſs to enquire. *Tillotſon.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipſe,
Without all hope of day. *Milton.*

The credit of the exchequer is *irrecoverably* loſt by the laſt breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

Theſe obſervations ſeem to argue the corpuſcles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, ſchool Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of chriſtianity muſt be; they who refuted them would refute every thing. *Atterbury*

The danger of introducing inexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reaſon for working by ſlow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future ſtate is evident from St. Paul's reaſonings, which are of no force but only on that ſuppoſition, as Origen fangely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury*

IRREFU'TABLE. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his deſire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion ſeems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be reſiſted or quieted. *King Charles.*

Regular
When moſt, when moſt *irregular* they ſeem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and ſometimes ſeem harſh and uncouth. *Cowley*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A ſoft word for *vitious.*

IRREGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular.*]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As theſe vaſt heaps of mountains are thrown together with ſo much *irregularity* and confuſion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is ſomewhat leſs in danger of corruption while the ſinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is aſhamed of his *irregularities.* *Rogers*

IRRE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular.*] Without obſervation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courſes of his fancy drawn,
From eaſt to weſt *irregularly* hurl'd,
Firſt ſet on fire himſelf, and then the world. *Dryden.*

Your's is a ſoul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give ſome light to thoſe whoſe concern for their little ones makes them ſo *irregularly* bold as to conſult their own reaſon, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old cuſtom. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Lat.] To make irregular; to diſorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions ſubſervient, which winds, ſhelves, and every interjacency *irregulates.* *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; ſingle; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their ſpecies came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* feminalities. *Brown.*

IRRELI'GION. *n. ſ.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already conſecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every inſtance of prophaneneſs and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious.*]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The iſſue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakſpeare.*

Whoever ſees theſe *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a ſickneſs weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their ſouls to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that ſcripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead, or ſerveth nothing at all to the act, but may be yet paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domeſticks be obliged to avoid ſwearing, and *irreligious* profane diſcourſe? *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *adj.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Paſs'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themſelves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the neceſſity of the preſent hath caſt upon them *Hooker.*

A ſteady hand, in military affairs, is more requiſite than in peace, becauſe an error committed in war may prove *irremediable.* *Bacon*

Whatever he conſults you about, unleſs it lead to ſome fatal and *irremediable* miſchief, be ſure you adviſe only as a friend *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive theſe accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Latin; *irremiſſible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irremiſſible.*] The quality of being not to be pardoned

Thence ariſes the aggravation and *irremiſſibleneſs* of the ſin. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Reſolv'd for flight. *Shakſpeare*

IRRENO'WNED. *adj.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. We now ſay, *unrenowned.*

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame
To doggiſh ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* ſhame.
Fairy Queen.

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, French.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loſs, and patience ſays it is not paſt her cure. *Shakſpeare.*

Toſs'd with loſs *irreparable.* *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injuſtice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of thoſe whom we do not know. *Addiſon*

The ſtory of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches that piety and innocence cannot miſs of the divine protection, and that the only loſs *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth*

IRRE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable.*] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artiſts *irreparably.* *Boyle*

The cutting off that time, induſtry and gifts whereby ſhe would be nouriſhed, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Dean of Peterb.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*irreprehenſible*, Fr. *irreprehenſibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehenſible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *repreſent.*] Not to to be figured by any repreſentation.

God's *irrepreſentable* nature doth hold againſt making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a ſerious ſincere chriſtian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury*

Their prayer may be, that they may raiſe up and breed us *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] Power or force above oppoſition.

The doctrine of *irreſiſtibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude. *Hammond*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [*irreſiſtible*, Fr. *in* and *reſiſtible.*] Superiour to oppoſition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenſion of the Deity, indued with *irreſiſtible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unapteſt to admit conference with reaſon. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irreſiſtible.* *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy juſt Being, armed with almighty and *irreſiſtible* power. *Tillotſon.*

There can be no difference in the ſubjects, where the application is almighty and *irreſiſtible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] In a manner not to be oppoſed.

God *irreſiſtibly* ſways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*

Fond of pleaſing and endearing ourſelves to thoſe we eſteem, we are *irreſiſtibly* led into the ſame inclinations and averſions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irreſiſtible; reſiſtleſs.

Thoſe radiant eyes, whoſe *irreſiſtleſs* flame
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps tedtion tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe.
Glanville.

IRRU'SOLUBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reſolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved.

In factitious ſal ammoniac the common and urinous ſalts are ſo well mingled, that both in the open fire and in ſublimming veſſels they riſe together as one ſalt, which ſeems in ſuch veſſels *irreſolvable* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſolvable.*] Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confeſſion of the *irreſolubleneſs* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *reſolved.*] Without ſettled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it ſtrange to hear me ſpeak ſo *irreſolvedly* concerning thoſe things, which ſome take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies *Boyle.*

IRRI'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irreſolu*, Fr. *in* and *reſolute.*] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irreſolute* purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Him, after long debate, *irreſolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd his final ſentence choſe
Fit veſſel, fitteſt imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton.*

To make reflections upon what is paſt, is the part of ingenuous but *irreſolute* men *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhould rely,
At laſt unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryd.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irreſolution*, Fr. *in* and *reſolution.*] Want of firmneſs of mind.

It hath moſt force upon things that have the lighteſt motion, and therefore upon the ſpirits of men, and in them upon ſuch affections as move lighteſt; as upon men in fear, or men in *irreſolution.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life, which often themſelves to our choice, and inconſtancy in purſuing them, are the greateſt cauſes of all our unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances.

Thus did the Jew, by perſuading himſelf of his particular *irreſpective* election, think it ſafe to run into all ſins! *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it muſt be reſolved wholly into the abſolute *irreſpective* will of God. *Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances.

He is convinced, that all the promiſes belong to him abſolutely and *irreſpectively.* *Hammond*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRITRIE'VABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore muſt have been all *irretrievably* loſt, and uſeleſs to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*

IRRE'VERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. *in* and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of reſpect.

Having ſeen our ſcandalous *irreverence* towards God's worſhip in general, 'tis eaſy to make application to the ſeveral parts of it *Bacon of Prayer*

They were a tort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to ſalute them on all occaſions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being diſregarded.

The commencement of the houſe of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and ſcorn the judges were juſtly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

As on fear excludeth not that boldneſs which becometh ſaints, ſo, if our familiarity with God do not leave our fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never ſtand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men ſought for, and covered it from the vulgar ſort as jewels of meſtimable price, fearing the *irreverent* conſtruction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witneſs the *irreverent* ſon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
Servant of ſervants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* uſing the name of God in common diſcourſe, is another abuſe of the tongue. *Ray.*

If all *irreverent* expreſſion or thought too wanton are crept into my verſes, through my inadvertency, let their authors be anſwerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due reſpect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill eſſay of reverence and godly fear to uſe the goſpel *irreverently.* *G. of Tongues.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reverſe.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The ſins of his chamber and his cloſet ſhall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreverſible* ſentence be pronounced *Rogers*

IRREVI'RSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrine of faith, hath occaſioned that great ſcandal in the church, at which ſo many myriads of ſouls have ſtumbled, and fallen *irreverſibly*, by conceiving heaven averſe of true opinions. *Hammond*

IRRI'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat. *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reverſed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter ſhall be thine.
Shakſpeare.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have paſſ upon her *Shakſpeare*

That which is paſt is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in paſt matters. *Bacon.*

The ſecond, both for pity renown'd,
And puiſant deeds, a promiſe ſhall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever ſhall endure. *Milton.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War ſhall the country waſte, and change the ſtate *Dryden*

The other victor flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and lifeleſs left th' extinguiſh'd wood,
For ever loſt, th' *irrevocable* light
Fortook the black'ning coals, and ſunk to night *Dryden.*

Each ſacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word as fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguiſhed. *Boyle.*

To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moiſten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nouriſh, keep hot, and ſupple all the members *Ray.*

They keep a bulky charter near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their hyme blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Philips*

IRRIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon*

IRRI'GUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered.

The ſhow'ry lap
Of ſome *irriguous* valley ſpreads her ſtore. *Milt.*

2. Dewy; moiſt. *Philips* ſeems to have miſtaken the Latin phraſe *arriguus Jopor*

Rich Hyperion
Dry'd an immeaſurable boſk, and thought
T' exhale his ſorrow by an early beam,
Imprudent! him deaths non ſleep oppreſt.
Philips

IRRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*irriſio*, Lat. *iriſion*, Fr.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indiſcreet and unnatural *irriſion*, and expoſing his father, incurs his curſe. *Woodward.*

To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to teaſe; to exaſperate

The earl, ſpeaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilſt he had a ſuperiour in the church, who having the reins in his hand, could ſlacken them,

and was thought to be the more remiſs to *irritate* his cholerick diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to ſtimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the ſpirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire ſcorcheth in frotty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth ſweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Rous'd
By daſh of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon*

IRRITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by ſomething acrimonious. *Arbuthnot*

IRRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain too ſuddenly,
To utter what will come at laſt too ſoon;
Leſt evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, ſhould pierce too deep.
Milton.

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the ſea. *Burnet*

A full and ſudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a ſtop to its pulſation *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place.

Notwithſtanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled. *Addiſon.*

IS. [ꝟr, Saxon. See *To* BE.]

1. The third perſon ſingular of *To be*: I am, thou art, he *is*.

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words *John.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil, neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.*

My thought, whoſe murther yet *is* but fantaſticd,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shakſpeare.*

2. It is ſometimes expreſſed by *'s*.

There 's ſome among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakſpeare.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ἰσχιον, ἰσχιαδικος; *iſchiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *iſchiadick* paſſion is the gout in the hip, or the ſciatica.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, French; from *iſchury*.] Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISCHURY *n. ſ.* [ἰσχυρία, ἴσχω and ὄυρον, urine; *iſchurie*, French; *iſchuria*, Lat.] A ſtoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cauſe.

ISH. [ꝟre, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution, a ſmall degree, or incipient ſtate of any quality: as, *bliſh*, tending to blue; *brightiſh*, ſomewhat bright.

2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*; the *Daniſh* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added; as *fool*, *fooliſh*; *man*, *manniſh*; *rogue*, *roguiſh*.

I'SICLE. *n. ſ.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* ſhould rather be written *iſe*; ꝟꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A pendent ſhoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
——The moon of Rome? chaſte as the *iſicle*
That's curdled by the froſt from pureſt ſnow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakſpeare.*

The froſts and ſnows her tender body ſpare;
Thoſe are not limbs for *iſicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*; *ichthyocolla*, Lat.] A tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue.

The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly reſembles the ſturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boriſthenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *ſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incraſſating diet, as all uſeful broths, hartſhorn, ivory, and *ſinglaſs*. *Floyer*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *ſinglaſs*.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

I'SINGLASS *Stone*. *n. ſ.* A foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies. The maſſes are of a browniſh or reddiſh colour; but when the plates are ſeparated, they are perfectly colourleſs, and more bright and pellucid than the fineſt glaſs. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, the iſland of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill.*

I'SLAND. *n. ſ.* [*inſula*, Latin; *iſola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erſe. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

He will carry this *iſland* home in his pocket, and give it his ſon for an apple ——And ſowing the kernels of it in the ſea, bring forth more *iſlands*. *Shakſpeare.*

Within a long receſs there lies a bay,
An *iſland* ſhades it from the rolling ſea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Iſland of bliſs! amid' the ſubject ſeas *Thomſ.*

I'SLANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *iſland*. Pronounced *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

We, as all *iſlanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *iſlanders*
By you invited, do attend your preſence. *Shakſp.*

There are many bitter ſayings againſt *iſlanders* in general, repreſenting them as fierce, treacherous, and unhoſpitable. thoſe who live on the continent have ſuch frequent intercourſe with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than thoſe who are the inhabitants of an iſland. *Addiſon.*

A race of rugged mariners are theſe,
Unpoliſh'd men, and boiſt'rous as their ſeas;
The native *iſlanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. ſ.* [*iſle*, French; *inſula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.

The inſtalment of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal of this famous *iſle*. *Shakſpeare.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas ſtain'd with gore I ſing, advent'rous toil,
And how theſe monſters did diſarm and *iſle*.
Waller.

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aiſle*, from *aile*, Fr. from *ala*, Latin, the *aiſle* being probably at firſt only a wing or ſide walk. It may come likewiſe from *allée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and duſky caves,
Long founding *iſles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy ſits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *n. ſ.* [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον] In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n. ſ.* [*iſoſcele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two ſides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE. *n. ſ.* [*iſſue*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing out.

2. Exit; egreſs; paſſage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *iſſues* from death. *Pſalms.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilſt in motion, as the only means to find an *iſſue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have eaſily prevented thoſe great returns of money to France, and if it be true the French are ſo impoveriſhed, in what condition muſt they have been, if that *iſſue* of wealth had been ſtopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; conſequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine *iſſues*. *Shakſpeare.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, were I the *iſſue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Againſt the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wiſeſt. *Shakſpeare*

But let the *iſſue* correſpondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterpize. *Fairfax.*

If things were caſt upon this *iſſue*, that God ſhould never prevent ſin 'till man deſerved it, the beſt would ſin, and ſin for ever. *South.*

The wittieſt ſayings and ſentences will be found the *iſſues* of chance, and nothing elſe but ſo many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our preſent condition is better for us in the *iſſue*, than that uninterrupted health and ſecurity that the atheiſt deſires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; concluſion.

He hath preſerv'd Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a ſoon and proſperous *iſſue*. *Sidney*

What *iſſue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a paſſion works within my breaſt!
With what prodigious flames am I poſſeſt!
Dryden.

Homer, at a loſs to bring difficult matters to an *iſſue*, lays his hero aſleep, and this ſolves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premiſes.

I am to pray you not to ſtrain my ſpeech
To groſſer *iſſues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to ſuſpicion. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was cauſed by ſtrict binding of his *iſſue*. *Wiſeman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diſeaſed with an *iſſue* of blood. *Matthew.*

8. Progeny; offſpring.

O nation miſerable!
Since that the trueſt *iſſue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ſtands accurſt. *Shakſp.*
Nor where Abaſſin kings their *iſſue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by ſome ſuppos'd
True Paradiſe, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bleſs'd with no male *iſſue* to ſucceed. *Dryd.*
The frequent productions of monſters, in all the ſpecies of animals, and ſtrange *iſſues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not poſſible to conſiſt with this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

9. In law.

Iſſue hath divers applications in the common law, ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of ſuit; ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements; ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury. *Iſſue* is either general or ſpecial: general *iſſue* ſeemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any ſuch thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The ſpecial *iſſue* then muſt be that, where ſpecial matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and to grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæſtio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæſtio facti*. *Cowell.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *iſſer*, French; *uſcire*, Italian.]

2. To come out; to paſs out of any place.

Waters *iſſued* out from under the threſhold of the houſe. *Ezek.*
From the utmoſt end of the head branches there *iſſueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
Waters *iſſu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*
Ere Pallas *iſſu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulneſs o'er all poſſeſs'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an irruption; to break out.

Three of maſter Ford's brothers watch the door with piſtols, that none ſhould *iſſue* out, otherwiſe you might ſlip away. *Shakſpeare.*
See that none hence *iſſue* forth a ſpy. *Milton*
Haſte, arm your Ardeans, *iſſue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, aſſault the Trojan train.
Dryden.
At length there *iſſu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair aſſembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*
A buzzing noiſe of bees his ears alarms;
Strait *iſſue* through the ſides aſſembling ſwarms.
Dryden.
Full for the port the Ithacenſians ſtand,
And furl their ſails, and *iſſue* on the land. *Pope.*

3. To proceed as an offſpring.

Of thy ſons that ſhall *iſſue* from thee, which thou ſhalt beget, ſhall they take away. *2 Kings*

4. To be produced by any fund.

Theſe altarages *iſſued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the prieſthood. *Aylife's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *iſſuing* into a ſtrait concave again. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*

1. To ſend out; to ſend forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digeſt the parts or to *iſſue* the ſpirits. *Bacon.*
The commiſſioners ſhould *iſſue* money out to no other uſe. *Temple.*

2. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent ſenſe. It is commonly followed by a particle, *out* or *forth*.

If the council *iſſued out* any order againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, ſome noblemen publiſhed a proteſtation. *Clarendon.*
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A manſion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *iſſuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*
In vain the maſter *iſſues out* commands,
In vain the trembling ſailors ply their hands;
The tempeſt unforeſeen prevents their care. *Dryd.*
They conſtantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive ſuch other commands as the judge ſhall *iſſue forth*. *Aylife's Parergon.*

I'SSUELESS. *adj.* [from *iſſue*.] Having no offſpring; wanting deſcendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, ſucceeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *iſſueleſs*. *Carew.*
I have done ſin;
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *iſſueleſs*. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

I'STHMUS. *n. ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

There is a caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, which joineth by an *iſthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys' Travels.*
The Aſſyrian empire ſtretcheth northward to that *iſthmus* between the Euxine and the Caſpian ſeas. *Brerewood on Languages.*
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *iſthmus*, that doſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet canſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*
Our church of England ſtands as Corinth between two ſeas, and there are ſome buſy in cutting the *iſthmus*, to let in both at once upon it *Stillingfleet.*
Cleomenes thinking it more adviſable to fortify, not the *iſthmus*, but the mountains, put his deſign in execution. *Creech.*
Plac'd on this *iſthmus* of a middle ſtate,
A being darkly wiſe, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonſtrative. Uſed in ſpeaking of things. For *it*, our anceſtors uſed *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they uſed *his*. Thus in the Accidence, *a noun adjective is that which cannot ſtand by* himſelf, *but requireth another word to be joined with* him *to ſhow* his *ſignification*.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itſelf. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*
Will our great anger learn to ſtoop ſo low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who maſter art of *it*. *Cowley.*
His ſon, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home.
Flatman.
The time will come, *it* will, when you ſhall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*
How can I ſpeak? or how, ſir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would moſt deplore,
And that which I would ſpeak, is *it* or more.
Dryden.
A mind ſo furniſhed, what reaſon has *it* to acquieſce in *its* concluſions? *Locke.*
The glory which encompaſſed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with ſo much ſtrength, that the whole fabrick began to melt.
Addiſon's Freeholder.
If we find a greater good in the preſent conſtitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and ſtructures, we may then reaſonably conclude, that the preſent conſtitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley*
The deſign, *it* ſeems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift*

2. *It* is uſed abſolutely for the ſtate of a perſon or affair.

How is *it* with our general?
——Even ſo
As with a man by his own alms impoiſon'd,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakſpeare.*

3. *It* is uſed for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to paſs,
That tractable obedience is a ſlave.
To each incenſed will. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

4. *It* is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to *'t*;
For catching toe by nearer foot,
He lifted with ſuch might and ſtrength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length.
Hudibras.

5. *It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleaſure *Raleigh.*
The Lacedemonians, at the ſtraights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*
I have often ſeen people laviſh *it* profuſely in tricking up their children, and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*
The mole courſes *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouſe, but lives under the earth. *Spect.*
Whether the charmer ſinner *it*, or ſaint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons.

Let us alone him,
Whole care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerleſs kinſman. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*
Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakſpeare's King John.*

7. *It* is ſometimes uſed of the firſt or ſecond perſon, ſometimes of more. This mode of ſpeech, though uſed by good authors, and ſupported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbariſm.

Who was 't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakſ. Macbeth.*
Cay,
'Tis I, that made thy widows *Shakſp. Coriol.*
'Tis theſe that early taint the female ſoul,
Pope.

ITCH. *n. ſ.* [giccha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed, as microſcopes have diſcovered, by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur.

Luſt and Liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainſt the ſtream of virtue they may ſtrive
And drown themſelves in riot, *itches*, blains.
Shakſpeare's Timon
The Lord will ſmite thee with the ſcab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'ſt not be healed. *Deut*
As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch* or purpoſe to be ſcratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.

3. A conſtant teaſing deſire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon ſhifting *L'Eſtrange*
He had full pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king *Dryden*
From ſervants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke*
At laſt mankind when generous Manly raſes,
All know 'tis virtue, to be thanks them knaves,
When univerſal homage their pays,
All ſee 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praiſe. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing.

A troubleſome *iteching* of the part was occaſioned by want of tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

My right eye *itches*; ſome good luck is near, Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual deſire. This ſenſe appears in the following examples, though ſome of them are equivocal.

Maſter Shallow, you have yourſelf been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. Mr. Peace, I will now I be old, and of the peace, if I ſee a ſword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakſpeare.*

Callus, you yourſelf
Are not ſo much deſir'd to have an *itching* palm,
To feel and meaſure offices for gold. *Sandys.*

The cauſe, being an epidemick diſeaſe, gave her opportunity to every mountebank *Decay of Piety.*

All fools have ſtill an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing ſide *Pope*

ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. adv. [Latin.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. ſ.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by *items*. *Shakſpeare*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

If this diſcourſe have not concluded our weakneſs, I have one *item* more of mine own knowledge can be found, I muſt loſe that which I thought I had, that there is none *Glanville*

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the pſalms eſpecially familiar unto all: this is the very cauſe why we *iterate* the pſalms oftner than any other part of ſcripture beſides, the cauſe wherefore we muſt the people together with them ourſelves, and read the matter alone, to read them, as other part of it, but he doth. *Hooker*

In the laſt ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories ſerved inſtead of books, whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the ſame by often putting them in mind, in which reſpect we ſee how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the belt and wiſeſt *Hooker*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, ſent not ſolemn ambaſſadors to intimate unto him the decree of his eſtates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would deſiſt from hoſtility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of ſounds, the one at diſtance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard diſtinctly, and the reflection alſo diſtinctly: the other in concurrence, when the ſound returneth immediately upon the original, and ſo *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Aſhes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the ſalt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions *Brown*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill, nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trains fear'd, the more to ſooth
Him nought her lov'd ſociety. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

ITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakſp.*

My huſband!
——Ay, 'twas he that told me firſt.
——My huſband!
——What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I ſay, thy huſband. *Shakſpeare's Othello*

Iterations are commonly loſs of time, but there is no ſuch gain of time, as to iterate often the ſtate of the queſtion; for it chaſeth away many a frivolous ſpeech. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In all theſe reſpects, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to perſevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not ſettled.

It ſhould be my care to ſweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradeſmen, as alſo to accommodate their cries to their reſpective wares *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ITI'NERARY. *n. ſ.* [*itinerare*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are ſufficiently reproached, in moſt *itineraries*, for the univerſal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ITI'NERARY. *adj.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progreſs from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of office than a progreſs *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes, to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there? *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, an *itſelf*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JU'BILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering ſongs of triumph.

The planets hin'ning flood,
While the bright pomp attended *jubilant.* *Milt.*

JUBILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *n. ſ.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick feſtivity; a time of rejoicing; a ſeaſon of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hoſannas filled
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Joy was then a maſculine and a ſevere thing, the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the *jubilee* of reaſon. *South*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feaſts. *Dryden*

JUCU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs.

The new or unexpected *jucunditas*, which preſent themſelves, will have activity enough to excite the earneſteſt deſire, and raiſe a ſmile from the moſt compoſed temper. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Tree.* *n. ſ.* [*ſiliquaſtrum*, Lat.] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purpliſh, bright, red bloſſom in the ſpring, and is increaſed by layers *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To JUDA'IZE. *v. n.* [*judaiſo*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *n. ſ.* [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Geneſis*

A father of the fatherleſs, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Pſalms.*

Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgeſt only right. *Milton.*

2. One who preſides in a court of judicature.

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakſpeare*

A ſingle voice; and that not paſt me, but
By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shakſpeare*

How dares your pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cauſe,
Unaſk'd the royal grant; nor marſhal by
As mightily rites require, nor *judge* to try.
Dryden

It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is moſt beautiful, as being the ſovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden*

3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the ſecrets of every heart will ſit *judge* himſelf *Sherlock.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit
With the ſame ſpirit that its author writ. *Pope*

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To paſs ſentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genſis*

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Beſhrew me, but I love her heartily,
For ſhe is wiſe, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakſ.*

Authors to themſelves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuſe *Milton*

If I did not know the originals, I ſhould never be able to *judge*, by the copies, what was Virgil, and what Ovid. *Dryden*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident. *Locke*

He proceeds in his inquiry into ſentences, reſolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke*

3. To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh; to conſider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job*

Judge in yourſelves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor.*

How properly the tones may be called the whole body of the Britiſh nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addiſon*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos ſhall *judge* the finite. *Milton*

Then thoſe, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cauſe. *Dryden*

2. To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely. This is a ſenſe ſeldom found but in the ſcriptures.

He ſhall *judge* among the heathen, he ſhall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Pſalms*

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew*

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink *Col.*

JU'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or paſſes ſentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppreſſors and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles*

They who guide themſelves merely by what appears, are all *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby*

JU'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another.

O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutiſh beaſts,
And men have loſt their reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

The faculty, which God has given man to ſupply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any propoſition to be

true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation, to this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakſp*

3. The act of exerciſing judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgment* upon him. 2 *Kings.*

When thou, O Lord, ſhalt ſtand diſclos'd
In majeſty ſevere,
And ſit in *judgment* on my ſoul,
O how ſhall I appear? *Addiſon's Spectator*

4. Determination; deciſion.

Where diſtinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgment* is made by the imagination, otherwiſe by the underſtanding. *Glanville*

We ſhall make a certain *judgment* what kind of diſſolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

Reaſon ought to accompany the exerciſe of our ſenſes, whenever we would form a juſt *judgment* of things propoſed to our enquiry. *Watts*

5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; criticiſm.

Judgment, a cool and ſlow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical compoſition. *Dennis*

'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go juſt alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I ſee men's *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To ſuffer all alike *Shakſpeare.*

When ſhe did think my maſter lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you
Shakſpeare.

7. Sentence againſt a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was ſtirred
With agony. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

The chief prieſts informed me, deſiring to have *judgment* againſt him *Acts.*

On Adam laſt this *judgment* he pronounc'd.
Milton.

8. Condemnation. This is a theological uſe.

The *judgment* was by one to condemnation, but the free gift is of many offences unto juſtification. *Romans.*

The precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the goſpel will riſe up in *judgment* againſt us, and the articles of our faith will be to many articles of accuſation. *Tillotſon.*

9. Puniſhment inflicted by providence, with reference to ſome particular crime.

This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater unchantableneſs, than to interpret afflictions as puniſhments and *judgments*: it aggravates the evil to him who ſuffers when he looks upon himſelf as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. Diſtribution of juſtice.

The Jews made inſurrection againſt Paul, and brought him to the *judgment* ſeat. *Acts.*

Your diſhonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould become it.
Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.

In *judgments* between rich and poor, conſider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*

A bold and wiſe petitioner goes ſtrait to the throne and *judgment* ſeat of the monarch.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

11. Judiciary law; ſtatute.

If ye hearken to theſe *judgments*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God ſhall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deuteronomy.*

12. The laſt doom.

The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his ſight. *Shakſp*

JU'DICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*judico*, Latin.]

1. Diſtribution of juſtice.

No ſuch crime appeared as the lords, the ſupreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon*

2. Court of juſtice.

Human *judicatories* give ſentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Hterbury*

JU'DICATURE. *n. ſ.* [*judicature*, French; *judico*, Latin.]

1. Power of diſtributing juſtice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon*

If he ſhould bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with ſhame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of juſtice.

In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the ſcarlet, the attendance, makes juſtice naked as well as blind. *South*

JUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]

1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? And what judicature without religious oath? *Bentley*

2. Inflicted as a penalty.

The reſiſtance of thoſe will cauſe a *judicial* hardneſs. *South*

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal juſtice.

It will behove us to think that we ſee God ſitting judicially looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible juſtice, and paſſing the ſame judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Green.*

JUDI'CIARY. *adj.* [*judiciare*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* aſtrologers, the influence of conſtellations ought to be made out. *Boyle*

JUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wiſe; ſkilful in any matter or affair.

For your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, *judicious*, and beſt knows
The fits o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

Love hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*

To each ſavour meeting we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for thoſe diſcoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wiſely; with juſt determination.

So bold, yet ſo *judiciouſly* you dare,
That your leaſt praiſe is to be regular *Dryden*

Longinus has *judiciouſly* preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to excellence. *Dryden*

JUG. *n. ſ.* [*jugge*, Daniſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone *jugs* and no ſeal'd quarts.
Shakſpeare

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *joculari*, Latin.]

1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to ſhow falſe appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's ſtatue ſeems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian prieſts
Digby on Bodies

2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture.

Be theſe *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double ſenſe *Shakſpeare*

Is't poſſible that ſpells of France ſhould *juggle*
Men into ſuch ſtrange mockeries? *Shakſpeare*

Thy ſiſters of the prophecies, miſled,
Diſdain'd to ſtay for the ſucceſſive events,
Nor *juggled* about future elements *Hudibras.*

JU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An impoſture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of ſtate to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotſon.*

JU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *juggle.*]

1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand: one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Dark working ſorcerers that change the mind,
Diſſembled cheaters, praiſing mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin *Shakſpeare.*

I law a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon*

Antiochus was a famous poet, that flouriſhed in the days of Cyrus, and a notable *juggler*
Knolles's Turks.

Fortune tellers, *jugglers*, and impoſtors, do daily delude them *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *juggler* which on cards do live,
Maſters the moſt by ſleight and ſhow,
But teaches how the world his own may have
Cleiveland

One who is managed by a *juggler* knows he has money in hand, but let him grabble never ſo carefully, upon a word or two of negotiates or dandles *Addiſon's Freeholder*

What magick makes our taxes riſe,
When dropt into the ſouthern mouth
Or do theſe *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift*

2. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

O me, you *juggler*, you, you canker blaſſom,
You thief of love, what, have you come by night,
And ſtol'n my love's heart from him? *Shakſp*

I brag no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or juſtice of peace *Donne*

JU'GGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JUICE. *n. ſ.* [*jus*, French; *jugs*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, ſap, or watery part of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I muſt ſay, wine is a liquor not liquid, or wine is a ſubſtance, but yet it includes both ſubſtance and liquid. *Locke.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool each feaſt's rage contain
Thompſon.

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is leſs than blood, for if the words be but the ſame in a tragedy, and a ſcene gentle, there is *juice*. But where that wanteth, the language is thin, fence covering the bone *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries*

An animal whoſe *juices* are unactive can never be nouriſhed: untoward *juices* can never repair the fluids *Arbuthnot.*

JUI'CELESS. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moiſture; without juice.

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where; not with a *juiceleſs* green carpet, but with nutritious herbage, and nouriſhing graſs. *More.*

When Boreas' ſpirit bluſters ſore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceleſs* boughs. *Philips.*

JU'ICINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

JU'ICY. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Moiſt; full of juice; ſucculent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* ſubſtance.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Each plant and *juiceſt* gourd will pluck.
Milton

The muſk's ſurpaſſing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs,
With large and *juicy* oiſpring, *Philips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.
2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes ſtill any complaiſance by bending of the head.

Two aſſes travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was ſo proud of his truſt, that he went *juking* and tolling of his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

JU'JUB. } *n. ſ.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A
JU'JUBES. } plant whoſe flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe. The fruit is like a ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh upon the ſtone. *Miller.*

JU'LAP. *n. ſ.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerving for a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone.
Quincy.

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds
With ſpirits of balm and fragrant ſyrups mixt.
Milton

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good ſudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulſions. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JU'LUS. *n. ſ.*

1. *July flower.*
2. *Julus*, ωλος, among botaniſts, denotes thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, *&c.* *Miller.*

JU'LY. *n. ſ.* [*Julius*, Latin; *juillet*, Fr.] The mouth anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; the ſeventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

JU'MART. n. ſ. [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an aſs and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jombre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner.*] To mix violently and confuſedly together.

Perſons and humours may be *jumbled* and diſguiſed; but nature, like quickſilver, will never be killed. *L'Eſtrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the ſame meaning; and one may obſerve how apt that is to *jumble* together paſſages of ſcripture, and thereby diſturb the true meaning of holy ſcripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky means make people wiſe;
And *jumblet* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the beſt, than that the univerſe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude ſhuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope*

That the univerſe was formed by a fortuitous concourſe of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a moſt ingenious treatiſe of philoſophy. *Swift.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* togther into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

Had the world been conſtituted from that ſuppoſed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of eccleſiaſtical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal juſtice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*jument*, French; *jumentum*, Latin.] Beaſt of burden.

Juments, as horſes, oxen, and aſſes, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to ſkip; to move without ſtep or ſliding.

Not the worſt of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the ſquare. *Shakſpeare.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearleſs quench their thirſt, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I ſeen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geeſe *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And ſwimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the higheſt ſucceeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To leap ſuddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to ſhew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We ſee a little, preſume a great deal, and ſo *jump* to the concluſion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noiſe of the prancing horſes, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nahum.*

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumſtance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakſp. Twelfth Night.*

In ſome ſort it *jumps* with my humour.
Shakſpeare.

But though they *jump* not on a juſt account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkiſh fleet.
Shakſpeare.

Becauſe I will not *jump* with common ſpirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shakſp.*

Herein perchance be *jumps* not with Lipſius.
Hakewill.

Never did truſty ſquire with knight,
Or knight with ſquire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This ſhews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump:*
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Reſts with his tail above his head;
So in this mongrel ſtate of ours,
The rabble are the ſupreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine.
Dryden.

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP. *v. a.* To paſs by a leap; to paſs eagerly or careleſly over.

Here upon this bank and ſhelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obſolete.

Otherwiſe one man could not excel another, but all ſhould be either abſolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indiviſible point or center wherein goodneſs conſiſteth; or elſe miſſing it, they ſhould be excluded out of the number of well-doers. *Hooker.*

But ſince ſo *jump* upon this bloody queſtion,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arrived. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Myſelf the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Caſſio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakſpeare's Othello*

JUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſlip; a bound.

The ſureſt way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large ſtrides; let that which he ſets himſelf to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is poſſible *Locke*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The preſcript of this ſcrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. [*jupe*, French.] A waiſtcoat; a kind of looſe or limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies.

The weeping caſſock ſcar'd into a *jump*,
A ſign the preſbyter.'s worn to the ſtump.
Cleaveland.

JU'NCATE. *n. ſ.* [*juncade*, Fr. *gioncata*, Italian.]

1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar.
2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All ſpread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greateſt prince. *Spenſer.*

With ſtories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A ſurtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this ſenſe, which alone remains much in uſe. See JUNKET.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulruſhes.

JUNCTION. *n. ſ.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our ſpies diſcovered a great cloud of duſt. *Addiſon.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Beſides thoſe groſſer elements of bodies, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more ſubtile nature, which, being extremely little, may eſcape unheeded at the *junctures* of the diſtillatory veſſels, though never ſo carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being leſs in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without thoſe griſtly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have tranſverſe bodies; and though ſome do raiſe themſelves upon their hinder legs to an upright poſture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to ſuch a poſture. *Holt.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the ſobereſt of them ſo apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts which I deſire to bear in thoſe holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this proteſtion in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewel to all the pleaſures of this life. *Addiſ.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick ſafety, but in ſome extraordinary *juncture*, the very obſervation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid aſleep. *Addiſon*

JUNE. *n. ſ.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The ſixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham*

JU'NIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors*, by a year,
Are tortur'd with ſuſpenſe and fear,
Who wiſely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to ſtand between. *Swift*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rife of my *juniors*, and unequal diſtribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

JU'NIPER. *n. ſ.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A clyſter may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linſeed. *Wiſeman*

JUNK. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A ſmall ſhip of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ſhips. *Bacon.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *n. ſ.* [properly *juncate*.] See JUNCATE.

1. A ſweatmeat.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feaſt *Shakſpeare.*

2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, ſave them to *junket* with your fellow-ſervants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feaſt.

Job's children *junketed* and feaſted together often, but the reckoning coſt them dear at laſt. *South.*

The apoſtle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JUNTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign.

Would men have ſpent toilſome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitneſs from learning and grace from morality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majeſty and a *junto* of miniſters, which had like to have ended in my deſtruction. *Gulliver.*

IVORY. *n. ſ.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.] A hard, ſolid, and firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary ſubſtance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy fleſh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakſp.*

Draw Erato with a ſweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton*

Two gates the Client houſe of ſleep adorn,
Of poliſh'd *ivory* this, that of tranſparent horn:
True viſions through tranſparent horn arise,
Through poliſh'd *ivory* paſs deluding lies. *Dryd.*

JUPPO'N. *n. ſ.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A ſhort cloſe coat.

Some wore a breaſt-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horſes cloth'd with rich capariſon. *Daye*

JU'RAT. *n. ſ.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JU'RATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] Comprising an oath.

A contumacious perſon may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe*

JURI'DICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.

2. Uſed in courts of juſtice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal ſignification, time within memory, by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, was fixed in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Firſt. *Hale*

JURI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of juſtice.

JU'RISCONSULT. *n. ſ.* [*juris conſultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in caſes of law.

There is mention made, in a deciſion of the *juriſconſult* Javolenus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Lat. *juriſdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of ſuch *juriſdiction* may ſwerve through error even in the very beſt, and for other reſpects, where leſs integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *juriſdiction* of all biſhops. *Shakſpeare.*

All perſons exerciſing eccleſiaſtical *juriſdiction* ſhould have the king's arms in their ſeals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heaven's high *juriſdiction* *Milton.*

As Adam had no ſuch power as gave him ſovereign *juriſdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This cuſtom in a popular ſtate, of impeaching particular men, may ſeem to be nothing elſe but the people's chuſing to exerciſe their own *juriſdiction* in perſon. *Swift.*

2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

JU'RIST. *n. ſ.* [*juriſte*, Fr. *jura*, Latin.] A civil lawyer; a man who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be meaſured by the principles of *juriſts*. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR. *n. ſ.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that ſerves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenſer.*

I ſhall find your lordſhip judge and *juror*,
You are ſo merciful, I ſee your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſing no harm; good ſooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and becauſe they could not agree, they were ſhut in. *Hayward.*

JU'RY. *n. ſ.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver truth upon ſuch evidences as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion.

There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by peers or *jury*. He tried by others, be it a civil or criminal, publick or private, peculiar or real, is ſeated in the boſom *juris*, and as they find it, ſo is the judgment. This *jury* takes not only in crimes or injuries recent, but also in all other civil and matters of office, as if the queſtion make mention of any thing touching the crown, or doth it by a *jury* of inquiſition of the county or hundred, be it of treaſon, dead or living, or whether the eldeſt or youngeſt ſiſter, quarter to come, the ſhrieve in his county conducts the full body of a hundred, the ſworn men of a court leet or court baron, if they in view of any offence, or default any one be preſently put to, they do it by the ſame manner: to this which it is ſaid, that it is done by parliament, by battle, or by other, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inqueſt, empanelled upon any cauſe in a court where this kind of trial is uſed. This *jury*, though it appertain to moſt courts of the common law, yet it is moſt notorious in the half year courts of the juſtices ſervants, commonly called the great aſſizes, and in the quarter ſeſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil cauſes, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. In the greater ſeſſions there are uſually many *juries*, becauſe there be more of cauſes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the reſt petit *juries*. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be conſidered of, becauſe the cauſe is of ſuch importance, but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverſe the indictment, or challenge it for inſufficiency, or remove the cauſe to a higher court by certiorari, in which two former caſes it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter tranſmitted to the higher. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes reſt, are all or ſo many as can conveniently be had, of the ſame hundred where the land or tenements in queſtion do lie, and four at the leaſt; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment paſſeth afterward in the court where the cauſe firſt began, and the reaſon hereof is, becauſe theſe juſtices before ſpecified are, in this caſe, for the eaſe of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *niſi prius*, and to return it to the court where the cauſe is depending. *Cowell*

The *jury*, paſſing on the priſoner's life,
May in the ſworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakſpeare.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cauſe can witneſs. *Shak.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury* that had palpably taken bribes of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JU'RYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The bribery judge ſoon the ſentence ſign
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to uſe the leaſt intimation, that might affect the intereſts of any one ſingle *juryman*, much leſs of a whole jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST *n. ſ.* It ſeems to be properly *durée m ſt, maſt de durée*, a *maſt* made to *l ſt* for the preſent occaſion So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight or by a ſtorm; being ſome great yard which they put down into the ſtep of that loſt maſt, fattening it into the partners, and fitting to it the miſen or ſome leſſer yard with ſails and ropes, and with it make a ſhift to ſail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juſte*, Fr. *juſtus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice.
   Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my race
   Unfaſely *juſt*, break looſe on this bad age *Dryd.*
   Men are commonly ſo *juſt* to virtue and goodneſs, as to praiſe it in others, even when they do not practiſe it themſelves. *Tillotſon.*
2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others.
   Juſt balances, *juſt* weights, and a *juſt* ephah. *Leviticus.*
3. I know not whether *juſt of* has any other authority.
   Juſt of thy word, in ev'ry thought ſincere,
   Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear. *Pope.*
4. Exact; proper; accurate.
   Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expreſſions noble, his thoughts *juſt*, his language pure, and his ſtyle cloſe. *Dryden.*
   Theſe ſcenes were wrought,
   Embelliſh'd with good morals and *juſt* thought *Granville.*
   Juſt precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
   She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*
   Juſt to the tale, as preſent at the fray,
   Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope*
   Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they ſay,
   A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
   Diſcours'd in terms as *juſt*, with looks as ſage,
   As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' ſtage. *Pope*
   Though the ſyllogiſm be irregular, yet the inferences are *juſt* and true. *Watts' Logick.*
5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.
   How ſhould man be *juſt* with God? *Job*
   A *juſt* man falleth ſeven times and riſeth. *Proverbs.*
   He ſhall be recompenſed at the reſurrection of the *juſt*. *Matthew.*
   The *juſt* th' unjuſt to ſerve. *Milton*
6. True; not forged.
   Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the leaſt whereof being *juſt*, had bereaved him of eſtimation and credit. *Hooker.*
7. Grounded on principles of juſtice; rightful.
   Me though *juſt* right
   Did firſt create your leader. *Milton.*
8. Equally retributed.
   He received a *juſt* recompence of reward. *Hebr.*
   Whole damnation is *juſt* *Romans.*
   As Heſiod ſings, ſpread water o'er thy fields,
   And a moſt *juſt* and glad increaſe it yields, *Denham.*
9. Complete without ſuperfluity or defect.
   He was a comely perſonage, a little above *juſt* ſtature, well and ſtrait limbed, but ſlender. *Bacon.*
10. Regular; orderly.
    When all
    The war ſhall ſtand ranged in its *juſt* array,
    And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addiſon.*
11. Exactly proportioned.
    The prince is here at hand: pleaſeth your lordſhip
    To meet his grace, *juſt* diſtance 'tween our armies? *Shakſpeare.*
12. Full; of full dimenſions.
    His ſoldiers had ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that often the ſkirmiſh was like to have come to a *juſt* battle. *Knolles*
    There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the buſineſs of a *juſt* volume. *Hale.*
    There ſeldom appeared a *juſt* army in the civil wars. *Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.
   The god Pan guided my hand *juſt* to the heart of the beaſt. *Sidney.*
   They go about to make us believe that they are *juſt* of the ſame opinion, and that they only think ſuch ceremonies are not to be uſed when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be eſtabliſhed. *Hooker.*
   There, ev'n *juſt* there he ſtood; and as he ſpoke,
   Where laſt the ſpectre was, ſhe caſt her look. *Dryden.*
   A few underſtand him right; *juſt* as when our Saviour ſaid, in an allegorical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the ſon of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*
   'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
   Go *juſt* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
2. Merely; barely.
   It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themſelves upon *juſt* nothing at all. *L'Eſtrange.*
   The Nereids ſwam before
   To ſmooth the ſeas; a ſoft eteſian gale
   But *juſt* inſpir'd and gently ſwell'd the ſail. *Dryden.*
   Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
   That ſo I neither may be rich nor poor;
   And having *juſt* enough, not covet more. *Dryd.*
3. Nearly; almoſt; *tantum non.*
   Being ſpent with age, and *juſt* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the ſteam of them under his noſe prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback; tilt; tournament. *Jouſt* is more proper.
None was either more grateful to the holders, or more noble in itſelf, than *juſts*, both with ſword and launce. *Sidney.*
What news? hold thoſe *juſts* and triumphs? *Shakſpeare.*
Among themſelves the tourney they divide,
In equal ſquadrons ranged on either ſide,
Then turn'd their horſes heads, and man to man,
And ſteed to ſteed oppos'd, the *juſts* began. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE. *n. ſ.* [*juſtice*, French; *juſtitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due: oppoſed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *diſtributive*, belonging to magiſtrates; or *commutative*, reſpecting common tranſactions between men.
   O that I were judge, I would do *juſtice*. *2 Sam.*
   The king-becoming graces,
   As *juſtice*, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
   I have no reliſh of them. *Shakſpeare.*
   The nature and office of *juſtice* being to diſpoſe the mind to a conſtant and perpetual readineſs to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *juſtice*, it muſt be converſant about ſomething that is due to another. *Locke.*
2. Equity; agreeableneſs to right: as, *he proved the* juſtice *of his claim.*
3. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment: oppoſed to *mercy*.
   He executed the *juſtice* of the Lord. *Deut.*
   Let *juſtice* overtake us. *Iſaiah.*
   Examples of *juſtice* muſt be made, for terror to ſome; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon.*
4. Right; aſſertion of right.
   Draw thy ſword,
   That if my ſpeech offend a noble heart,
   Thy arm may do thee *juſtice*. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [*juſticarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowell.*
   And thou, Eſdras, ordain judges and *juſtices*, that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Eſdras.*
6. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reſt; wherefore he is alſo called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ*. His office eſpecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treaſons, felonies, mayhems, and ſuch like: but it is come to paſs, that he with his aſſiſtants heareth all perſonal actions, and real alſo, if they be incident to any perſonal action depending before them. *Cowell.*
   Give that whipſter his errand,
   He'll take my lord chief *juſtice*' warrant. *Prior.*
7. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*juſticiarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius communium placitorum*. He with his aſſiſtants originally did hear and determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are ſpecial, and appertaining to him only. *Cowell.*
8. JU'STICE *of the Foreſt.* [*juſticiarius Foreſtæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's foreſt, committed againſt veniſon or vert: of theſe there be two, whereof the one hath juriſdiction over all the foreſts on this ſide Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowell.*
9. JU'STICES *of Aſſiſe.* [*juſticiarii ad capiendas Aſſiſus.*] Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes; the ground of which polity was the eaſe of the ſubjects: for whereas theſe actions paſs always by jury, ſo many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore juſtices, for this purpoſe, were by commiſſion particularly authorized and ſent down to them. *Cowell.*
10. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* [*juſticiarii itinerantes.*] Are ſo termed of the French *erre, iter*. The uſe of theſe, in ancient time, was to ſend them with commiſſion into divers counties to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I muſt imagine they were ſent abroad for the eaſe

of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cauſe were too high for the country court. They differed from the juſtices of Over and Terminer, becauſe they were ſent upon ſome one or few eſpecial caſes, and to one place; whereas the juſtices in Eyre were ſent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commiſſion. *Cowell.*

11. Ju'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*juſticiarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are ſuch as are ſent with commmiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into gaol, part of whoſe authority is to puniſh ſuch as let to mainpriſe thoſe priſoners that by law be not bailable. Theſe by likelihood, in ancient time, were ſent to countries upon ſeveral occaſions; but afterward juſtices of aſſiſe were likewiſe authorized to this. *Cowell.*

12. Ju'STICES *of Niſi Prius* are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe; for it is a common adjournment of a cauſe, in the common pleas, to put it off to ſuch a day: *niſi prius juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas aſſiſas*; and upon this clauſe of adjournment they are called juſtices of *niſi prius* as well as juſtices of aſſiſe, by reaſon of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowell.*

13. Ju'STICES *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiſſion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome, upon eſpecial reſpect, are made of the quorum, becauſe ſome buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*

The *juſtice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou haſt appointed *juſtices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

The *juſtices* of peace are of great uſe: anciently they were conſervators of the peace; theſe are the ſame, ſaving that ſeveral acts of parliament have enlarged their juriſdiction. *Bacon.*

To Ju'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. Not in uſe.

As for the title of proſcription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *juſticed* himſelf, God forbid but that it ſhould endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poiſon the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *juſticed* by him at his pleaſure. *Hayward.*

Ju'STICEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Procedure in courts.

Ju'STICER. *n. ſ.* [from *To juſtice.*] Adminiſtrator of juſtice. An old word.

He was a ſingular good *juſticer*; and if he had not died in the ſecond year of his government, was the likelieſt perſon to have reformed the Engliſh colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ju'STICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or office of juſtice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *juſtice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

Ju'STIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *juſtify.*] Defenſible by law or reaſon.

Juſt are the ways of God,
And *juſtifiable* to men. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

Although ſome animals in the water do carry a *juſtifiable* reſemblance to ſome at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Ju'STIFIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rectitude; poſſibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *juſtifiableneſs* of their doings before God, never think they have human ſtrength enough. *King Charles.*

Ju'STIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right; defenſibly.

A man may more *juſtifiably* throw croſs and pile for his opinions, than take them up by ſuch meaſures. *Locke*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*juſtification*, Fr. *juſtificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Abſolution.

I hope for my brother's *juſtification*; he wrote this but as an eſſay of my virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport.

Among theological arguments in *juſtification* of abſolute obedience, was one of a ſingular nature. *Swift*

3. Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt. *Clarke.*

In ſuch righteouſneſs
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Juſtification towards God, and peace
Of conſcience. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

'Tis the conſummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the conſummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Chriſt to *juſtification*, and not the bare aptneſs of faith to bring forth works, if thoſe works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

Ju'STIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves; one who frees from ſin by pardon.

That he might be juſt, and the *juſtifier* of him which believeth in Jeſus. *Romans.*

To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, French; *juſtifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *juſtify* whom law condemns. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſay, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and ſinners; but wiſdom is *juſtified* of her children. *Matthew.*

How can man be *juſtified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job.*

There is an exquiſite ſubtilty, and the ſame is unjuſt; and there is a wiſe man that *juſtifieth* in judgment. *Eccluſ.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act of wit of man will ever *juſtify* them. *Sherlock*

You're neither *juſtified* nor yet accus'd. *Dryd*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindneſs unto him, he ſeeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, went not to denial, but to *juſtify* his cruel behood *Sidney.*

What ſhe did, whatever in itſelf,
Her doing ſeem'd to *juſtify* the deed, *Milton.*
My unwilling fight the gods in force,
And that muſt *juſtify* our mad divorce. *Denham.*
Yet ſtill thy fools ſhall ſtand in thy defence,
And *juſtify* their author's want of ſenſe *Dryd.*

Let other *juſtify* them muſhons as they can, we are ſure we can *juſtify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion *Atterbury.*

3. To free from real ſin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *juſtified* from all things, from which ye could not be *juſtified* by the law of Moſes *Acts.*

To Ju'STLE. *v. n.* [from *juſt*, *joſter*, French.] To encounter; to clath, to ruſh againſt each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *juſtles* roughly by
All time of pauſe, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The chariot ſhall rage in the ſtreets, they ſhall *juſtle* one againſt another in the broad ways. *Nahum.*

Argo paſs'd,
Through Boſphorus, betwixt the *juſtling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant lightning. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Not one ſtarry ſpark,
But gods meet gods, and *juſtle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *juſtle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendſhip, plead their want. *Dryden.*

The more remote run ſtumbling with their fear,
And in the dark men *juſtle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His trunk, and caſtles *juſtled* in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had ſet bars and doors to it, and ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, but no farther, and here ſhall thy proud waves be ſtaid; then might we well expect ſuch viciſſitudes, ſuch *juſtlings* and clatherings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *juſtle* here among a croud. *Swift.*

To Ju'STLE. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it. It is commonly uſed with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and ſingle abilities ſhould not *juſtle out* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent ſtrains have been *juſtled off* by their intruſions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The ſurly commons ſhall reſpect deny,
And *juſtle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and rhimes of writing can ever be *juſtled out* of their poſſeſſion of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *juſtle* a poſt. *Collier.*

Abſent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappineſs in its abſence, is *juſtled out*, to make way for the remembrance of thoſe uneaſineſſes we feel. *Locke.*

We *juſtled* one another *out*, and diſputed the poſt for a great while. *Addiſon.*

Ju'STLY. *adv.* [from *juſt.*]

1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner

Nothing can *juſtly* be delpiſed, that cannot *juſtly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy ſcourg'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging ſword
Of Brutus *juſtly* drawn, and Rome reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

The goddeſs, ſtudious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *juſtly*, and in writing well. *Prior*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands inſtruct the lute to ſound,
Then feet aſſiſt their hands, and *juſtly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juſt*.]

1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Juſtneſs* is properly applied to things, and *juſtice* to perſons; though we now ſay the *juſtice* of a cauſe, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war againſt him, whoſe ſucceſs uſeth commonly to be according to the *juſtneſs* of the cauſe for which it is made. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We may not think the *juſtneſs* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety. In this ſenſe it is now moſt uſed.

I value the ſatisfaction I had in ſeeing it repreſented, with all the *juſtneſs* and gracefulneſs of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the uſual ſaying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any diſpute with particular perſons about the *juſtneſs* and regularity of his productions. *Addiſon.*

To JUT. *v. n.* [Suppoſed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *ſhoot*.] To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Inſulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awleſs throwne. *Shakſp.*

All the projecte for *jutting* parts ſhould be very moderate, eſpecially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not reſtrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the ſea *Dryd.*

Broke by the *jutting* land on either ſide;
In double ſtreams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It ſeems to *jut* out of the ſtructure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome.*

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To ſhoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aſpect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a braſs cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakſp.*

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its ſtrength of years, when it is ſolid; and laſtly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhauſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

JUVENI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *juvenile*.]

1. Youthfulneſs.

The reſtauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhauſted narrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careleſs manner.

Cuſtomary ſtrains and abſtracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and ſpeak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSITION. *n. ſ.* [*juxtapoſition*, Fr. *juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, ſince the coherence of theſe will be of difficult conception; and we muſt either ſuppoſe an infinite number of them holding together, or at laſt come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtapoſition*. *Glanville.*

I'VY. *n. ſ.* [1513, Saxon; *hedera*, Lat.] A plant.

It is a paraſitick plant, ſending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is faſtened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great ſhare of its nouriſhment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the fineſt wool;
A belt of ſtraw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral claſps and amber ſtuds;
And if theſe pleaſures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct the claſping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

JY'MOLD. *adj.* See GIMAL.

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd graſs, ſtill and motionleſs *Shakſpeare.*

K.

K. A letter borrowed by the Engliſh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* It is uſed after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, brick, ſtick, pluck, check,* which were written anciently with *c* final; as, *cloke, checke, tricke.* It is alſo in uſe between a vowel and the ſilent *e* final: as, *clocke, broke, brake, pike, duke, eke.* It likewiſe ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, ſhook, leek.* The Engliſh never uſe *c* at the end of a word. *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*

KA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand as accurſed in the *kalendar*. *Shakſpeare.*

KA'LI. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs is made; whence the word *alkali*.

The aſhes of the weed *kali* are ſold to the Venetians for their glaſs works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erſe, is ſquint eyed, and applied to any thing awry; clean *kam* ſignifies crooked, athwart, awry, croſs from the purpoſe: *A-ſchembo*, Italian; hence our Engliſh *a-kimbo*.

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

This is clean *kam*; merely awry. *Shakſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the neſt, ſet all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daſtard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, ſafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryd.*

KAYLE. *n. ſ.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which ſkittles ſeems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmleſs chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The reſidue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew.*

2. A kind of play ſtill retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting.

All thoſe diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they firſt attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients muſt not *keck* at them at the firſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The faction, is it not notorious? *Keck* at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

To KE'CKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. ſ.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinner* ſeems to think *keckſy* or *kex* the ſame as hemlock. It is uſed in Staffordſhire

both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hot-ful docks, rough thiſtles, *keckſies*, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakſpeare*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Reſembling a kex.

An Indian ſceptre, made of a ſort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, conſiſteth of hard and blackiſh cylinders, mixed with a ſoft *kecky* body; ſo as at the end cut tranſverſely, it looks as a bundle of wires *Grew.*

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a ſmall veſſel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ſhip up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they ſet the foreſail, or foretopſail and mizen, and ſo let her drive with the tide. The ſails are to ſtat her about, if ſhe comes too near the ſhore. They alſo carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawſer that comes from the ſhip; which anchor, if the ſhip comes too near the ſhore, they let fall in the ſtream, and ſo wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when ſhe is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this uſe the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *kedge*.] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river. See KEDGE.

KE'DLACK. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tuſſer.*

KEE. The provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A laſs that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the weſtern laſs that tends the *kee*. *Gay.*

KEEL. *n. ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, French.] The bottom of a ſhip.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and ſunk the ſands,
And ſteer'd the ſacred veſſel. *Dryden.*

Her ſtarp bill ſerves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail ſhe uſeth as her rudder.
Grew's Coſmol.

Your cables burſt, and you muſt quickly ſee
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*.
Swift.

KEELS, the ſame with *kaylcs*; which ſee.

To KEEL. *v. n.* [cælan, Saxon.] This word, which is preſerved in *Shakſpeare*, *Hanmer* explains thus:

To *keel* ſeems to mean to drink ſo deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ſhip. *Hanmer.*

In Ireland, to *keel* the pot is to *ſcum* it.

While greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakſp.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a veſſel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To puniſh in the ſeamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kühn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We ſay *keen* of an edge; and ſharp, either of edge or point.

Come thick night,
That my *keen* knife ſee not the wound it makes.
Shakſpeare.

Here is my *keen*-edged ſword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each ſide.
Shakſpeare.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryd.*

A ſword *keen*-ed o'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field!
Dryden.

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds
Blow moſt keen, ſhattering the graceful locks
Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which buds us look
Some better ſpring out *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

The cold was very ſupportable; but as it changed to the north-weſt, or north, it became exceſſively *keen*. *Ellis' Voyage*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the ſhape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakſp.*
Keen diſpatch of real hunger. *Milto*

The ſheep were ſo *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe curs are ſo extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the ſport, and wonay their game. *Tatler.*

This was a proſpect ſo very inviting, that it could not be eaſily withſtood by any who have ſo *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,
To my *keen* curſes. *Shakſpeare*

I have known ſome of theſe abſent officers as *keen* againſt Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Wou'd I weak ſhivering linger on the brink.
Thomſon.

KE'ENLY. *adv.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpneſs; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the
keenneſs
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenneſs* againſt the court, his lordſhip furniſhed them with informations, to the king's diſadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The ſting of every reproachful ſpeech is the truth of it; and to be conſcious is that which gives an edge and *keenneſs* to the invective. *South.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to loſe.

I *kept* the field with the death of ſome, and flight of other. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods repented, and *kept* ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you.
1 Corinthians.

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have loſt a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do ſo long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are conſidering, that would inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, branch into diſtinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in cuſtody.

The crown of Stephanus, firſt king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the caſtle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preſerve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thouſands, forgiving iniquity. *Exodus.*

I ſpared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluſter, and a plant of a great people.
2 Eſdras.

4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity.

We paſſed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies.
Addiſon.

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Geneſis.*

6. To reſtrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a ſoldier that *kept* him. *Acts.*

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cauſe that *keeps* you here with me?
—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you.
Dryden.

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or ſtuff to *keep*.
Exodus.

Reſerv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in ſtore.
Milton.

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it.
Geneſis.

While in her girliſh age ſhe *kept* ſheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant ſaw her and liked her. *Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat *Milton.*

10. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate.

To know the true ſtate, I will *keep* this order.
Bacon.

Take this at leaſt, this laſt advice my ſon,
Keep a ſtiff rein, and move but gently on:
The courſers of themſelves will run too faſt,
Your art muſt be to moderate their haſte *Addiſ.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the ſtars and courſe of heaven I *keep*,
My weary'd eyes were ſeiz'd with fatal ſleep. *Dryd.*

12. To not ſuffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Pſal.*

13. To hold in any ſtate.

Ingenuous ſhame, and the apprehenſions of diſpleaſure, are the only true reſtraints theſe alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exerciſe of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy ſouls! who *keep* ſuch a ſacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the ſeditive tumults never riſe to diſturb the ſuperior and better operations of the reaſoning mind.
Watts.

14. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. It is often followed in this ſenſe by particles: as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*.

This wickedneſs is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it *down* in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor ſhould ſo much malign his ſucceſſor, as to ſuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept under*; or perhaps nouriſh it with coloured countenance of ſuch unfit means. *Spenſer.*

What, old acquaintance! could not all this fleſh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel *Shak.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corſe,
And *kept* the dogs *off*: night and day applying
ſovereign force,
Of roſy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taſte. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chineſe fail where they will; which ſheweth that their law of *keeping out* ſtrangers is a law of puſillanimity and fear. *Bacon.*

And thoſe that cannot live from him aſunder,
Ungratefully ſhall ſtrive to *keep* him *under*. *Milt.*

If any aſk me what would ſatisfy,
To make life eaſy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirſt, and cold.
Dryden.

Matters, recommended by our paſſions, take poſſeſſion of our minds, and will not be *kept out*.
Locke.

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and uteleſs ones impoveriſh us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of theſe unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper perſon to *keep off* impertinence and ſolicitation from his ſuperiors. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior*

We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to ſuſpend the efficacy of this natural function *Cheyne.*

15. To continue any ſtate or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* ſilence at my counſel. *Job.*

Auria made no ſtay, but ſtill *kept* on his courſe. *Knolles.*

It was then ſuch a calm, that the ſhips were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles.*

The moon that diſtance *keeps* till night. *Milt.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more eaſily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than theſe. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my perſon; as in comfort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the eſtate, *keeps* on a very buſy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and ſold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without reſiſtance,
With eaſe I make to *keep* their diſtance. *Swift.*

16. To preſerve in any ſtate.

My ſon, *keep* the flower of thine age found. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

17. To practiſe; to uſe habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her ſervants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as ſhe mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her meaſures *kept*, and ſtep by ſtep purſued. *Dryd.*

19. To obſerve or ſolemnize any time.

This ſhall be for a memorial; and you ſhall *keep* it a feaſt to the Lord. *Exodus.*

That day was not in ſilence holy *kept*. *Milton.*

20. To obſerve; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king ſhould *keep* his word in loving us;
He will inſpect us ſtill, and find a time
To puniſh this offence in other faults. *Shakſp.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow ſcholars and to *keep* thoſe ſtatutes
That are recorded in this ſchedule here. *Shakſp.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepeſt* covenant and mercy with thy ſervants. 1 *Kings.*

Lord God of Iſrael, *keep* with thy ſervant that thou promiſedſt him. 1 *Kings.*

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton.*

His promiſe Palemon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the firſt he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuſe to pay. *Dryden.*

My will ev'are,
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word *Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impoſe, nor I ſuſtain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton.*

22. To have in the houſe.

Baſe tyke, call'ſt thou me hoſt? I ſcorn the term: nor ſhall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakſp.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a ſure watch over a ſhameleſs daughter, leſt ſhe make thee a laughing-ſtock to thine enemies, and a bye word in the city. *Eccluſ.*

Not *keeping* ſtricteſt watch as ſhe was warn'd. *Milton.*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* houſe by himſelf. *Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did reſort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pr'ythee tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shakſpeare.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counſel. *Eccluſ.*

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton*

If he were wiſe, he would *keep* all this to himſelf. *Tillotſon.*

27. To reſtrain; to withhold.

If any rebel or vain ſpirit of mine
Did, with the leaſt affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let heaven for ever keep it from my head. *Shakſpeare.*

Some abſcure paſſages in the inſpir'd volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine myſteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*

If the god of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impoſſible, ſo long as men love themſelves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotſon.*

There is no virtue children ſhould be excited to, nor fault they ſhould be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reaſons. *Locke.*

If a child be conſtantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilſt he is hot, the cuſtom of forbearing will preſerve him. *Locke.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

Ill fenc'd for Heav'n to *keep* out ſuch a foe. *Milton.*

29. *To* KEEP *back*. To reſerve; to withhold.

Whatſoever the Lord ſhall anſwer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you.

Some are ſo cloſe and reſerved, as they will not ſhew their wares but by a dark light, and ſeem always to *keep back* ſomewhat. *Bacon.*

30. *To* KEEP *back*. To withhold; to reſtrain.

Keep back thy ſervant from preſumptuous ſins.

31. *To* KEEP *company*. To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, ſo ſhall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former ſelf,
So will I thoſe that *kept* me *company*. *Shakſpeare.*

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*?
What place? What time? *Shakſp. Othello.*

What mean'ſt thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To ſit up, till thou fain would ſleep? *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but *keep* thee *company*. *Dryden.*

32. *To* KEEP *company with*. To have familiar intercourſe.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodeſty, but the appearance of it; and ſhe could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permiſſion of father or mother. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

33. *To* KEEP *in*. To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you ſo excellent a touch of modeſty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shakſpeare.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I have hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large, but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Leſt it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſon.*

34. *To* KEEP *in*. To reſtrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be ſhameleſs, *keep* her *in* ſtraitly, leſt ſhe abuſe herſelf through overmuch liberty. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

It will teach them to *keep in*, and ſo maſter their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. *To* KEEP *off*. To bear to diſtance; not to admit.

36. *To* KEEP *off*. To hinder.

A ſuperficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obſcurity, has *kept off* ſome from ſeeking in him the coherence of his diſcourſe. *Locke.*

37. *To* KEEP *up*. To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and ſold for more years purchaſe than correſponded to the intereſt of money. *Locke.*

This reſtraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the reſpect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit ſtill for wine. *Addiſ.*

This dangerous diſſenſion among us we *keep up* and cheriſh with much pains. *Addiſon.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineneſs, and *keep* it *up* to the ſtandard *Arbuthnot*

38. *To* KEEP *up*. To continue; to hinder from ceaſing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the deſire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, are of no uſe but to *keep up* their families, and tranſmit their lands and houſes in a line to poſterity. *Addiſon.*

During his ſtudies and travels he *kept up* a punctual correſpondence with Eudoxus. *Addiſon.*

39. *To* KEEP *under*. To oppreſs; to ſubdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do to qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's exceſſes, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as long as we are *kept under* with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us *Hooker.*

Truth may be ſmothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at laſt. *Stillingfleet.*

To live like thoſe that have their hope in another life implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them looſe into the enjoyments of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*

1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to ſea,
And gain'd the iſland where our veſſels lay. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay.

She would give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney*

What! *keep* a week away? ſeven days and nights?
Eightſcore hours? and lovers abſent hours!
Oh weary reckoning. *Shakſp. Othello.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou ſhalt *keep* faſt by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth.*

The neceſſity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will perſuade them to follow our meaſures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Aſcanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creuſa *kept* behind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The goddeſs born in ſecret pair'd;
Nor viſited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* cloſe, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.*

There are caſes in which a man muſt guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach, are the intrigue. *Pope.*

3. To remain unhurt; to laſt; to be durable.

Diſdain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty *keep* which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will *keep* in a veſſel half full of wine, ſo that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live conſtantly.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the ſkiey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'ſt*,
Hourly afflict. *Shakſpeare.*

Knock at the ſtudy, where, they ſay, he *keeps*, To ruminate ſtrange plots of dire revenge. *Shakſp.*

5. To adhere ſtrictly: with *to*.

Did they *keep to* one conſtant dreſs they would ſometimes be in faſhion, which they never are. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It is ſo whilſt we *keep to* our rule; but when we forſake that we go aſtray. *Baker.*

6. *To* KEEP *on*. To go forward.

So chearfully he took the doom;
Nor ſhrunk, nor ſtept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* KEEP *up*. To continue unſubdued.

He grew ſick of a conſumption; yet he ſtill *kept up*, that he might free his country. *Life of Cleomenes.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, ſometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cuſtody; guard.

Pan, thou god of ſhepherds all,
Which of our lambkins takeſt *keep*.
The priſon ſtrong,
Within whoſe *keep* the captive knights were
Was one portion of the palace-wall.

2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint.

Youth is leaſt looked into when they ſtand in moſt need of good *keep* and regard. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *keep*.]

1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another.

The good old man having neither reaſon to diſſuade, nor hopes to perſuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody.

The *keeper* of the priſon, call to him. *Shakſp.*

Io now
With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her ſide
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd.
Dryden.

A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added ſtore
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who ſwallowed unaware the ſleepy draught.
Dryden.

3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chace.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter-time, at ſtill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.
Shakſpeare.

The firſt fat buck of all the ſeaſon's ſent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings.*

KEEPER *of the great ſeal*. [*cuſtos magni, ſigilli*, Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England, and is of the king's privy council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like juriſdiction, and all other advantages as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowell.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *keeper*.] Office of the keeper.

The gaol of the ſhire is kept at Launceſton, this *keepership* is annexed to the conſtableſhip of the caſtle. *Carew.*

KEG. *n. ſ.* [*caque*, Fr.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pottage. *Ainſw.* It is ſo called in Scotland, being a ſoup made with ſhreded greens.

KELL. *n. ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occaſion of a rupture. *Wiſeman.*

KELP. *n. ſ.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea weed.

In making alum, the workmen uſe the aſhes of a ſea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *n. ſ.* [more properly *keelſon*.] The wood next the keel.

We have added cloſe pillars in the royal ſhips, which being faſtened from the *kelſon* to the beams of the ſecond deck, keep them from ſettling or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready; from *kilter*, to gird, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

To KEMB, *v. a.* [cemban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps leſs properly, *to comb*.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by a denticulated inſtrument.

[illegible] are the men more looſe than they,
[illegible]mb'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd,
[illegible]eek. *Ben Jonſon.*

[illegible]y head and hair are ſleek;
[illegible]d then thou *kemb'ſt* the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry.

At once as far as angels *ken* he views
The diſmal ſituation, waſte and wild. *Milton.*

The next day about evening we ſaw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in ſome hope of land. *Bacon.*

If thou *ken'ſt* from far,
Among the pleiads, a new-kindled ſtar;
'Tis ſhe that ſhines in that propitious light. *Dryd.*

We *ken* them from afar, the ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms. *Addiſon.*

2. To know. Obſolete.

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait. *Shakſp.*

Now plain I *ken* whence love his riſe begun:
Sure he was born ſome bloody butcher's ſon,
Bred up in ſhambles. *Gay's Paſt.*

KEN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shakſpeare.*

When from the mountain top Piſanio ſhew'd thee,
Thou waſt within a *ken*. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It was a hill
Of Paradiſe the higheſt; from whoſe top
The hemiſphere of earth, in cleareſt ken,
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect lay.
Milton.

He ſoon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel ſtand. *Milton.*

Rude, as their ſhips, was navigation then;
No uſeful compaſs or meridian known:
Coaſting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the north but when the pole-ſtar ſhone.
Dryden.

When we conſider the reaſons we have to think that what he lies within our *ken* is but a ſmall part of the univerſe, we ſhall diſcover an huge abyſs of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog ſure, if he could ſpeak, had wit enough to deſcribe his *kennel*. *Sidney.*

From both the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death.
Shakſpeare.

The ſeditious remain within their station, which, by reaſon of the naſtineſs of the beaſtly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a cheſt. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs.
Shakſpeare.

3. The hole of a fox, or other beaſt.

4. [*kenal*, Dutch; *chenil*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The water-courſe of a ſtreet.

Bad humours gather to a head; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one ſink ſo in a ſhort time their numbers increaſed *Hayward.*

He always came in ſo dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding-ſchool. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from, *kennel*.] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they liſt, would creep,
If aught diſturb'd their noiſe, into her womb,
And *kennel* there: yet there ſtill bark'd and howl'd
Within, unſeen. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock rooſted upon the boughs. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEPT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *n. ſ.* [*couvrechef*, *Chaucer*; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a *handkerchief* to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A headdreſs.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire valiant.

——A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing elſe. *Shakſpeare.*

O! what a time have you choſe out, brave Caius
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakſpeare.*

The proudeſt *kerchief* of the court ſhall reſt
Well ſatisfy'd of what they love the beſt. *Dryd.*

2. Any looſe cloth uſed in dreſs.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward.*

KERCHI'EFED. } *adj.* [from *kercheif*]
KERCHE'IFT. } Dreſſed; hooded.

The evening comes
Kercheift in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. ſ.* [ceorpan, Saxon, *to cut*.] The ſawn-away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff. *Moxon.*

KE'RNES. *n. ſ.* A roundiſh body, of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a browniſh red colour. It contains a multitude of little diſtinct granules, ſoft, and when cruſhed, yield a ſcarlet juice. It till lately was underſtood to be a vegetable excreſcence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Iriſh foot-ſoldier; an Iriſh boor.

Out of the fry of theſe rake-hell horſeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kearn* ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

Juſtice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd theſe ſkipping *kernes* to truſt their heels. *Shakſpeare.*

If in good plight theſe northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promiſe fair. *Philips.*

KERN. *n. ſ.* A handmill conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground. It is written likewiſe *quern*. It is ſtill uſed in ſome parts of Scotland.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will ſupply their own turn, whereſhrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or ſaved harveſt ſoon emptieth their old ſtore. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when ſufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *n. ſ.* [*cypnel*, a gland, Sax. *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]

1. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and ſweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakſpeare.*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the ſoul of this man is his clothes. *Shakſpeare.*

The *kernel* of the nut ſerves them for bread and meat, and the ſhells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's ſmall grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erſhade a plain. *Denham.*

Oats are ripe when the ſtraw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer.*

3. The ſeed of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this iſland home in his pocket, and give it his ſon for an apple.—And ſowing the *kernels* of it in the ſea, bring forth more iſlands. *Shakſpeare.*

The apple incloſed in wax was as freſh as at the firſt putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted.

A ſolid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's fleſh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

In Staffordſhire, garden-rouncivals ſown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increaſe. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrofularia*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

KE'RSEY. *n. ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dutch; *cariſée*, French.] Coarſe ſtuff.

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
I do forſwear them; and I here proteſt,
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt *kerſey* noes. *Shakſ.*

His luckey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *kerſey* boot-hoſe on the other. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſame wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kerſey* or ſerge. *Hale.*

Thy *kerſey* doublet ſpreading wide,
Drew Ciely's eye aſide. *Gay.*

KEST. The preter tenſe of *caſt*. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

Only that noiſe heav'n's rolling circles *keſt*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *n. ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk. *Hanmer.*

His *keſtrel* kind,
A pleaſing vain of glory, vain did find. *Fairy Queen.*

Kites and *keſtrels* have a reſemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH. *n. ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip: as, a bomb *ketch*.

I wonder
That ſuch a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial ſun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shakſpeare.*

KETTLE. *n. ſ.* [*cetl*, Sax. *ketel*, Dut.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower toward the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the *kettle* on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little ſeether ſhone. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

As he drains his draughts of Rheniſh down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakſpeare.*

KEY. *n. ſ.* [*cæg*, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is puſhed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hell gate, he ſhould have old turning the *key*.

Fortune, that arrant whore
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor.

The glorious ſtandard laſt to heav'n t
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his cr

Yet ſome there be, that by due ſteps a
To lay their juſt hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity, *Milton.*

Conſcience is its own counſellor, the ſole maſter of its own ſecrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man ſhould keep the *key* of his own breaſt. *South.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*

2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale at a tub. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe notions in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which repreſents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet.*

Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reaſon have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the ſpinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pamela.*

5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted; and this key is ſaid to be either flat or ſharp, not in reſpect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or ſharp third, which is join[illegible] it. *Harris.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my ſword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakſpeare.*

But ſpeak you with a ſad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack! Come, in what *key* ſhall a man take you to go in the ſong? *Shakſp.*

Not now know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Haſt thou ſo crack'd and ſplitted my poor tongue
In ſev'n ſhort years, that here my only ſon
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakſpeare.*

6. [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

A *key* of fire ran along the ſhore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. *Key cold* was a proverbial expreſſion, now out of uſe.

Poor *key cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale aſhes of the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakſp.*

KE'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainſworth.*

KE'YHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors faſt upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the caſement; ſhut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole* *Shakſpeare.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and ſaw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole*, is that left? Moſt certain. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone*.] The middle ſtone of an arch.

If you will add a *keyſtone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the [illegible] be the height of the arch. *Moxon.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, [illegible]*ver*; from *kibwe*, Welſh, *Minſheu.*] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel cauſed by the cold.

It 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my ſlipper. *Shakſpeare.*

The toe of the peaſant comes ſo near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakſpeare.*

One boaſted of the cure, calling them a new *kibes*. *Hudibras.*

KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes: as, *kibed* heels.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Lat.] To ſtrike with the foot.

He muſt endure and digeſt all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiſs the hand that ſtrikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To ſee a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whoſe ſon had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my ſacrifice, which I have commanded? 1 *Samuel.*

Jeſhurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deut.*

The doctrines of the holy ſcriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which make them *kick* againſt religion, and ſpurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotſ.*

KICK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your anſwer, quick,
Before my foot ſalutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *kick*.] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed, I think with truth, to be only

a corruption of *quelque choſe*, ſomething; yet *Milton* ſeems to have underſtood it otherwiſe; for he writes it *kickſhoe*, as if he thought it uſed in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon or fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous.

Shall we need the monſieurs of Paris to take our youth into their ſlight cuſtodies, and ſend them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickſhoes*? *Milton.*

2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickſhaws*. *Shakſpeare.*

In wit as well as war, they give us vigour; Crefſy was loſt by *kickſhaws* and ſoup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. ſ.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*

He wears his honour in a box unſeen,
That hugs his *kickſy-wickſey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shak.*

KID. *n. ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleaſant ſpring. *Fairy Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight ſir Richard Graham tells, he would ſnap one of the *kids*, and carry him cloſe to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their ſires and dams expreſs;
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden.*

2. [from *cidwlen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *n. ſ.* An engroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſ.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kid*, a child, and *nap*.] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *kidnap*.] One who ſteals human beings; a manſtealer.

The man compounded with the merchant upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had ſmelt it out, that the merchant himſelf was the *kidnapper*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe people lie in wait for our children, and may be conſidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *n. ſ.* [etymology unknown.]

1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide; they have the ſame figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which by the motion of the heart and arteries is thruſt into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the ſeroſity, being ſeparated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincey.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diſeaſes, from his meſentery and *kidneys*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as ſubject to heat as butter, a man of continual diſſolution and thaw. *Shakſpeare.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the ſame reſolution without noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*phaſcolus*. So named from its ſhape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a ſort of cool water, that are very pleaſant wholeſome food. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. [*anthillis*.] } *n. ſ.* Plants.
KI'DNEYWORT. [*cotyledon*.] } *Ainſw.*

KI'LDERKIN. *n. ſ.* [*kinderkin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpoſe. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But ſure thou 'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *To quell*; cpellan, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'ſt thou reſolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Pleaſe you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakſ.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderneſs, to *kill* this whole aſſembly with hunger. *Exodus.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. 2 *Mac.*

2. To deſtroy animals for food.

We're mere uſurpers, tyrants, and what's worſe,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their aſſign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakſ.*

Shall I take my bread, and my fleſh that I have *killed* for my ſhearers. 1 *Samuel*

3. To deprive of life, as a cauſe or inſtrument.

The medicines, if they were uſed inwards, would *kill* thoſe that uſe them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, ſo they be ſuch things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon.*

Cathartick of mercurials mix with all animal as appears by killing it with ſpittle. *Floyer.*

ER. *n. ſ.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What ſorrow, what amazement, what ſhame was in Amphialus, when he ſaw his dear foſter-father find him the *killer* of his only ſon? *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,
When love was held ſo capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could not compaſſion find,
But dy'd, becauſe the *killer* had been kind.
Waller.

KI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [This ſeems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as ſoot is thereby produced.] An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour, and doubtleſs had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the ſmut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney.——There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakſpeare.*

After the putting forth in ſprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a buſhel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Phyſicians chuſe lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not ſlacked. *Moxon.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The beſt way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer.*

KILT, for *killed*. *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *adj.* [*a ſchombo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles ſeem with bears foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been ſerved. *Dryden.*

He obſerved them edging towards one another to whiſper to that John was forced to ſet with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them aſunder.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

KIN. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity.

You muſt uſe them with fit reſpects, according to the bonds of nature, but you are of *kin*, and to a friend to them perſons not to their crimes. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theſeus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race.

Tumultuous wars,
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound.
Shakſpeare.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beſide,
Were overborne by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the ſoul from God; ſo pagans ſay,
Which ſaw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heaven, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. The ſame generical claſs, though perhaps not the ſame ſpecies; thing related.

The burſt
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, ſo ſurpris'd my ſenſe,
That I was nothing. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the ſmk of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate ſalts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Sax.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.

By the *kind* gods 'tis moſt ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakſpeare.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums or intervals of puniſhment to the damned, as particularly on the great feſtivals of the reſurrection and aſcenſion, *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Luke.*

KIND. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical claſs. *Kind* in Teutonick Engliſh anſwers to *genus*, and *ſort* to *ſpecies*; though this diſtinction, in popular language, is not always obſerved.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came ſummon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras.*

God and Nature do not principally concern themſelves in the preſervation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*

He with his wife were only left behind
Of periſh'd man; they two were human *kind*.
Dryden.

Some acts of virtue are common to heathens and chriſtians; but I ſuppoſe them to be performed by chriſtians after a more ſublime manner than among the heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterbury*

He, with a hundred arts refin'd
Shall ſtretch thy conqueſt over half the *kind*. *Pope*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, ſince thoſe that have been looked upon as moſt perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have ſo many *Baker*

3. Natural ſtate.

He did give the goods of all the priſoners unto thoſe that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbuth.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*
He ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakſpeare.*

Some of you on pure inſtinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; way.

Send me your priſoners with the ſpeedieſt means,
Or you ſhall hear in ſuch a *kind* from me
As will diſpleaſe you. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

This will encourage induſtrious improvements, becauſe many will rather venture in that *kind*, than take five in the hundred. *Bacon.*

6. Sort. It is a ſlight and unimportant ſenſe.

Diogenes was aſked in a *kind* of ſcorn, What was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*cinnu*, Welſh; cyndelan, Saxon.]

1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Iſaiah.*

I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks, which ſome men's diſtempers formerly ſtudied to *kindle* in parliaments. *King Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorouſly, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt *kindled*: there is the ſame force, and the ſame refreſhing virtue in it, *kindled* by a ſpark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the ſun. *South.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife:
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your diſlike. *Shakſpeare.*

He hath *kindled* his wrath againſt me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job.*

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*

Each was a cauſe alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryd.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.*

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkeſt through the fire, thou ſhalt not be burnt, neither ſhall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Iſaiah.*

2. [from cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is uſed of ſome particular animals.

Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you ſee dwells where ſhe is *kindled*. *Shakſpeare.*

KI'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.

Now is the time that takes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of ſleep. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyſhip's looks, and ſpends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's houſe: he uſed me *kindly*. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another *Romans*

His grief ſome pity, others blame;
The fatal cauſe all *kindly* ſeek. *Prior*

Who with leſs deſigning ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and count'nance ſprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*

KI'NDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the ſubſtantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the ſame nature.

This competency I beſeech God I may be able to digeſt into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

Theſe ſoft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence foment, and warm,
Temper or nourith. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. The foregoing ſenſe ſeems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; ſoftening.

Through all the living regions do'ſt thou move,
And ſcatter'ſt, where thou goeſt, the *kindly* ſeeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in ſoft ſilence ſhed the *kindly* ſhow'r! *Pope.*

KI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; love.

If there be *kindneſs*, meekneſs, or [illegible] her tongue, then is not her huſband [illegible] men. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Old Lelius profeſſes he had an extraordi[illegible] *kindneſs* for ſeveral young people. *Collier.*

Ever bleſt be Cytherea's ſhrine,
Since thy dear breaſt has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindneſs* my deſires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindneſs* to us. *Rogers.*

KI'NDRED. *n. ſ.* [from *kind*; cynrene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; conſanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conqueſts, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; ſuit.

An old mothy ſaddle, and the ſtirrups of no *kindred*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man ſecure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakſp. Richard* III.

Nor needs thy juſter title the foul guilt
Of eaſtern kings, who, to ſecure their reign,
Muſt have their brothers, ſons, and *kindred* ſlain. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuſcan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence aſcended to his *kindred* ſkies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE. [illegible] plur. from *cow*.

[illegible] the *kine*,
E'er th[illegible] laid fine
Hath o[illegible]r eyne. *Ben Jonſon.*

A field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*

KING. *n. ſ.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *cyning*, the name of ſovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it ſignifies ſtout or valiant, the kings of moſt nations being, in the beginning, choſen by the people on account of their valour and ſtrength. *Verſtegan.*]

1. Monarch; ſupreme governour.

The great *King* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou ſhalt do no murder. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakſpeare.*

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallows wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakſpeare.*

The *king* becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, lowlineſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus flutes were form'd the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'reſt plac'd the ſway in one:
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffuſing bleſſings, or averting harms,
The ſame which in a ſire the ſons obey'd
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* alſo is.

Ferdinand and Iſabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unſeen
[illegible] in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

King at arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the ſociety; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately ſhewed me by ſir William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is ſo idly *king'd*,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne,
That fear attends her not. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make royal; to raiſe to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treaſon makes me wiſh myſelf a beggar,
And ſo I am: then cruſhing penury
Perſuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakſpeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the golding. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. A word commonly uſed by king *James*.

KI'NGCUP. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *cup*. The name is properly, according to Gerard, *kingcob*.] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daiſy that beſide her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories ſubject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Moſt learned, reverend ſir, into our *kingdom*.
Shakſpeare.

Moſes gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Baſhan. *Numbers.*

2. A different claſs or order of beings. A word chiefly uſed among naturaliſts.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are ſo nearly joined, that if you take the loweſt of one, and the higheſt of the other, there will ſcarce be perceived any difference. *Locke*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakſpeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *n. ſ.* [*halcyon.*] A ſpecies of bird.

When dew refreſhing on the paſture fields
The moon beſtows, *king-fiſhers* play on ſhore.
May's Virgil.

Bitterns, herons, ſea-gulls, *king-fiſhers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fiſh. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king*.]
KI'NGLY. }

1. Royal; ſovereign; monarchical.

There we'll ſit
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almoſt *kingly* dukedoms.
Shakſpeare.

Yet this place
Had been thy kingly ſeat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To rev'rence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

In Sparta a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the adminiſtration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either choſe others from a new family, or aboliſhed the *kingly* government, and became free ſtates.

2. Belonging to a king; ſuitable to a king.

Why lieſt thou with the vile
In loathſome beds, and leav'ſt the *kingly* couch
A watch-caſe to a common 'larum bell? *Sha*
Then ſhalt thou give me with thy *kingly* han
What huſband in thy power I will command.
Shakſpeare.

3. Noble; auguſt; magnificent.

He was not born to live a ſubject life, each action of his bearing in it majeſty, ſuch a *kingly* entertainment, ſuch a *kingly* magnificence, ſuch a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts.
Shakſp. care

KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with ſuperiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his ſtate
Inclin'd not. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aſide;
Low bow'd the reſt, he, *kingly*, did but nod.
Dunciad.

KINGSE'VIL. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *evil.*] A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

Sore eyes are frequently a ſpecies of the *kingſevil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiſeman.*

KI'NGSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.

They deſigned and propoſed to me the new modelling of ſovereignty and *kingſhip*, without any reality of power, or without any neceſſity of ſubjection and obedience. *King Charles.*

We know how ſucceſsful the late uſurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againſt *kingſhip*; but when they found out the impoſture, upon his aſpiring to the ſame himſelf, he was preſently deſerted and oppoſed by them, and never able to crown his uſurped greatneſs with the addition of that title which he paſſionately thirſted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*aſphodelus.*] A plant.

KI'NGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquatina.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; thoſe who are of the ſame family.

Thoſe lords, ſince their firſt grants of thoſe lands have beſtowed them amongſt their *kinsfolks*. *Spenſer.*

My *kinſfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job.*

KI'NSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the ſame race or family.

The jury he made to be choſen out of their neareſt *kinſmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenſer.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they ſeem'd,
Whom *kinſmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd.
Dryden.

Let me ſtand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinſman's* arms, who firſt appear'd in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinſman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will ſucceed to his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinſwoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinſwoman*. *Dennis' Letters.*

KIRK. *n. ſ.* [cyrce, Saxon; κυριακη.] A church. An old word yet retained in Scotland.

Home they haſten the poſts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With [illegible]horn buds and ſweet eglantine. *Spenſer.*
[illegible] all the nation hath theſe ſpots,
[illegible] a church as well as *kirk* of Scots.
Cleaveland.
[illegible] one party thought to rivet by the Scots,
[illegible] the other contemns, deſpiſing the *kirk* government and diſcipline of the Scots. *K. Charles.*

KI'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.

All in a *kirtle* of diſcoloured ſay
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What ſtuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou ſhalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy gowns, thy ſhoes, thy beds of roſes,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy poſies,
Soon break, ſoon wither, ſoon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reaſon rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſan*, Welſh; κυω.]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who thoſe ruddy lips can miſs,
Which bleſſed ſtill themſelves do *kiſs*. *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiſt* her lips
With ſuch a clamorous ſmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Their lips were four red roſes on a ſtalk,
And in their ſummer beauty *kiſs'd* each other.
Shakſpeare.

2. To treat with fondneſs.

The hearts of princes *kiſs* obedience,
So much they love it, but to ſtubborn ſpirits,
They ſwell and grow as terrible as ſtorms. *Shakſp.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon ſhines bright; in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently *kiſs* the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

KISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What ſenſe had I of her ſtol'n [illegible] or luſt?
I found not Caſſio's *kiſſes* on her [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*
Upon my livid lips beſtow a *kiſs*
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliſs! *Dryd.*

KI'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *kiſs.*] One that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *n. ſ.* [*kiſſing* and *cruſt.*] Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

Theſe bak'd him *kiſſingcruſts*, and thoſe
Brought him ſmall beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A ſmall diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a caſe fitted to it, almoſt like a dancing maſter's *kit*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. A ſmall wooden veſſel, in which Newcaſtle ſalmon is ſent up to town.

KI'TCHEN. *n. ſ.* [*kegin*, Welſh; *keg*, Flemiſh; cycene, Saxon; *cuiſine*, Fr. *cucina*, Italian; *kyſhen*, Erſe.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked.

Theſe being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are ſuch by whom their *kitchens* are ſometimes amended, will not ſuffer any ſuch ſtatute to paſs. *Spenſer.*

Can we judge it a thing ſeemly for any man to go about the building of an houſe to the God of heav'n, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own uſe? *Hooker.*

He was taken into ſervice in his court to a baſe office in his *kitchen*; ſo that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No *kitchens* emulate the veſtal fire. *Pope*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which eſculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with ſuch things as are fit for food, are called *kitchen-gardens*. *Bacon.*

A *kitchen-garden* is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A maid under the cookmaid, whoſe buſineſs is to clean the utenſils of the kitchen.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *ſtuff.*] The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench ſcrapes *kitchenſtuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne.

Inſtead of *kitchenſtuff* ſome cry
A goſpel-preaching miniſtry. *Hudibras.*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*.
Shakſpeare.

Roaſting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*.
Swift.

KI'TCHENWORK. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. ſ.* [cyta, Saxon; *milvus.*]

1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakſp.*

The heron, when ſhe foureth high, to us ſometimes ſhe is ſeen to paſs over a cloud, ſheweth winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, ſhew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat ſeem to differ juſt as a *kite* doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Deteſted *kite!* thou lieſt. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great eſtate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childiſhly

make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſw.*

KI'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*katteken*, Dutch. It is probable that the true ſingular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten* or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the ſingular, like *chicken*.] A young cat.

That a mare will ſooner drown than an horſe, is not experienced: nor is the ſame obſerved in the drowning of whelps or *kittens*. *Brown*

It was ſcratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wiſeman.*

Helen was juſt ſlipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As ſpoils belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the ſame ſeaſon, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourſelf had ne'er been born. *Shakſpeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.]

1. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or ſteal away ſuddenly with a ſnatch.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erſe.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite ſomething brittle, that makes a noiſe when it is broken; ſo that *knab* and *knap* may be the ſame.

I had much rather he *knabbing* cruſts, without fear, in my own hole, than be miſtreſs of the world with cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

An aſs was wiſhing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of freſh graſs to *knab* upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

To KNA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *knab*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where elſe.

Horſes will *knabble* at walls, and rats knaw iron. *Brown.*

KNACK. *n. ſ.* [cnapinge, ſkill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my ſhe with *knacks*: I would have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakſpeare.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou doſt but ſigh
That thou no more ſhalt ſee this *knack*, as never
I mean thou ſhalt, we'll bar thee from ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

This cap was moul ded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut ſhell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick a baby's cap. *Shakſ.*

But is 't not preſumption to write verſe to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all theſe pretty *knacks* that you compoſe,
Alas! what are they but poems in proſe! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readineſs; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noſes
Draw ribbands and poſies. *Ben Jonſon's Gypſies.*

The *knack* of faſt and looſe paſſes with fooliſh people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the deſperate conſequences of an ill habit. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in converſation that gives a good grace by the manner and addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Knaves, who in full aſſemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another about our refining in controverſy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how ſhould equal colours do the *knack*?
Chameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of ſmall work.

One part for plow-right, *knacker* and ſmith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*reſtio*, Latin.] *Ainſw.*

KNAG. *n. ſ.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh. It is retained in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnæp, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a ſwelling prominence.

You ſhall ſee many fine ſeats ſet upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the ſun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break ſhort.

He *knappeth* the ſpear in ſunder
He will *knap* the ſpears a-pieces

2. [*knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike

make a ſharp noiſe like that of bre

Knap a pair of tongs ſome depth in a veſſel of water, and you ſhall hear the ſound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe.

I reduced the ſhoulders ſo ſoon, that the ſtanders-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiſeman.*

KNA'PBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*papaver ſpumeum*.] A plant.

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe.

KNA'PSACK. *n. ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back; a bag of proviſions.

The conſtitutions of this church ſhall not be regarded, 'till I ſee more religious motives than ſoldiers carry in their *knapſacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it ſtouteſt: there are hedges in ſummer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapſack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. ſ.* [*jacea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of ſcurf lies baking on the ground,
And [illegible] ſtubs inſtead of trees are found;
Or [illegible] with knots and *knares* deform'd and
Head[illegible] moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *n. ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.
2. A ſervant. Both theſe are obſolete.

For as the moon the eye doth pleaſe
With gentle beams not hurting ſight,
Yet hath ſir ſun the greater praiſe,
Becauſe from him doth come her light;
So if my man muſt praiſes have,
What then muſt I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domeſtick ſlaves,
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel; a diſhoneſt fellow.

Moſt men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honeſty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, paſſing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there 's equity againſt both. *L'Eſtrange.*

An honeſt man may take a *knave*'s advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aſpiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon 't,
Or but by caſting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *knave*.]

1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villany.

Here 's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together! *Shakſpeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honeſty to acquaint the king withal, I would do it; I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakſpeare.*

The cunning courtier ſhould be ſlighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes ſo much ado;
Till the ſhrewd fool, by thriving too too faſt,
Like Æſop's fox, becomes a prey at laſt. *Dryden.*

[illegible]ievous tricks or practices. In the [illegible]ing paſſage it ſeems a general term [illegible]y thing put to an ill uſe, or per[illegible]f trifling things of more coſt than [illegible]uſe.

We'll revel it as bravely as the beſt,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry*. *Shakſpeare.*

KNAVISH. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis fooliſh to conceal it at all, and *knaviſh* to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggiſh; miſchievous.

Here ſhe comes curſt and ſad;
Cupid is a *knaviſh* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakſpeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *knaviſh*.]

1. Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.
2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnædan, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. It is ſeldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here 's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading* the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakſpeare*

It is a lump, where all beaſts *kneaded* be
Wiſdom makes him an ark, where all agree. *Donne*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made mass
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge miſapply'd, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, ſour'd his balmy blood. *Dryde*

One paſte of fleſh on all degrees beſtow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moiſt'ning blood. *Dryde*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heat ſeaſoned it with ſome furious particles of the ho *Addiſon's Spectato*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and *knead*. *Prior.*
The cake she *kneaded* was the sav'ry meat.
Prior.

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.
Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtroughs*.
Exodus.

KNEE. *n. f.* [cneop, Sax. *knee*, Dut.]
1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.
Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee
Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled.
Bacon.
I beg and clasp thy *knees*. *Milton.*
Wearied with length of ways, worn out with toil,
Iö lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove.
Dryden.
2. A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great polticks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed: but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.
Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.
Return with her!
Why, the hot blooded France that dare [illegible]
Our youngest born: I could as well [illegible]
To *knee* his throne, and squire-like pa[illegible]
Shak[illegible]

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee*.]
1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.
2. Having joints: as, *kneed* grass.

KNE'EDEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.]
1. Rising to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees.
The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep*, through mire in clumsey shoes,
Dryden.

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen geniculatum*.] An herb.

KNE'EHOLM. *n. f.* [*aquifolium*.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

KNE'EPAN. *n. f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*
The *kneepan* must be shewn with the *knitting* thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint.
Peacham on Drawing.

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee.
When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakspeare.*
E'er I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his mistress, salutations, *Shaksp.*
A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son, for he is lunatick *Matthew.*
As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *n. f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.
Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton*

KNEL. *n. f.* [*cnil*, Welsh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakspeare*
Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakspeare's Tempest*
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely.
Shakspeare.
All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings.
Donne.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing *knell*
Cowley.
At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
Th' amorous youth around her bow'd
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shrowd. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterit of *know*.

KNIFE. *n. f.* plur. *knives*. [cnif, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.
Come, thick night,
[illegible] thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
[illegible] keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Shakspeare.
[illegible]lest powers, forbid thy tender life.
[illegible]hould bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*
The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*.
And trembling, in his arms, takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden.*
Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *n. f.* [cniht, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight.
That same *knight*'s own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*
Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*
When every cause in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shakesp.*
This *knight*; but yet why should I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this rev'rent title?
Dryden's Civil War.
No squire with *knight* did h[illegible]
In parts, in manners, and in [illegible] *Hudibras.*
2. *Shakspeare* uses it of a female; and it must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.
Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight*;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakspeare.*
3. A champion.
He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*
Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT *errant*. [*chevalier errant*.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.
Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*
The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *errantry*. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.
That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the post*. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping post, or pillory.
There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the shire*. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.
Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted*. *Wotton.*
The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*
The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pensioned Quarles. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.
Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us. *Sidney.*
How dares your pride presume against my laws:
As in a lifted field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try.
Dryden.

KNI'GHTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.
The sword which Merlin made,
For that his nourthling, when he *knighthood* swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart.
Fairy Queen.
Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour.
Shakspeare.
Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in?
Ben Jonson.
If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays.
Pope.

KNI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete.

Ariſe, thou curſed miſcreant,
That haſt with *knightleſs* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully ſhamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* pret. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd ſleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

A thouſand Cupids in thoſe curls do ſit;
Thoſe curious nets thy ſlender fingers *knit.* *Waller.*

2. To tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extenſive uſe; it is now leſs frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high diſdain,
And *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Spenſer.*

Theſe, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their diſtractions: they are in my power. *Shakſpeare.*

O let the vile world end,
And the premiſed flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakſpeare.*

Lay your highneſs'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble tye
For ever *knit.* *Shakſpeare.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit,*
And the conjunction of our inward ſouls
Married in league *Shakſpeare.*

By the ſimplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* ſouls, and proſpers loves *Shakſpeare.*

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart ſhall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chron.*

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Coloſſians.*

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonſtrate the firm ſit *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit,*
Uſurp the chair of wit. *Ben Jonſon's New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by aſking this queſtion. *Bacon.*

Theſe two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaſtick round. *Milton.*

God gave ſeveral abilities to ſeveral perſons, that each might help to ſupply the publick needs, and by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by juſtice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a diſcharge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turns thy eyes ſo coldly on thy prince. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. To tie up.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a certain veſſel deſcending unto him as it had been a great ſheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young ſhepherdeſs *knitting* and ſinging: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's muſick. *Sidney.*

Make the world diſtinguiſh Julia's ſon,
From the vile iſſuing of a trull, that ſits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits.* *Dryden*

2. To join; to cloſe; to unite. Not uſed.

Our fever'd navy too
Have *knit* again; and float, threat'ning moſt ſea-like. *Shakſpeare.*

KNIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their gaiters of an indifferent *knit.* *Shakſpeare.*

KNI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits.

The ſpinners and the *knitters* in the ſun,
And the three maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakſpeare.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *n. ſ.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women uſe in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, ſhe would prick him with her *knitting needle.* *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *knit.*] A ſtring that gathers a purſe round *Ainſworth.*

KNOB. *n. ſ.* [cnæp, Saxon; *knoop,* Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

Juſt before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch raiſed up from the ſubjacent fat. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *adj.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *adj.* [from *knob.*]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; ſtubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obſtinacy, reſolving ſtill to conceal the names of the authors. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon; *knoc,* a blow, Welſh.]

1. To claſh; to be driven ſuddenly together.

Any hard body thruſt forwards [illegible] body contiguous, without *knocking,* [illegible] noiſe. *Bacon's Natural [illegible]*

They may ſay, the atoms of the chaos [illegible] variouſly moved according to this catholick law, muſt needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley.*

2. To beat as at a door for admittance: commonly with *at.*

Villain, I ſay, *knock* me *at* this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate! *Shakſpeare.*

Whether to *knock* againſt the gates of Rome,
Or rudely viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

I bid the raſcal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakſpeare.*

For harbour *at* a thouſand doors they *knock'd,*
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breaſt, and aſk your ſoul,
If thoſe fair fatal eyes edg'd not your ſword. *Dryden.*

3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expreſſion, which denotes that a man yields or ſubmits. Submiſſion is expreſſed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a particle; as, to *knock up,* to rouſe by knocking; to *knock down,* to fell by a blow.

To KNOCK *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows.

[illegible] mean removing him?
—Why, [illegible]king him incapable of Othello's place; [illegible] out his brains. *Shakſpeare.*

He that has his chains *knocked off,* and priſon doors ſet open to him, is perfect liberty. *L*

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would *knock*
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock;
Inſtruct his family in every rule,
And ſend his wife to church, his ſon to ſchoo

2. To daſh together; to ſtrike; to hide with a ſharp noiſe.

So when the cook ſaw my jaws thus *knock*
She would have made a pancake of my pock *Cleave*

At him he lanch'd his ſpear, and pierc'd breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his he
And lay ſupine; and forth the ſpirit fled. *L*

'Tis the ſport of ſtateſmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads toge
And fall by one another. *R*

3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blo

He began to *knock down* his fellow-ci with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all A with bloodſhed. *Ad*

A man who is groſs in a woman's pany, ought to be *knocked down* with a club *Cla*

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill b blow; to deſtroy.

He betook himſelf to his orchard, and v ing there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *outh's Ser*

Succeſs either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a *on the head*; or with a fever, like fire in a ſt water-hop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Co*

KNOCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſudden ſtroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motio earth ſhould wave them from a *knock* per larly directed from a body in the air ab *Brown's Vulgar Err*

labours there an harmleſs ox,
s that Agamemnon feels the *knock* *Dr*

ſtroke at a door for admiſſio ard, in his leathern frock,
ood ready with his thrice-repeated *knock*:
Thrice with a doleful ſound the jarring gr ung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boc*

KNO'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knock.*]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the d for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

Shut, ſhut the door, good John! fatigue ſaid,
Tie up the *knocker,* ſay I'm ſick, I'm dead. *J*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To r the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many ſons as I have hairs
I would not wiſh them to a fairer death,
And ſo his knell is *knoll'd.* *Shakſpe*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to churc *Shakſpe*

KNOLL. *n. ſ.* A little hill. *Ainſwo*

KNOP. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *knap.*] A tufty top. *Ainſwo*

KNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ranunculus.*] A flower.

KNOT. *n. ſ.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot,* G man; *knutte,* Dutch; *knotte,* Erſe.]

1. A complication of a cord or ſtring eaſily to be diſentangled.

He found that reaſon's ſelf now reaſons fou
To faſten *knots,* which fancy firſt had bound. *Sid*

As the fair veſtal to the fountain came,
Let none be ſtartled at a veſtal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, ſhe laid her down to reſt;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt,

to take the freſhneſs of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addiſon.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe; whereas unequal figures are but deformity. *Bacon.*

Our ſpacious garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her faireſt flowers choked up,
Her *knots* diſorder'd. *Shakſpeare's Rich. II.*

It ſeed flow'rs worthy of paradiſe, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuſe on hill and dale and plain.
Milton.

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-expreſs'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe.
Prior.

3. Any bond of aſſociation or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchſafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakſp. Henry VI.*

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown.
Shakſpeare.

I would he had continued to his country,
As he began, and not unknit himſelf
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

Why left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious motives, thoſe ſtrong *knots* of love? *Shakſpeare.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or perſuade,
In this cloſe *knot*, the ſmalleſt footſteps made.
Cowley.

4. A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very reſuſe among thoſe that ſerved to no uſe, being a crooked piece of wood and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſdom.*

Such *knots* and croſſneſs of grain is objected here, as will hardly ſuffer that form which they cry up here as the only juſt reformation, to go on ſo ſmoothly here as it might do in Scotland.
King Charles.

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man ſhall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of buſineſs, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety ſeem equally weighty; ſo that, which way ſoever the choice determines, a man is ſure to venture a great concern. *South.*

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the diſcovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the reſt is ſhut up in the compaſs of ſome few lines. *Dryden's Diſſertation.*

7. A confederacy; an aſſociation; a ſmall band.

Oh you panderly raſcals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakſpeare.*

Where is there here in Rome than can delight thee?
Where not a ſoul, without thine own ſoul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben Jonſon.*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a ſum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.
L'Eſtrange.

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make requeſt that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear.
Addiſon.

8. A cluſter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the ſky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of ſmall ſtars, not ſeen aſunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs groups or *knots* of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from ſuch queens are freed,
That were always telling beads;
But here's a queen when ſhe rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threeds. *Sedley.*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papiſts in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and among themſelves. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*chamæmorus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

KNO'TGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*knot* and *graſs*: *polygonum.*] A plant.

You minnims of hind'ring *knotgraſs* made.
Shakſpeare.

KNO'TTED. *adj.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

The *knotted* oaks ſhall ſhow'rs of honey weep.
Dryden.

KNO'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knotty.*] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was repreſented by Hercules naked, with his lion's ſkin and knotted club: by his oaken club is ſignified reaſon ruling the appetite; the *knottineſs* thereof, the difficulty they have that look after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

KNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots.

I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakſpeare.*

The timber in ſome trees more clean, in ſome more *knotty*: try it by ſpeaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not paſs well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their liſt'ning branches bow.
Reſcommon.

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryd.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns diſgrace the ground.
Dryden.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wiſe to work with.
They are their tools; and 'tis the ſport of ſtatiſmen
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarraſſed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to ſolve, able to trouble and confound the wiſeſt kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exerciſed ſkill in putting intricate queſtions; and he that was the beſt at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryd.*

They compliment, they fit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the ſtate;
A thouſand *knotty* points they clear,
'Till ſupper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* pret. I knew, I have *known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or diſcurſive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's buſineſs ere it come!
Shakſpeare.

The memorial of virtue is immortal, becauſe it is *known* with God and with men. *Hooker.*

The gods all things *knew*. *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cauſe their natures *knew*.
Denham.

We doubt not, neither can we properly ſay we think we admire and adore you above all other men: there is a certainty in the propoſition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes uſe of the name of any ſimple idea, which he perceives is not underſtood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of ſpeech, to make *known* what idea he makes it ſtand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye ſhall be healed, and it ſhall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you.
1 *Samuel.*

Led on with a deſire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindneſs from a common enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To diſtinguiſh.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from thoſe before and after, and diſtinguiſh it from every ſmaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognize.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakſp.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Luke.*

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Fleſhman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no ſtranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A moſt poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To converſe with another ſex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Geneſis.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a ſurety that the Lord hath ſent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod.
Acts.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themſelves they ſpeak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheleſs ſeem to others to *know* of that which they may not well ſpeak. *Bacon.*

Not to *know* of things remote, but *knew*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no conſideration that will ſting our conſciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly when we *knew* to have done better, and choſe to make ourſelves miſerable, when we underſtood the way to have been happy. *Tillotſon.*

They might underſtand thoſe excellencies which they blindly valued, to ſhoot to be farther impaſſed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the moſt able maſters. *Dryden.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and ſir John muſt not *know* of it. *Shakſpeare.*

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quickſilver. *Boyle.*

4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. A colloquial expreſſion.

He ſaid the water itſelf was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diſeaſes than he *knew for*. *Shakſp.*

To KNOW *of*. [*Shakspeare uses* to] take cognisance of, to examine.

For Heaven's sake, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your fathers,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd.

KNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *know*.] Noticible; possible to be discovered or understood.

They are received into a confined ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum: and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these, than in lets acknowledged mysteries. *Glanville.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the innumerous images of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNO'WER, *n. s.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*. *Glanville.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNO'WING. *adj.* [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakspeare.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was all from which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addis.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

[illegible] prudent cause
[illegible] assign such laws as
[illegible] form'd a different frame,
[illegible] it the system blame. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

[illegible] as suits gentlemen of
[illegible] of his quality. *Shak.*

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and willingly brought evil into the world. *Moore.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence. I speak *knowingly*. *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the sea. *Kings.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Sidney.*

5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth.*

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me, which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow; for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a* [*knabbe*, Danish, to beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *n. s.* [*knokel*, Dutch; *knuckle*, Saxon.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus oft at the Temple door we've seen
Two tritons of a rough athletic mien,
Some diffident some quarrel to the flood,
With *knuckles* brus'd, and face bedaub'd with blood.

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germinations; as lilly flowers, reeds and corn. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of a table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a very plant, and grows not but in the water; it hath the property, that at it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* with flalks out of root, that, being dry, it is more light and fresh than other wood; that [illegible] no bees, though many flalks out of one [illegible]

KNUFF. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*.] A low churl. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hick, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted [illegible]
Shall fill up Duffindale
With slaughter'd bodies [illegible] *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *n. s.* [*knor*, German.]
KNURLE. } knot; a hard substance.

The stony nodule found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward.*

KONED, for *knew*. *Spenser.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from cuð, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,
That *kydst* the hidden kinds of many a sword;
Yet *kydst* not one to cure thy sore heart root
Whose rankling wound as yet doth rife y bleed. *Spenser.*

LIBRARY

END OF VOL. I.

Luke Hansard, printer,
Lincoln's-Inn Fields.